

Base Prospectus
16 September 2009

This document comprises a base prospectus for different categories of securities pursuant to Art. 22 para. (6) of the Commission Regulation (EC) no. 809/2004 of 29 April 2004 (the “**Regulation**”) regarding Notes within the meaning of Art. 22 para. (6) no. (4) of the Regulation.



RABOBANK STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

*Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.
(a cooperative with limited liability established under the laws of the Netherlands
and having its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands)*

Euro 1,500,000,000 German Debt Issuance Programme

Under the terms of this Euro 1,500,000,000 German Debt Issuance Programme (the “**Programme**”) Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (“**Rabobank Structured Products**” or the “**Issuer**”) may, from time to time, issue Notes, including (but not limited to) Equity Linked Notes, Index Linked Notes, Dual Currency Notes, Partly-Paid Notes, Fixed Rate Notes or Floating Rate Notes.

The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding at any time will not exceed Euro 1,500,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies). The Programme is, and Notes issued under it may be, denominated in euro or any other currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

This Base Prospectus is a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) (the “**Financial Supervision Act**”) and regulations thereunder (together “**Dutch financial supervision laws**”) and has been approved by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten* or “**AFM**”), in its capacity as competent authority under Dutch financial supervision laws, in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus Directive and Dutch financial supervision laws on 16 September 2009.

Notes issued pursuant to this Programme may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on any stock exchange or market or unlisted. The applicable 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 a regulated market or whether the Notes will not be listed. In relation to each separate issue of Notes, the price and amount of such Notes will be determined by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) in accordance with prevailing market conditions at the time of the issue of the Notes and will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes herein, in which event a supplementary Base Prospectus, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

Distribution of this Base Prospectus, any supplements thereof and any Final Terms and the offering and sale or delivery of the Notes may be restricted in certain jurisdictions (see “**Subscription and Sale**”). The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and trading in the Notes has not been approved by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”) under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the “**CEA**”). The Notes may be subject to certain U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered, transferred or redeemed at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. Person. 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**”) or by a permanent global note in bearer form, without interest coupons (each a “**Permanent Global Note**” and together with the Temporary Global Notes the “**Global Notes**”). Global Notes will be deposited on the issue date either with (a) common depositary on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg (“**Clearstream**”) or (b) Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (“**Clearstream Banking**”) or (c) such other clearing system as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. Interests in a Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable in whole or part for interests in a Permanent Global Note on or after the date 40 days after the later of (i) the commencement of the offering and (ii) the relevant issue date (the “**Exchange Date**”), upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. The Notes will not be represented by definitive notes.

Notes issued pursuant to this Programme may be rated or unrated. Where an issue of Notes is rated, its rating will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. None of these ratings is a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and any of them may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency without prior notice.

This Base Prospectus supersedes and replaces the Base Prospectus dated 25 August 2008.

Dealer

RABOBANK INTERNATIONAL

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SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

This summary must be read as an introduction to this Base Prospectus. Any decision to invest in any Notes should be based on a consideration of this Base Prospectus as a whole, including the documents incorporated by reference, by any investor. The Issuer has civil liability in respect of this summary, if it is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus. Where a claim relating to information contained in this Base Prospectus is brought before a court in an EEA State, the claimant may, under the national legislation of the EEA State where the claim is brought, be required to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated. Words and expressions defined in Terms and Conditions of the Notes below shall have the same meanings in this summary.

*Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this summary to the ‘**Rabobank Group**’, ‘**Rabobank**’ or the ‘**Group**’ are to Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland) and its members, subsidiaries and affiliates. Rabobank Nederland is a trading name of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. Rabobank Structured Products is a defined name for the purposes of this Base Prospectus and the Debt Issuance Programme of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.*

Issuer

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Structured Products).

Objects

According to article 3 of its articles of association, the object of Rabobank Nederland is to promote the interests of its members, the local Rabobanks. It shall do so by: (i) promoting the establishment, continued existence and development of cooperative banks, (ii) conducting the business of banking in the widest sense, especially by acting as central bank for its members and as such entering into agreements with its members, (iii) negotiating rights on behalf of its members and, with due observance of the relevant provisions of the articles of association, entering into commitments on their behalf, provided that such commitments have the same implications for all its members, including the entering into collective labour agreements on behalf of its members, (iv) participating in, managing and providing services to other enterprises and institutions, in particular enterprises and institutions operating in the fields of insurance, lending, investments and/or other financial services, (v) supervising the Local Rabobanks in accordance with the provisions of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht) (the Financial Supervision Act), or any act that replaces it and (vi) doing all such other things as may be regarded as being incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects specified above.

Activities

Rabobank, founded over a century ago, is one of the largest banking groups in the Netherlands and ranks in the top 25 banking institutions in the world in terms of Tier I capital. The Group is a cooperative banking organisation comprised of Rabobank Nederland (a cooperative entity licensed as a credit institution in the Netherlands), Rabobank Nederland's local member credit institutions (the 'Local Rabobanks') and numerous specialised finance and other subsidiaries. A system of cross guarantees provides for intra-Group credit support among Rabobank Nederland, all Local Rabobanks and certain subsidiaries in the event of a shortfall in assets in one of the entities. In the Netherlands, the Rabobank Group follows an 'Allfinanz' concept, meaning that it provides an integrated range of financial services comprised primarily of retail banking, wholesale banking and international retail banking, asset management and investment, leasing, real estate and

distribution of insurance products to a wide range of both individual and corporate customers. As an Allfinanz provider, the Group focuses on operations that produce fee-based income in addition to the Group's traditional interest-based income sources. For example, Rabobank is active in asset management through Robeco Group N.V., the largest retail investment manager in the Netherlands in terms of assets under management, in which Rabobank Nederland currently owns a 100 per cent. equity interest. Internationally, Rabobank pursues a niche strategy in investment and international corporate banking through Rabobank International. At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group operated in the Netherlands through 152 Local Rabobanks, nearly 1,100 branches of Local Rabobanks and more than 3,000 points of contacts.

Rabobank's current ratings from Moody's and Standard & Poor's are Aaa and AAA respectively.

At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had total assets of € 615.4 billion, a private sector loan portfolio of € 415.2 billion, amounts due to customers of € 284.9 billion, saving deposits of € 119.7 billion and equity of € 36.9 billion. At 30 June 2009, its Tier I ratio, which is the ratio between core capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 13 per cent. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group's efficiency ratio was 59.1 per cent., and return on equity, or net profit expressed as a percentage of core capital, was 8.7 per cent. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group realised 18 per cent. decline in net profit to € 1.3 billion and a risk-adjusted return on capital ('RAROC') of 11.8 per cent. after tax. At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had 60,490 full-time employees.

Description

German Debt Issuance Programme.

Date

16 September 2009.

Dealer(s)

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (trading as Rabobank International) and any additional Dealer(s) appointed by the Issuer either in respect of one or more Tranches or in respect of the whole Programme (the Dealers). The Issuer may from time to time terminate the appointment of any Dealer pursuant to 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 '**Dealers**' are to the persons that are appointed as dealers in respect of the Programme (and whose appointment has not been terminated) and all persons appointed as a dealer in respect of one or more Tranches.

Fiscal Agent

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. - Frankfurt Branch.

Paying Agents

BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. - Frankfurt Branch and Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International).

Listing Agent

In relation to the participation of Notes in the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the EUWAX trading segment of the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. - Frankfurt Branch will act as listing agent.

Distribution

Notes of each Tranche may be issued by way of private placement or public offer and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis, and will be specified in the applicable 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.

Currencies

Subject to compliance with all applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, Notes may be issued in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

Programme Amount

This Base Prospectus, and any supplement thereto, will only be valid for Notes in an aggregate nominal amount which, when added to the aggregate nominal amount then outstanding of all Notes previously or simultaneously issued under the Programme, does not exceed Euro 1,500,000,000 or its equivalent in other currencies. For the purpose of calculating the Euro equivalent of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes issued under the Programme from time to time: (a) the Euro equivalent of Notes denominated in a specified currency other than Euro shall be determined, at the discretion of the Issuer, either as of the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Notes or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in Frankfurt am Main, in each case on the basis of the spot rate for the sale of the Euro against the purchase of such specified currency in the foreign exchange market of the Eurozone quoted by any leading international bank agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) on the relevant day of calculation; and (b) the Euro equivalent of Notes in respect of which no interest is due prior to maturity and other Notes issued at a discount or a premium shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the net proceeds received by the Issuer for the relevant issue; and (c) the Euro equivalent of dual currency Notes shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the original nominal amount on issue of such Notes.

Method of Issue

Notes will be issued on a continuous basis in tranches (each a “**Tranche**”), each Tranche consisting of Notes which are identical in all respects. One or more Tranches, which are expressed to be consolidated and forming a single series and identical in all respects, but having different issue dates, interest commencement dates, issue prices and dates for first interest payments may form a series (“**Series**”) of Notes. Further Notes may be issued as part of existing Series. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will be supplemented, where necessary, with supplemental terms and conditions) will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.

Maturities

Such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives. Notes may be issued with any maturity between seven days and perpetuity.

No payments in the U.S.

No payments on any Note may be made at the office of any Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent in the United States, nor may payment be made to any address in the United States or by transfer to an account maintained in the United States, except in certain limited circumstances.

No Ownership by U.S. Persons

Notes may not be legally or beneficially owned by U.S. Persons at any time. Each holder and each beneficial owner of a Note, (a) as a condition to purchasing such Note or any beneficial interest therein, will be deemed to represent that neither it nor any person for whose account or benefit the Notes are being purchased is (i) located in the United States, (ii) is a U.S. Person or (iii) was solicited to purchase the Notes while present in the United States and (b) will be deemed on purchase to agree not to offer, sell, deliver, pledge or otherwise transfer any Notes at any time, directly or indirectly in the United States or to any U.S. Person.

Form of Notes

The Notes will be issued in bearer form.

Definitive Notes will not be printed. Notes to which U.S. Treasury Regulation §1.163 5(c) (2) (i) (C) (the “**TEFRA C Rules**”) applies (“**TEFRA C Notes**”) will be represented by a permanent global Note in bearer form, without interest coupons, in a nominal amount equal to the aggregate nominal amount of such Notes (“**Permanent Global Note**”). Notes to which U.S. Treasury Regulation §1.163 5 (c) (2) (i) (D) (the “**TEFRA D Rules**”) applies (“**TEFRA D Notes**”) will be represented initially by a Temporary Global Note which will be exchanged for Notes represented by one or more Permanent Global Note(s), in each case not earlier than 40 days (and not later than 180 days) after the later of (i) the commencement of the offering and (ii) the relevant issue date (the “**Exchange Date**”), upon certification of non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form available from time to time at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent. Notes with an initial maturity of one year or less, or that are issued in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” for U.S. income tax purposes, in which cases the applicable Final Terms will indicate that TEFRA is inapplicable to the transaction, will be represented by a Permanent Global Note. Each Global Note representing TEFRA D Notes will bear the following legend: “Any United States person (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) 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 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 Notes.

Clearance, Settlement and Initial Delivery of Notes

Notes will be accepted for clearing through one or more clearing systems (each a “**Clearing System**”) as specified in the applicable Final Terms. These systems will include those operated by Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (“**Clearstream Banking AG**”), Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, Luxembourg (“**Clearstream Banking S.A.**”) and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”). Notes will be deposited on the issue date with (i) a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream Banking S.A. or (ii) Clearstream Banking AG or (iii) otherwise delivered as selected by the Issuer or agreed between the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer(s). Each Noteholders will have co-ownership interests (*Miteigentumsanteile*) in the Global Note which are transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures of the relevant Clearing System.

Denomination of Notes

Notes will be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. The applicable Final Terms may also provide that the Notes will be issued in units instead of denominations.

Protection Amount

The applicable Final Terms will indicate whether a Protection Amount is applicable to the relevant Notes. If applicable, the Notes will, subject to the applicable Final Terms, in no circumstances be repayable, at the stated Maturity Date, at less than the specified percentage of the Specified Denomination as set forth in the applicable Final Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, the Protection Amount **will not** apply in the event that Notes are sold by the Noteholders before the stated Maturity Date or in the event that Notes are redeemed prior to their stated Maturity Date upon the occurrence of, amongst others, a Tax Call, an Event of Default, an Index Adjustment Event, a Potential Adjustment Event, an Additional Disruption Event or such other events, as set forth in the applicable Final Terms.

Fixed Rate Notes

Fixed interest will be payable on such date or dates as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and on redemption, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Floating Rate Notes

Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at a rate agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s):

- (i) 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 (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the relevant Series); or
- (ii) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service; or
- (iii) on such other basis as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Margin (if any) relating to such floating rate will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) for each Series of Floating Rate Notes.

Zero Coupon Notes

Zero Coupon Notes will bear no interest, unless specified otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, and will be offered and sold at a discount to their nominal amount.

Index Linked Notes

Index Linked Interest Notes: Payments of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated and made by reference to a single index or a basket of indices and/or such formula as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Index Linked Redemption Notes: Payments of principal in respect of Index Linked Redemption Notes will be calculated and made by reference to a single index or a basket of indices and/or such formula as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and specified in the applicable Final Terms. Each nominal amount of Notes equal to the lowest Specified Denomination specified in the applicable Final Terms will be redeemed by payment of the Redemption Amount specified in or as determined pursuant to provisions in the applicable Final Terms, or if not so specified, as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes.

If an Index Adjustment Event or an Additional Disruption Event is specified as applying in the applicable Final Terms, the Notes may be subject to adjustment or may be redeemed by the Issuer, in each case as more fully set out under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

Equity Linked Notes

Equity Linked Interest Notes: Payments of interest in respect of Equity Linked Interest Notes will be calculated and made by reference to a single equity security or basket of equity securities on such terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Equity Linked Redemption Notes: Payments of principal in respect of Equity Linked Redemption Notes will be calculated and made by reference to a single equity security or a basket of equity securities. Each nominal amount of Notes equal to the lowest Specified Denomination specified in the applicable Final Terms will be redeemed by payment of the Redemption Amount specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if not so specified, as defined in the Terms and Conditions of the Notes. Equity Linked Redemption Notes may also provide that redemption will be by physical delivery of the Asset Amount as more fully set out under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

If Potential Adjustment Events and/or De-listing and/or Merger Event and/or Nationalisation and/or Insolvency and/or Tender Offer and/or Additional Disruption Event are specified as applying in the applicable Final Terms, the Notes may be subject to adjustment or may be redeemed by the Issuer, in each case as more fully set out under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

Dual Currency Notes

Dual Currency Interest Notes: Payments in respect of interest and whether at maturity or otherwise in respect of Dual Currency Interest Notes will be made in such currencies and based on such rates of exchange as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) may agree and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Dual Currency Redemption Notes: Payments in respect of principal and whether at maturity or otherwise in respect of Dual Currency Redemption Notes will be made in such currencies and based on such rates of exchange as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) may agree and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Other provisions in relation to Floating Rate Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes, Equity Linked Interest Notes and Dual Currency Interest Notes:

Floating Rate Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes, Equity Linked Interest Notes and Dual Currency Interest Notes may also have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate or both, and, if applicable, shall be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Interest on Floating Rate Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes, Equity Linked Interest Notes and Dual Currency Interest Notes in respect of each Interest Period, as agreed prior to issue by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), will be payable on such Interest Payment Dates, and will be calculated on the basis of such Day Count Fraction, as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Early Redemption

The applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Notes cannot be redeemed prior to their stated Maturity Date (other than in specified instalments, if applicable, or following a Tax Call, an Event of Default an Index Adjustment Event, a Potential Adjustment Event, an Additional Disruption Event or such other events, as set forth in the applicable Final Terms), or that such Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer upon giving notice to the Noteholders on a date or dates specified prior to such stated Maturity Date

and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

The applicable Final Terms may provide that Notes may be redeemable in two or more instalments of such amounts and on such dates as are indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Further, the applicable Final Terms may provide that the Notes can be redeemed at the option of a Noteholder upon giving notice to the Issuer on a date or dates specified prior to such stated Maturity Date and at a price or prices and on such other terms as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) or on a date or dates specified prior to such stated Maturity Date at a price or prices if one or more specified condition(s) is/are met.

Status of the Notes

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer, all as described in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Status of the Notes”.

Negative Pledge

None.

Cross Default

See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Events of Default”

Rating

Notes to be issued pursuant to the Programme may be rated or unrated. Generally, however, Notes issued pursuant to the Programme will be unrated.

Listing

Notes may participate in the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the EUWAX trading segment of the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange and may also be listed on any stock exchange as specified in the applicable Final Terms in respect of any Tranche of Notes.

Taxation

Rabobank Nederland is a Dutch resident for tax purposes. For the Dutch and German tax consequences for the Noteholders, see “Taxation”.

Effective yield

The effective yield, if applicable, as per the first day of issue of a series of Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Governing Law

The Notes are governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Selling Restrictions

There are selling restrictions in relation to amongst others the United States, the European Economic Area (including the United Kingdom) and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering, sale and delivery of a particular Tranche of Notes. See “Subscription and Sale”.

Jurisdiction

The District Court (*Landgericht*) of Frankfurt am Main is to have non-exclusive jurisdiction for any legal proceedings arising out of or in connection with any Notes.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds of the Notes will be used by the Issuer for general corporate purposes.

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. Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. A potential investor in the Notes 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. Material risks that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued pursuant to the Programme, include Rabobank Group's exposure to credit risk and credit losses, country risk, interest rate risk, funding and liquidity risk, market risk, currency risk and operational risks. Material risks relating to the structure of particular issuances of Notes may (depending on the terms of the particular issue) include that the market price of the Notes may be volatile, the Notes may not pay interest or the payment of interest may depend on the market value of other securities, payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency other than expected and payment of principal may be in an amount less than the nominal amount of the Notes or even zero. Please see 'Risk Factors' below. The applicable Final Terms may also contain additional risk warnings.

RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued pursuant to 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 pursuant to the Programme are also described below.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in Notes issued pursuant to the Programme, but the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes may occur for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Notes are exhaustive as other risks may exist that are currently not known or that, based on today's knowledge, are not deemed to be material enough to be included in this section. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

*Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this chapter 'Risk Factors' to the '**Rabobank Group**', '**Rabobank**' or the '**Group**' are to Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (**Rabobank Nederland**) and its members, subsidiaries and affiliates. Rabobank Nederland is a trading name of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. Rabobank Structured Products is a defined name for the purposes of this Base Prospectus and the Debt Issuance Programme of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. References in this chapter "Risk Factors" to the "**Bank**" are to Rabobank Group.*

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

Business and general economic conditions

The profitability of the Rabobank Group could be adversely affected by a continued worsening of general economic conditions in the Netherlands or globally. The financial crisis which started in the second half of 2007 affects all banks, particularly in respect of funding due to the liquidity shortage. Factors such as interest 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 the Rabobank Group. For example, the continuing economic downturn, or significantly higher interest rates, could adversely affect the credit quality of the Rabobank Group's assets by increasing the risk that a greater number of its customers would be unable to meet their obligations. Moreover, the market downturn and worsening of the economy could cause the Rabobank Group to incur further mark-to-market losses in its trading portfolios or could reduce the fees the Rabobank Group earns for managing assets or the levels of assets under management. In addition, the continuing market downturn and increased competition for savings in the Netherlands could lead to a decline in the volume of customer transactions that the Rabobank Group executes and, therefore, a decline in customer deposits and the income it receives from fees and commissions and interest. See 'Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Factors affecting results of operations – General market conditions' and '– Impact of the financial crisis'. Continuing volatility in the financial markets or a protracted economic downturn in the Netherlands or the Rabobank Group's other major markets could have a material adverse effect on the Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a client defaults on its obligations to pay sums due. In order to minimise this risk, Rabobank Group pursues a prudent policy for accepting new clients, characterised by careful assessment of clients and their ability to make repayments. Rabobank's Group grants loans only if it is expected that a client can fully meet its obligations. Rabobank's portfolio is divided across a large number of business sectors. This creates a large and balanced risk diversification, so that the quality of the credit loan portfolio should not significantly deteriorate if one or more business sectors go through a difficult period or are adversely affected by the current economic recession. Approval of larger financing applications is decided on by various committees, the level of the applicable committee depending on the amount of total exposure including the requested financing. The Executive Board decides on the largest financing applications.

EAD (Exposure at Default), PD (Probability of Default) and LGD (Loss Given Default) are important Basel II parameters that are increasingly being used in the context of credit risk management, and it is partly on these parameters that Rabobank Group determines the economic capital and the RAROC (Risk-Adjusted Return On Capital).

The use of Basel II parameters and RAROC supports credit analysts and credit committees in making well-considered decisions. Every entity of Rabobank Group has determined a RAROC target at customer level. Next to credit quality, this is an important factor in taking decisions on specific credit applications. The EAD is defined as the Bank's exposure to the client in the case of a default. At 30 June 2009, the EAD of Rabobank Group's credit portfolio amounted to € 517 billion (2008: € 515 billion). The EAD includes the potential future usage of unused credit lines. In its financing approval process, Rabobank Group uses the Rabobank risk rating, which reflects the counterparty's PD over a one-year period. Counterparties have been assigned to one of 25 rating classes, including four default ratings. The final four categories are used if the customer defaults, and cover situations varying from payment arrears of 90 days to bankruptcy.

As a result of Rabobank Group's high level of diversification, it has not experienced major fluctuations in its levels of profitability in the past. However, the current economic downturn may result in loan losses that are above Rabobank Group's long-term average, which could have a material adverse effect on the Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Bad debt costs/average private sector lending ratio

At Rabobank Group level, the average for bad debt costs as a percentage of private sector lending during the past 10 years was 21 basis points, while for the first half of 2009 it was 55 basis points on an annual basis. For the wholesale and international retail banking operations, the bad debt costs as a percentage of private sector lending increased from 51 basis points in the first half of 2008 to 123 basis points in the first half of 2009, mainly due to the economic downturn. The Irish real estate sector was particularly affected in 2008 and in the first half of 2009. For the domestic retail operations, this ratio increased from -8 basis points in the first half of 2008 to 34 basis points in the first half of 2009. The ratio for the leasing portfolio increased from 62 basis points in the first half of 2008 to 133 basis points in the first half of 2009. Continuing adverse financial conditions in the Netherlands or the Rabobank Group's other major markets could further increase the Rabobank Group's bad debt costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Country risk

With respect to country risk, a distinction is 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). 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 day-to-day monitoring of the loans granted by them and for reporting on this to Group Risk Management.

At Rabobank Group level, the country risk outstanding, including additional capital requirements and provisions for country risks, is reported every quarter to the Balance Sheet and Risk Management Committee Rabobank Group ('BRMC-RG') and the Country Limit Committee. The calculation of additional capital requirements and provisions for country risk are made in accordance with internal guidelines and concern countries with a high transfer risk.

At 31 December 2008, the net transfer risk before provisions for non-OECD countries was 1.2% (2007: 1.2%).

Interest rate risk

An important risk component for Rabobank Group is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk, outside the trading environment, of deviations in interest income and/or the market value of capital 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 the liabilities, such as savings, can be adjusted immediately. This does not apply to the majority of the assets, such as mortgages, which have longer interest rate fixation periods.

Funding and liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that not all (re)payment commitments can be met. This could happen if clients or other professional counterparties suddenly withdraw more funding than expected, which cannot be met by the Rabobank Group's cash resources or by selling or pledging assets or by borrowing funds from third parties.

In addition to having a diversified funding base, maintaining appropriate levels of central bank-eligible collateral and limiting net cash outflows, methods of managing and measuring liquidity risk include the CA/CL method (Core Assets/Core Liabilities). This analysis is based on the cash flow schedule of assets and liabilities. A quantification is made of the assets (and unused facilities) and liabilities that will probably still be or come onto the balance sheet after a defined stress scenario has taken place. These remaining assets and liabilities are referred to as Core Assets and Core Liabilities respectively. The CA/CL ratio is the liquidity ratio. Given the weightings used, a ratio of below 1.2 is considered adequate. In 2008, this was the case for the scenarios used.

Market risk

Market risk relates to changes in the value of the trading portfolio as a result of price movements in the market. Price changes include prices of interest rate products (interest rate), equities, currencies, certain commodities, credit products and derivatives. The exposure is calculated and consolidated on a daily basis and managed using a sophisticated system of limits. At a consolidated level, the exposure is expressed by the 'Value at Risk'. This measure, based on historic market developments, indicates the maximum loss that

Rabobank Group can suffer subject to a certain confidence level and in 'normal' market conditions. The level of the Value at Risk reflects market developments and the positions taken by the Rabobank Group itself.

In order to understand the maximum potential risk, the effect of certain extreme events ('event risk') on the value of the portfolios is calculated. To this end, both actual and hypothetical scenarios are analysed. Sensitivity analyses are also used.

In 2008, the Value at Risk fluctuated between € 31 million and € 58 million, with an average of € 39 million. Although positions were reduced, the instability in the financial markets in the latter half of 2008 resulted in a substantial rise in the Value at Risk. The value of the Rabobank Group's trading portfolio is affected by the factors above. A deterioration in the value of the Rabobank Group's trading portfolio could have a material adverse effect on the Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Currency risk

Currency risk positions can be found in both trading and non-trading books. As is the case with other market risks, the currency risk in the trading books is controlled using Value at Risk limits. Currency risk in the non-trading books relates exclusively to the translation risk on capital invested in foreign activities and issues of trust preferred securities not denominated in euro. Translation risk is the risk that exists when assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency deviating from the presentation currency.

Operational risk

As a risk type, operational risk has acquired its own distinct position in the banking world. It is defined as 'the risk of losses resulting from failure of internal processes, people or systems or from external events'. Events of recent decades in modern international banking have shown on several occasions that ineffective control of operational risks can lead to substantial losses. Under the Basel II accord, banks must hold capital for this risk. Examples of operational risk incidents are highly diverse: fraud, claims relating to inadequate products, losses due to poor occupational health and safety conditions, errors in transaction processing, non-compliance with the law and system failures.

Legal risk

The Rabobank Group is subject to a comprehensive range of legal obligations in all countries in which it operates. As a result, the Rabobank Group is exposed to many forms of legal risk, which may arise in a number of ways. The Rabobank Group faces risk where legal proceedings are brought against it. Regardless of whether such claims have merit, the outcome of legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and could result in financial loss. Defending legal proceedings can be expensive and time-consuming and there is no guarantee that all costs incurred will be recovered even if the Rabobank Group is successful. Although the Rabobank Group has processes and controls to manage legal risks, failure to manage these risks could impact the Rabobank Group adversely, both financially and in terms of reputation.

Tax risk

The 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.

Effect of governmental policy and regulation

The 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, the United States and elsewhere. Areas where changes could have an impact include (but are not limited to): the monetary, interest rate 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 the Rabobank Group operates; changes and rules in competition and pricing environments; developments in the financial reporting environment; or unfavourable developments producing social instability or legal uncertainty which in turn may affect demand for the 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 2008, several large commercial banks and financial institutions in the Netherlands, including ABN AMRO, Fortis Nederland, ING Group and SNS Reaal, received financial support from the Dutch government. This may affect the competitive environment in which the Rabobank Group operates in the Netherlands.

Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued pursuant to 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;
- (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 in the Notes should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of 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 pursuant to 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.

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.

Equity Linked Notes, Index 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, to movements in currency exchange rates, or indices or 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:

- the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- they may receive no interest;
- payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- they may lose all or a substantial portion of their principal;
- a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- 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; and
- 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.

Index Linked Notes (as defined in the ‘Terms and Conditions of the 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 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 Sponsor (as defined in the ‘Terms and

Conditions of the Notes'). 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 applicable 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 (as defined in (the 'Terms and Conditions of the Notes'). Additionally, where Potential Adjustment Event, Merger Event, Tender Offer and/or Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency (each as defined in the 'Terms and Conditions of the Notes') are specified as applying in the applicable 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 (as defined in the 'Terms and Conditions of the Notes') 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 applicable 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 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 (as defined in the 'Terms and Conditions of the Notes') 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 determines to be appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Notes.

Partly-Paid Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes where the issue price is payable in more than one instalment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment when due could result in an investor losing all of his investment.

No interest may be payable under the Notes

Prospective investors should note that no interest may be paid on the Notes on or prior to their redemption date. An investor in the Notes, in the context of its own financial position, must be capable of holding such Notes to maturity with no income stream in the form of interest payments.

As there may be no periodic payment of interest to the Noteholders, any increase in the value of the underlying, as the case may be, will not be crystallised until the Notes are redeemed, and the Notes may fall in value at any time prior to redemption or even become worthless.

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.

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.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes including a conversion option of the Issuer

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that the Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. The Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favourable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its Notes.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their nominal 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 redeemable by physical delivery of securities

If Notes are redeemable by physical delivery of securities the Noteholders are exposed to the specific issuer- and security risk with respect to the security to be delivered. Noteholders cannot rely on the possibility to sell the delivered securities at a certain price, in particular not at a price equal to the capital invested when purchasing the Notes. Furthermore, additional costs may incur when selling the delivered securities. If certain disruption events occur on settlement, the relevant Settlement Date may be postponed and in certain circumstances the Issuer will be entitled to make payment of a cash amount in lieu of physical delivery.

Risks related to Notes generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain risks relating to the Notes generally¹:

Disruptions

A Disrupted Day or Market Disruption Event (each as defined herein) may result in the postponement of and/or alternative provisions for valuation and may have an adverse effect on the value of the Notes.

Distributor(s) Fees

Investors should note that, in certain circumstances immediately following the issue of the Notes, the secondary market price of the Notes may be less than the Issue Price and/or Offer Price in the event that the Issue Price and/or Offer Price includes fees paid to distributors.

¹ Other risks may exist that are currently not known or that, based on today's knowledge, are not deemed to be material enough to be included in this section

Modification, waivers and substitution

The 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 Conditions 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 Conditions also provide for the substitution of another company as principal debtor under any Notes in place of the Issuer, in the circumstances described in §10 of the Notes.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the "**Savings Directive**") (see "Taxation – EU Savings Directive" below), Member States are required, from 1 July 2005, to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payment of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State. However for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries).

Also with effect from 1 July 2005, a number of non-EU countries including Switzerland, and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States have agreed to adopt similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland) in relation to payments made by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into reciprocal 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 in one of those territories. If, following implementation of the Savings Directive, a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any Note as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. If a withholding tax is imposed on payment made by a Paying Agent following implementation of the Savings Directive, the Issuer will be required to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the Savings Directive.

Change of law

The conditions of the Notes are based on German 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 German law or administrative practice after the date of this Base Prospectus.

Loss of principal

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes provide for Notes to be issued under the Programme for which it is not certain that the principal amount of those Notes will be repaid at redemption. Potential investors should be aware that they may lose all or a substantial portion of their principal.

Minimum Specified Denomination

In relation to any issue of Notes which have a denomination consisting of the minimum Specified Denomination of € 50,000 plus a higher integral multiple of another smaller amount, it is possible that the Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of € 50,000 (or its equivalent) that are not integral multiples of € 50,000 (or its equivalent). In such a case, a Noteholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding (should Definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

No claim against any Reference Item

A Note will not represent a claim against any item (a “**Reference Item**”) to which the amount of principal and/or interest payable or amount of specified assets deliverable in respect of the Notes is dependent and, in the event that the amount paid by the Issuer or the value of the specified assets delivered on redemption of the Notes is less than the principal amount of the Notes, a Noteholder will not have recourse under a Note to any Reference Item.

An investment in Notes linked to one or more Reference Items may entail significant risks not associated with investments in conventional debt securities, including but not limited to the risks set out in this section². The amount paid or value of the specified assets delivered by the Issuer on redemption of such Notes may be less than the principal amount of the Notes, together with any accrued interest, and may in certain circumstances be zero.

Potential conflicts of interest in relation to hedging

In the ordinary course of its business, including without limitation in connection with its market-making activities, the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may effect transactions for its own account or for the account of its customers and hold long or short positions in the Reference Item(s) or related derivatives. In addition, in connection with the offering of the Notes, the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Reference Item(s) or related derivatives. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates, the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may enter into transactions in the Reference Item(s) or related derivatives which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Notes and which could be adverse to the interests of the relevant Noteholders.

Other potential conflicts of interest

Where the Issuer acts as Calculation Agent or the Calculation Agent is an Affiliate of the Issuer, potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Calculation Agent and Noteholders, including with respect to certain determinations and judgements that the Calculation Agent may make pursuant to the Notes that may influence the amount receivable or specified assets deliverable on redemption of the Notes.

The Issuer and any Dealer(s) may, at the date hereof or at any time hereafter, be in possession of information in relation to a Reference Item that is or may be material in the context of the Notes and may or may not be publicly available to Noteholders. There is no obligation on the Issuer or any Dealer(s) to disclose to Noteholders any such information.

² Other risks may exist that are currently not known or that, based on today's knowledge, are not deemed to be material enough to be included in this section

The Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may have existing or future business relationships with an issuer or issuers of any Reference Item(s) (including, but not limited to, lending, depositary, risk management, advisory and banking relationships), and will pursue actions and take steps that they or it deems necessary or appropriate to protect their and/or its interests arising therefrom without regard to the consequences for a Noteholder.

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 risk³:

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 not be listed on a stock exchange or regulated market. In that case, pricing information may be more difficult to obtain, and the liquidity and market prices of such Notes may be adversely affected.

³ Other risks may exist that are currently not known or that, based on today's knowledge, are not deemed to be material enough to be included in this section

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency (as defined in the ‘Terms and Conditions of the Notes’). 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.

Interest rate risks

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes and Floating Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes and Floating 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. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

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 advisors or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Issuer (the “**Responsible Person**”), accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Issuer (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, the Responsible Person confirms that this information has been accurately reproduced and that as far as it 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.

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”) and be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated in and form part of this Base Prospectus.

The Dealer(s) (excluding Rabobank International) have not independently verified the information contained in this Base Prospectus. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by the Dealers, other than Rabobank International, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Notes. No Dealer, other than Rabobank International, accepts any liability in relation to the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Notes.

No person is or 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. Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create an 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 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.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Notes should purchase any Notes. 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 and of the terms of such Notes (see “Risk Factors”).

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of the Dealers to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes.

Distribution of this Base Prospectus and any Final Terms and the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law (see “Subscription and Sale”).

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in jurisdictions other than the Netherlands. The Issuer and the Dealers do not represent that this Base Prospectus may be

lawfully distributed, or that any Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer or the Dealer(s), which would permit a public offering of any Notes outside the European Economic Area or distribution of this document in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required other than the Netherlands. Accordingly, no Notes may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any such jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms comes are required by the Issuer and Dealer(s) to inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms and the offering and sale of Notes. See “Subscription and Sale”.

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

All references in this document to “U.S.\$”, “U.S. Dollars” and “USD” refer to the currency of the United States of America, and to “€”, “euro” and “EUR” refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European economic and monetary union pursuant to the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on the European Union, which is the lawful currency of, *inter alia*, the Netherlands.

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot Notes (provided that, in the case of any Tranche of Notes to be admitted to trading on a regulated market, the aggregate nominal amount of Notes allotted does not exceed 105 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the relevant Tranche) 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 terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes 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 of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilisation or over-allotment 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.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus, will be approved by or filed with the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten*, in its capacity as competent authority under the Financial Supervision Act, the “**Competent Authority**”), shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Base Prospectus:

- (a) the Terms and Conditions of notes as set forth in the offering circular of the Issuer’s predecessor, Rabo Securities N.V., dated 28 November 2003, as supplemented on 1 March 2004, 9 June 2004, 2 November 2004 and 4 April 2005, in respect of Notes (e.g. second and further tranche issues) if such Notes are to be consolidated and form a single series with aforementioned notes;
- (b) the Terms and Conditions of notes as set forth in the offering circulars of the Issuer dated 17 June 2005 (as supplemented on 9 June 2006) and 13 July 2006 and the base prospectuses dated 9 August 2007 and 25 August 2008 in respect of Notes (e.g. second and further tranche issues) if such Notes are to be consolidated and form a single series with aforementioned notes;
- (c) the audited statutory financial statements of Rabobank Nederland for the years ended 31 December 2006, 2007 and 2008 (together with the explanatory notes and the auditor's reports in respect thereof);
- (d) the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2006, 2007 and 2008 (together with the explanatory notes, the auditor's report and the assurance report in respect thereof);
- (e) the unaudited interim report of Rabobank Group for the year 2009 (together with the auditor's review report on the financial information in respect thereof); and
- (f) the most recent articles of association of the Issuer.

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 deemed to 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 or implementing legislation modifies or supersedes such statement.

The Issuer will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Base Prospectus has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents deemed to be 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 shall be provided. Requests for such documents should be directed to the Issuer at its office set out at the end of this Base Prospectus. In addition, such documents will be available, without charge, from the office of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. - Frankfurt Branch (acting as “**Listing Agent**”) for Notes listed on the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and the EUWAX trading segment of the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange.

The Listing Agent acts solely as the agent of the Issuer and does not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for any Noteholder.

The Issuer will in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of the Notes.

ISSUE PROCEDURES

General

The Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) will agree on the terms and conditions applicable to each particular Tranche of Notes (the “**Conditions**”). The Conditions will be constituted by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes set forth below (the “**Terms and Conditions**”) as completed, modified, supplemented or replaced by the provisions of the applicable Final Terms (the “**Final Terms**”). The Conditions and Final Terms may be written in the German or English language and provided with an English or a German language translation, as the case may be. This Base Prospectus does not contain any German language translation of the Conditions or the form of Final Terms.

The applicable Final Terms relating to each Tranche of Notes will specify whether the Conditions are to be “non-consolidated Conditions” or “consolidated Conditions” (each as described below) and whether the Conditions will be in the German language, the English language or both (and, if both, will specify which language is binding).

The Issuer anticipates that non-consolidated Conditions will generally be used for Notes sold on a non-syndicated basis and which are not publicly offered into Germany or into any other jurisdiction and that consolidated Conditions will generally be used for Notes sold and distributed on a syndicated basis and/or where the Notes are to be publicly offered, in whole or in part, or are to be distributed, in whole or in part, to non-professional investors in Germany or any other jurisdiction.

The Issuer anticipates that, in general, subject to any stock exchange or legal requirements applicable from time to time, and unless otherwise agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), in the case of Notes sold and distributed on a syndicated basis, and/or in the case of Notes distributed and/or publicly offered, in whole or in part, in Germany, to non-professional investors in Germany, English will be the binding language. The Issuer may decide to provide a German language translation of the Conditions. If a translation is prepared it will be made available at the principal office of the Fiscal Agent. In each case, the binding language will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Non-consolidated Terms and Conditions

If non-consolidated conditions are to apply to the Notes, the provisions of the applicable Conditions as set out in the applicable Final Terms and the Terms and Conditions of this Base Prospectus, taken together, shall constitute the terms and conditions of the Notes. Such non-consolidated Terms and Conditions will be constituted as follows:

- (i) the blanks in the provisions of the Terms and Conditions which are applicable to the Notes will be deemed to be completed by the information contained in the Final Terms as if such information was inserted in the blanks of such provisions;
- (ii) the Terms and Conditions will be modified, supplemented or replaced by the text of any provisions of the Final Terms modifying, supplementing or replacing the provisions of the Terms and Conditions;
- (iii) alternative or optional provisions of the Terms and Conditions as to which the corresponding provisions of the Final Terms are not completed or are deleted will be deemed to be deleted from the Terms and Conditions; and

- (iv) all instructions and explanatory notes set out in square brackets in the Terms and Conditions and any explanatory text in the Final Terms will be deemed to be deleted from the Conditions.

Where non-consolidated Conditions apply, each Global Note representing the Notes of the relevant Series will have the Final Terms attached.

Consolidated Terms and Conditions

If the applicable Final Terms specify that consolidated Terms and Conditions are to apply to the Notes, the consolidated Terms and Conditions in respect of such Notes will be constituted by the consolidated Terms and Conditions set out in the Final Terms. Where consolidated Terms and Conditions apply, the consolidated Terms and Conditions alone will constitute the terms and conditions of the Notes and will be attached to each Global Note representing the Notes.

Supplemental Terms and Conditions for Index Linked Notes and Equity Linked Notes

Index Linked Notes and Equity Linked Notes will be governed by the General Terms and Condition, as supplemented and amended by the Supplemental Terms and Conditions for Index Linked Notes and Equity Linked Notes (the “Supplemental Conditions”). In the event that any provision of the Supplemental Conditions conflicts with any provision of the general Terms and Conditions, the Supplemental Conditions will prevail.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

FINAL TERMS

[For Equity Linked Notes insert:]

[POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF THESE NOTES SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE RETURN OF PRINCIPAL IS LINKED TO THE VALUE OF EQUITY SECURITIES. MOVEMENTS IN THE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SECURITIES MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THESE NOTES.]

[For Index Linked Notes insert:]

[POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF THESE NOTES SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT RETURN OF PRINCIPAL WILL BE DEPENDENT UPON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDEX OR INDICES].

[For principal protected Notes insert:]

[IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES MAY THE NOTES BE REDEEMED BY THE ISSUER AT THE MATURITY DATE FOR LESS THAN THE PROTECTION AMOUNT. FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT: IN THE EVENT OF INSOLVENCY OF THE ISSUER OR IN THE EVENT OF AN EARLY REDEMPTION PURSUANT TO §4 [OR [AN INDEX ADJUSTMENT EVENT] [OR] [A POTENTIAL ADJUSTMENT EVENT] [OR] [A MERGER EVENT] [OR] [A NATIONALISATION] [OR] [A DE-LISTING] [OR] [INSOLVENCY] [OR] [AN ADDITIONAL DISRUPTION EVENT] PURSUANT TO **[INSERT PARAGRAPH(S) FOR THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS FOR INDEX AND EQUITY LINKED NOTES]**]. THE NOTES MAY BE REDEEMED AT LESS THAN THE PROTECTION AMOUNT.]

THE ISSUER HAS MADE NO COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION INTO THE TREATMENT OF THE NOTES BY THE TAX AUTHORITIES OF ANY COUNTRY, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. INVESTORS ARE STRONGLY ADVISED TO TAKE THEIR OWN TAX ADVICE.

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. Before making an investment decision, prospective purchasers of Notes should consider carefully, in the light of their own financial circumstances and investment objectives, all the information set forth in these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus, as supplemented from time to time.

ISIN: [●]

[insert Date]

Common Code: [●]

WKN: [●]

Other securities code: [●]

RABOBANK STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

**Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche][Aggregate Number of Notes][Title of Notes]
(the “Notes”)
under the Euro 1,500,000,000 German Debt Issuance Programme**

PART A - CONTRACTUAL TERMS

These Final Terms are issued to give details of an issue of Notes under the Euro 1,500,000,000 German Debt Issuance Programme of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (the “**Programme**”).

[This document constitute the Final Terms of the securities described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated [●] September 2009 which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at Rabobank International, Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, The Netherlands and www.rabobank.nl and copies may be obtained from Rabobank International, Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, The Netherlands.]

[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased (a further issue pursuant to §11) was issued under a Base Prospectus with an earlier date (the “Relevant Increase”). Solely the Terms and Conditions of the Base Prospectus with an earlier date should be inserted in the Appendix to this document]

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the conditions as set out in Appendix [A] to this document. This document constitute the Final Terms of the securities described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 16 September 2009 which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive, save in respect of the Conditions which are replaced by the conditions as set out in Appendix [A] to this document as extracted from the Base Prospectus dated *[insert original date]*. 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 dated 16 September 2009, save for the Conditions, which are replaced by the conditions as set out in Appendix [A] to this document. Copies of such Base Prospectuses are available for viewing during normal business hours and may be obtained at Rabobank International, Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, The Netherlands and www.rabobank.nl.]

[Insert in the case of non-consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

[The table below sets out the terms and conditions of the Notes (the “§” or the “**Conditions**”) and shall be read in conjunction with the terms and conditions set out in the Base Prospectus [dated [●]⁴] (the “**Terms and Conditions**”). [A non-binding [German][English] language translation of the Conditions and the Terms and Conditions are attached to these Final Terms].]

[Insert in the case of consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

[The terms and conditions of the Notes (the “§”, or the “**Conditions**”) [and a non-binding [German][English] language translation thereof] are attached to these Final Terms. The Conditions replace in full the terms and

⁴ *Insert in case of a Relevant Increase only*

conditions of the Notes as set out in the Base Prospectus [dated [●]⁵] and are deemed to be “**Terms and Conditions**” for the purposes hereof. These Final Terms are issued to give details of an issue of Notes under the Programme.

[Insert in the case of consolidated or non-consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

[Capitalised terms used herein but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings specified in the Terms and Conditions.]

[Insert in the case of non-consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

[All references in these Final Terms to numbered sections or clauses are to the relevant sections or clauses defined in the Terms and Conditions and all provisions in the Terms and Conditions corresponding to items in these Final Terms which are either not selected or completed or which are deleted shall be deemed to be deleted from the Conditions applicable to the Notes.]

These Final Terms do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Notes or an investment recommendation. Neither the delivery of these Final Terms nor any sale hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or that the information contained herein is correct as of any date subsequent to this date.

The distribution of these Final Terms and the offering, sale and delivery of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession these Final Terms comes are required by the Issuer to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a further description of certain restrictions on the offering and sale of the Series, see “Subscription and Sale” in the Base Prospectus as supplemented or amended by these Final Terms.

[The following is applicable in the case of non-consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

1	Issuer:	Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Structured Products)
2	(i) Series Number:	[●]
	(ii) Tranche Number:	[●] <i>[if fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Notes become fungible]</i>
3	Specified Currency or Currencies:	[●]
4	Aggregate Nominal Amount:	[●]
	(i) Series:	[●]
	(ii) Tranche:	[●]
5	Issue Price of Tranche:	[●]% [plus accrued interest from <i>[insert date]</i> <i>[in the case of fungible issues only, if required]</i> <i>[If Issue Price is not yet known, specify details and time schedule for its determination.]</i>
6	Specified Denomination(s):	[●]
7	(i) Issue Date:	[●]
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	[●] <i>[only if different from Issue Date]</i>

⁵ ***Insert in case of a Relevant Increase only***

	(iii) Subscription Period	[Not Applicable] [<i>specify details</i>]
8	Maturity Date [or redemption month]:	<p>[●] [Fixed Rate [<i>Specify date</i>]]</p> <p>[Floating Rate – Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [<i>specify month</i>]] (the Scheduled Maturity Date)</p>
9	Interest Basis:	<p>[[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]</p> <p>[LIBOR][EURIBOR][<i>other (specify)</i>] + [●] [per cent. Floating Rate]</p> <p>[Zero Coupon]</p> <p>[Index Linked Interest]</p> <p>[Equity Linked Interest]</p> <p>[Dual Currency Interest]</p> <p>[<i>Other (specify)</i>]</p> <p>(further particulars specified below)</p>
10	(a) Redemption/Payment Basis:	<p>[Redemption at par]</p> <p>[Index Linked Redemption]</p> <p>[Equity Linked Redemption]</p> <p>[Dual Currency Redemption]</p> <p>[<i>Other (specify)</i>]</p>
	(b) Protection Amount:	[100 per cent. of the Specified Denomination] [●] [Not Applicable]
11	Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis:	<p>[<i>Specify details of any provision for change of Notes into another Interest Basis or Redemption/Payment Basis</i>] [Not Applicable]</p>
12	Investor Put/Issuer Call /Obligatory Redemption:	<p>[Investor Put]</p> <p>[Issuer Call]</p> <p>[Obligatory Redemption]</p> <p>(further particulars specified below)/[Not Applicable]</p>
13	(i) Status of the Notes:	Unsubordinated and unsecured
	(ii) Date of approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[●]
14	Method of distribution:	[Syndicated][Non-Syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

FIXED RATE NOTE PROVISIONS

15	Fixed Rate Note Provisions:	<p>[Applicable][Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>[If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]</i></p>
	(i) Rate(s) of Interest:	[●]% per annum

- [payable [annually][semi-annually][quarterly][**Other (specify)**] in arrears]
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [●] in each year
- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][**Specify other**][Not Applicable]
- (iv) Fixed Coupon Amount(s): [●] per Specified Denomination
- (v) Broken Amount(s): [**Insert particulars of any short or long coupon**]
- (vi) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
[30/360]
[30E/360 or Eurobond Basis]
[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]
[Actual/365 (Fixed)]
[Actual/360]
[**Other (specify)**]
- (vii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [None][**Give details**]

FLOATING RATE NOTE PROVISIONS

- 16 Floating Rate Note Provisions: [Applicable][Not Applicable][**If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph**]
- (i) Specified Interest Period(s) / Specified Interest Payment Date(s): [●]
- (ii) Business Day Convention (§3 (3)): [FRN Convention][Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][**Other (specify)**]
- (iii) Relevant Financial Centre(s) (§5 (3)): [●]
- (iv) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination][ISDA Determination][**Other (specify)**]
- (v) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) (if not the Calculation Agent): [**Insert name**][Not Applicable]
- (vi) Screen Rate Determination (§3 (2)):
- Reference Rate: [Applicable][Not Applicable] [**if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph**]
[●]

- Interest Determination Date(s): [[**If LIBOR:**] [Second London business day prior to the start of each Interest Period]]
[[**If EURIBOR or euro LIBOR:**] [Second TARGET business day prior to the start of each Interest Period]
[**Other days**]
- Relevant Screen Page: [•]
- (vii) ISDA Determination (§3(2)): [Applicable][Not Applicable] [**if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph**]
- Floating Rate Option: [•]
- Designated Maturity: [•]
- Reset Date: [•]
- ISDA Definitions (*if different from those set out in the Conditions*): [•]
- (viii) Margin(s): [+][-] [•]% per annum
- (ix) Minimum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum
- (x) Maximum Rate of Interest: [•]% per annum
- (xi) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA)]
[30/360]
[30E/360 or Eurobond Basis]
[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]
[Actual/365 (Fixed)]
[Actual/360]
[**Other (specify)**]
- (xii) Other terms or special conditions: [None][**Give details**]

ZERO COUPON NOTE PROVISIONS

- 17 Zero Coupon Note Provisions: [Applicable][Not Applicable] [**if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph**]
- (i) [Amortisation][Accrual] Yield: [•]% per annum
 - (ii) Reference Price: [•]
 - (iii) Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts and Late Payment: [Conditions [for Redemption and Purchase – Early Redemption Amounts] and [-Late Payment on Zero Coupon Notes] apply][**Specify other**]
 - (iv) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable [•]
 - (v) Other terms or special conditions: [None][**Give details**]

EQUITY LINKED INTEREST NOTE PROVISIONS

- 18 Equity Linked Interest Provisions: [Applicable][Not Applicable] [**If not applicable, delete**

	<i>the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]</i>
(i) Whether Notes relate to a single Underlying Security or a Basket of Underlying Securities:	[Single Underlying Security][Basket of Underlying Securities]
(a) Underlying Security/Securities:	[Existing [ordinary] shares of the Security Issuer]
<i>[Give details for each class of Underlying Security]</i>	
(b) Security Issuer(s):	[●] (Bloomberg® code: [●])
(c) The ISIN/Common Code of Underlying Security/Securities:	[●]
(ii) Description of formula to be used to determine the Rate of Interest and/or Interest Amount:	<i>[Give details]</i> [See Appendix]
(iii) Provisions for determining the Rate of Interest and/or Interest Amount where calculation by reference to the Underlying Security and/or formula is impossible or impracticable:	[●]
(iv) Potential Adjustment Events:	[Applicable][Not Applicable]
(v) Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, De-listing and Insolvency:	[Applicable][Not Applicable]
(vi) Additional Disruption Events:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] [Change in Law] [Hedging Disruption] [Increased Cost of Hedging] <i>[Other (Specify)]</i>
(vii) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Date(s):	[●]
(viii) Business Day Convention:	[●]
(ix) Relevant Financial Centres	[●]
(x) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum]

(xi) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum]
(xii) Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [30/360] [30E/360 or Eurobond Basis] [Actual/Actual (ISDA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/360] [<i>Other (specify)</i>]
(xiii) Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s):	[●]
[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:]	[Omission][Postponement][Modified Postponement] [<i>N.B. only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified</i>]
(xiv) Valuation Time:	[●]
(xv) Disrupted Day:	[Applicable][Not Applicable]
(xvi) Exchange(s):	[●]
(xvii) Related Exchange(s):	[All Exchanges][●]
(xviii) Exchange Rate:	[●]
(xix) Other terms or special conditions:	[None][<i>Give details</i>]

INDEX LINKED INTEREST NOTE PROVISIONS

19	Index Linked Interest Note Provisions:	[Applicable][Not Applicable] [<i>If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph</i>]
(i)	Whether the Notes relate to a single Index or Basket of Indices:	[Single Index][Basket of Indices][<i>Give details</i>][See Appendix]
(ii)	Name of Index Sponsor(s):	[<i>Give details</i>][See Appendix]
(iii)	Multi-Exchange Index:	[Applicable][Not Applicable]
(iv)	Description of formula to be used to determine the Rate of Interest and/or Interest Amount:	[●]
(v)	Provisions for determining the Rate of Interest and/or Interest Amount where calculation by reference to the Index or Indices and/or formula is impossible or impracticable:	[●]
(vi)	Additional Disruption Events:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] [Change in Law]

		[Hedging Disruption Event]
		[Increased Cost of Hedging]
		[Other (specify)]
(vii)	Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Date(s):	[•]
(viii)	Business Day Convention:	[•]
(ix)	Relevant Financial Centres:	[•]
(x)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[•]
(xi)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[•]
(xii)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [30/360] [30E/360 or Eurobond Basis] [Actual/Actual (ISDA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/360] [Other (specify)]
(xiii)	Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s):	[•]
	[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:]	[Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement] [N.B. only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified]
(xiv)	Valuation Time:	[•]
(xv)	Exchange(s):	[•]
(xvi)	Related Exchanges:	[All Exchanges][•]
(xvii)	Other terms or special conditions:	[None][Give details]

DUAL CURRENCY INTEREST NOTE PROVISIONS

20	Dual Currency Interest Note Provisions:	[Applicable][Not Applicable] [If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
(i)	Rate(s) of Exchange/method of calculating Rate(s) of Exchange:	[Give details][See Appendix] [Screen Page: [•]] [Bloomberg®/Reuters][Other (specify)]
(ii)	Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange is impossible or impracticable:	[•]
(iii)	Day Count Fraction:	[•]
(iv)	Other terms or special conditions:	[None][Give details]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO OPTIONAL REDEMPTION AND FINAL REDEMPTION AMOUNT

- 21 Issuer Call (§4(3)):
- [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [•]
- (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[•] per Specified Denomination] *[Other (specify)]*
- (iii) If redeemable in part:
- (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [•]
- (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: [•]
- (iv) Notice period: [•] *[if different from §4(3)]*
- 22 Investor Put (§4([3])(4)):
- [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
- (i) Put Redemption Date(s): [•]
- (ii) Put Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[•] per Specified Denomination] *[Other (specify)]*
- (iii) Notice period: [•] *[if different from §4([3])(4)]*
- 23 Obligatory Redemption:
- [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
- (i) Obligatory Redemption Date(s): [•]
- (ii) Obligatory Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [[•] per Specified Denomination] *[Other (specify)]*
- (iii) Notice period: [•]
- 24 Final Redemption Amount of each Note:
- [Par] [[•] per Specified Denomination] [see item [[25] [26] [27]] below] *[Other (specify)]* [See Appendix]

EQUITY LINKED REDEMPTION NOTE PROVISIONS

- 25 Equity Linked Redemption Notes:
- [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
- (i) Whether the Notes relate to a single Underlying Security or a Basket of Underlying Securities: [Single Underlying Security][Basket of Underlying Securities]*[Give details]*[See Appendix]
- (a) Underlying Security/Securities: [Existing [ordinary] shares of the Security Issuer]

[specify for each Underlying Security]

- (b) Security Issuer(s): [●] [(Bloomberg® code: [●])]
- (c) ISIN/Common Code of Underlying Security/Securites: [●]
- (ii) Whether redemption of the Notes will be by (i) Cash Settlement or (ii) Physical Settlement or Cash Settlement and/or Physical Settlement [Cash Settlement] [Physical Settlement] [Cash and/or Physical Settlement]
- (iii) Description of the formula to determine Final Redemption Amount: [●]
- (iv) Reference Asset Amount: [*Specify provisions*][Not Applicable]
- (v) Delivery Agent: [*Specify name and address of delivery agent*]
- (vi) Clearing System for the delivery of the Underlying Securities: [●]
- (vii) Disruption Cash Settlement Price: [*Specify amount or formula*]
- (viii) Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s): [●]
- [Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:] [Omission/Postponement][Modified Postponement]
[*N.B. only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified*]
- (ix) Valuation Time: [●]
- (x) Disrupted Day: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (xi) Exchange(s): [●]
- (xii) Related Exchanges: [All Exchanges] [●]
- (xiii) Exchange Rate [●]
- (xiv) Multiplier for each Underlying Security comprising the basket: [Not Applicable][*Insert details*]
- (xv) Trade Date: [●]
- (xvi) Details of any other relevant terms, any stock exchange requirement/tax considerations: [●]
- (xvii) Potential Adjustment Events: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
- (xviii) Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, De-listing and Insolvency: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
- (xix) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable][Not Applicable]

- (xx) Extraordinary Event: [Change in Law]
[Hedging Disruption]
[Increased Cost of Hedging]
[Cancellation and Payment][Calculation Agent Adjustment][*Other (specify)*]
- (xxi) Other terms or special conditions: [None][*Give details*]

INDEX LINKED REDEMPTION NOTE PROVISIONS

- 26 Index Linked Redemption Note: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph]
- (i) Whether the Notes relate to a single Index or a Basket of Indices: [Single Index][Basket of Indices][*Give details*][See Appendix]
- (ii) Name of Index Sponsor(s): [•]
- (iii) Multi-Exchange Index: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
- (iv) Description of formula to be used to determine the Final Redemption Amount: [•]
- (v) Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s): [•]
[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:] [Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement]
[N.B. only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified]
- (vi) Valuation Time: [•]
- (vii) Disrupted Day: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
- (viii) Multiplier for each Index comprising the Basket: [Not Applicable][*Insert details*]
- (ix) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
[Change in Law]
[Hedging Disruption]
[Increased Cost of Hedging]
[Other (specify)]
- (x) Extraordinary Event: [Cancellation and Payment][Calculation Agent Adjustment][*Other (specify)*]
- (xi) Trade Date: [•]
- (xii) Exchange(s): [•]
- (xiii) Related Exchanges: [All Exchange][*Other (specify)*]
- (xiv) Other terms or special conditions: [None][*Other (specify)*]

PROVISIONS RELATING DUAL CURRENCY NOTES

- 27 Dual Currency 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: [*Other (specify)*]
- (ii) Calculation Agent: [●]
- (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) Other terms or special conditions: [None][*Give details*]

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 28 Partly-Paid Notes: [Applicable][*Insert details*][Not Applicable]
- 29 Instalment Notes [●]
- (i) Instalment Date(s): [●]
- (ii) Instalment Amount(s): [●]
- 30 Method of calculating the Early Redemption Amount (other than following an Event of Default or a Tax Call): An amount equal to the market value of each Note on the date of redemption adjusted to account for an amount determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion equal to the sum of (without duplication) all costs, expenses (including loss on funding), tax and duties incurred by the Issuer in connection with the redemption of the Notes and the related termination, settlement or re-establishment of any hedge or related trading positions, such amount to be apportioned pro rata amongst each nominal amount of Notes in the Specified Denomination][●]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

- 31 Form of Notes: [Permanent Global Note]
[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Permanent Global Note]
- 32 Relevant Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Days (§5(3)): [Not Applicable][*Give details*]
- 33 Details relating to Partly-Paid Notes: [Not Applicable][*Specify*]
- 34 Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions: [Not Applicable][*Insert provisions*]
- 35 Further Issues provisions: [Condition 11 applies] [Not Applicable][*Insert other provisions*]

36 Other final terms: [Not Applicable][*Specify*]

DISTRIBUTION

37 (i) If syndicated, names (and addresses) of Managers: [Not Applicable][*Give names*]

(ii) Stabilising Manager (if any): [Not Applicable][*Give names*]

(iii) If non-syndicated, name of Dealer: [Not Applicable][*Give names*]

(iv) Total commission and concession: [Not Applicable] [[●] per cent of the aggregate nominal amount/certain fees or commissions will be payable to third party distributors and/or the Note will be sold at a discount to the Issue Price on the primary sale of the Notes] [*Give details*]

(v) U.S. Selling Restrictions: [Reg. S Compliance Category][TEFRA D][TEFRA C][TEFRA not applicable]

38 Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable][*Give details*]

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms and to the best knowledge and belief of the Issuer the information contained in these Final Terms is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

[Insert in the case of Index Linked Notes/Equity Linked Notes:]

[Information on the [Underlying Security/Securities] [Index] (the “**Reference Information**”) has been extracted from annual reports, Bloomberg®, Reuters, official websites relating to the [Security Issuer] [Index] and/or other publicly available information. The Issuer confirms that the Reference Information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from such information published by Bloomberg®, Reuters, official websites relating to the [Security Issuer] [Index], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By: _____

Duly authorised

[The following is applicable only in the case of consolidated Terms and Conditions:]

Summary of the consolidated Terms and Conditions of the Notes:

The following is merely an indicative summary and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Terms and Conditions under the heading “Terms and Conditions”:

Issuer:	Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Structured Products)
Series Number:	[•]
Tranche Number:	[•]
Subscription Period	[Not Applicable][<i>specify details</i>]
Specified Currency:	[•]
Aggregate Nominal Amount of the Notes:	[•]
Issue Price of Tranche:	[•]
Specified Denomination:	[•]
Issue Date:	[•]
Maturity Date:	[•]
Status of the Notes:	Unsubordinated and unsecured
Amounts payable in respect of the Notes:	[Interest] [and] [Final Redemption Amount][<i>specify other</i>]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST

Interest (Extracts from § 3 of the Terms and Conditions):	[•]
---	-----

PROVISIONS RELATING TO OPTIONAL REDEMPTION AND FINAL REDEMPTION AMOUNT

Final Redemption Amount (Extracts from § 4 of the Consolidated Terms):	[•]
Issuer Call/Investor Put/Obligatory Redemption:	[•]
[[<i>insert further provisions if applicable</i>]	[•]]
Calculation Agent:	[•]

GENERAL

Form of Notes:	[Permanent Global Note] [Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a Permanent Global Note]
Notification process for allotted amount:	[Other than the transfer of purchased Notes to the deposit account of the relevant purchaser, there will be no separate publication/information. No allotment procedure shall apply.] [<i>specify other notification process for allotted amount</i>]

Governing law:

German law

DISTRIBUTION

If syndicated, names (and addresses) of Managers:	[Not Applicable][<i>Give names</i>]
Stabilising Manager (if any):	[Not Applicable][<i>Give names</i>]
If non-syndicated, name of Dealer:	[Not Applicable][<i>Give names</i>]
Total commission and concession:	[Not Applicable] [[●] per cent of the aggregate nominal amount/certain fees or commissions will be payable to third party distributors and/or the Note will be sold at a discount to the Issue Price on the primary sale of the Notes] [<i>Give details</i>]
Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable:	[Reg. S Compliance Category][TEFRA D][TEFRA C][TEFRA not applicable]
Additional selling restrictions:	[Not Applicable][<i>Give details</i>]

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms and to the best knowledge and belief of the Issuer the information contained in these Final Terms is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

[Insert in the case of Index Linked Notes/Equity Linked Notes:]

[Information on the [Underlying Security/Securities] [Index] (the “**Reference Information**”) has been extracted from annual reports, Bloomberg®, Reuters, official websites relating to the [Security Issuer] [Index] and/or other publicly available information. The Issuer confirms that the Reference Information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from such information published by Bloomberg®, Reuters, official websites relating to the [Security Issuer] [Index], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:_____

Duly authorised

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes set out in the Base Prospectus shall be amended by the consolidated Terms and Conditions as set out below, whereby the consolidated Terms and Conditions below shall replace the Terms and Conditions of the Notes contained in the Base Prospectus in their entirety.

PART B - OTHER INFORMATION

1 LISTING

- (i) Listing: [Participation in the [regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange] [and] [the EUWAX trading segment of the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange] intended][Not applicable]
- (ii) Admission to trading [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the [regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange] [and] [the EUWAX segment of the regulated unofficial market (*Freiverkehr*) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange][●] with effect from, at the earliest, [the Issue Date][●]][Not Applicable.]
- [Where documenting a fungible issue need to indicate that original securities are already admitted to trading.]*
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [●][Not applicable]

2 RATINGS

- Ratings: [Not Applicable]
- [The Notes to be issued have been rated, include:]*
- [S&P: [●]]
- [Moody's: [●]]
- [[Other]: [●]]
- [Delete if the minimum denomination is €50,000 or more:] [Need to include a brief explanation of the meaning of the ratings if this has previously been published by the rating provider. The disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to the Notes of the type being issued pursuant to the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.]*

3 NOTIFICATION

[The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten) [has been requested to provide][has provided] *[Include first alternative for an issue which is contemporaneous with the establishment or update of the Programme and the second alternative for subsequent issues]* the [Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin), Germany] [[and][,] the Financial Markets Authority (FMA), Austria] [and the Commission de surveillance du secteur financier, Luxembourg] with a

certificate of approval attesting that the Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with Dutch law implementing the Prospectus Directive.][Not Applicable.]

4 INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Save for any fees payable to the Dealer, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the Notes has an interest material to the offer] *[Amend as appropriate if there are other interests.]*

5 REASONS FOR THE OFFER, ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS AND TOTAL EXPENSES

- (i) Reasons for the offer (other than general corporate purposes): [●]

[Also see “Use of Proceeds” wording in Base Prospectus - if reasons for offer different from general corporate purposes 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]*

6 [YIELD [Fixed Rate Notes Only]]

Indication of yield: [●]

[Calculated as [include details of method of calculation in summary form] on the Issue Date.]

The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.

7 [HISTORIC INTEREST RATES [Floating Rates Notes only]]

Details of historic [LIBOR][EURIBOR][Other (Specify)] rates can be obtained from [Reuters][Other (Specify)].

8 PERFORMANCE OF INDEX/BASKET OF INDICES, EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT AND ASSOCIATED RISKS AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INDEX/BASKET OF INDICES [Index Linked Notes only]

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the index/formula can be obtained]

[Need to include a clear and comprehensive explanation of how the value of the investment is affected by the underlying and the circumstances when the risks are most evident.]

[Where the underlying is an index need to include the name of index and a description if composed by the Issuer and if the issuer is not composed by the Issuer need to include details of where the information about the index can be obtained. Where the underlying is not an index need to include equivalent information.]

[The Issuer does not intend to provide post-issuance information.]

[See Appendix [C] [and] [D]]

9 PERFORMANCE OF RATE[S] OF EXCHANGE AND EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNDERLYING [Dual Currency Notes only]

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the relevant rates can be obtained]

[Need to include a clear and comprehensive explanation of how the value of the investment is affected by the underlying and the circumstances when the risks are most evident.]

[The Issuer does not intend to provide post-issuance information.]

10 PERFORMANCE OF UNDERLYING EQUITY/BASKET OF UNDERLYING EQUITIES, EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT AND ASSOCIATED RISKS AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNDERLYING EQUITY/BASKET OF UNDERLYING EQUITIES [Equity Linked Notes only]

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the relevant [equity][basket of equities][index] can be obtained]

[Need to include a clear and comprehensive explanation of how the value of the investment is affected by the underlying and the circumstances when the risks are most evident.]

[Where the underlying is equity or an index need to include the name of underlying and need to include details of where the information about the equity/index can be obtained.]

[The Issuer does not intend to provide post-issuance information.]

[See Appendix [C] [and] [D]]

11 OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| (a) ISIN: | [●] |
| (b) Common Code: | [●] |
| (c) WKN: | [●] |

- (d) Other Securities Code: [●]
- (e) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking *société anonyme* and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable][*give name(s) and number(s)*]
- (f) Delivery: Delivery [against][free of] payment
- (g) Names (and addresses) of additional (Paying/Delivery) Agent(s) (if any): [Not Applicable][●]
- (h) Names (and addresses) of Calculation Agent(s) (if different from Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International)): [Not Applicable][●]

12 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFER

- (a) Offer Period: [[The offer of the Notes is expected to open at [●] hours (Central European Time) on [●] and close at [●] hours (Central European Time) on [●] or such earlier or later date or time as the Issuer may determine and will be announced in [●]].
- [The Issuer reserves the right to withdraw the offer of the Notes until [●] at the latest. Such withdrawal will be announced in the aforementioned publication[s].]
- [The aggregate nominal amount of the Notes to be issued and allotted will be announced by the Issuer at [●] hours (Central European Time) on [●] or such earlier or later date or time as the Issuer may determine and will be announced in the aforementioned publication[s].]
- [The Issuer reserves the right to decrease or increase the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes to be issued. Such decrease or increase will be announced in the aforementioned publication[s]].
- If the Issuer decreases or increases the Aggregate Nominal Amount the number of Notes issued will be decreased or increased with a number equal to the division of the decreased or increased Aggregate Nominal Amount by the Specified Denomination.
- [[No] [D/d]ealing in the Notes will be possible before the definitive aggregate nominal amount of the Notes is announced as set out above.]
- [Not Applicable]
- (b) Reduction of subscriptions: [[Subscriptions in excess of the Issue Amount will be reduced systematically. Reduction will be announced by the Issuer at [●] hours (Amsterdam time) on [●] or such

earlier or later date or time as the Issuer may determine and will be announced in the aforementioned publications.] *[Give further details to the possibility to reduce subscriptions and the manner for a refunding excess amount paid by the applicants, if required]*

[Not Applicable]

- (c) Maximum and minimum subscription amount: [●] and [●].

APPENDIX [A] TO THE FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[If not applicable, delete this appendix]

[If the Final Terms specify that consolidated Terms and Conditions are to apply to the Notes insert full set of consolidated Terms and Conditions]

APPENDIX [A][B] TO THE FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[If not applicable, delete this appendix]

[Insert German Tax Section]

[Insert further/other Tax Sections if the notes are offered in further/other jurisdictions than Germany]

APPENDIX [B][C] TO THE FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[If not applicable, delete this appendix]

[If Index Linked Notes are applicable:

[Form of disclosure to be annexed to the Final Terms for Notes linked to a single index (for an Index Basket, repeat a table for each Index).]

INDEX DISCLAIMER

[insert relevant Index Disclaimer]

INDEX DESCRIPTION

[insert description of the Index]

RECENT PERFORMANCE OF INDEX

The following table sets out the high and low closing values for the Index for the following periods*:

[amend table appropriately, inserting the latest three calendar years]

Period	High	Low
[YEAR]	[•]	[•]
[YEAR]	[•]	[•]
[YEAR]	[•]	[•]

*The table shows the high and low prices of the Index level from year to year. While the tables above provide some historical data regarding the risks of investing in the Index, past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own legal, tax, accountancy and other professional advisers to assist them in determining the suitability of the Notes for them as an investment. Each prospective purchaser of the Notes should be fully aware of and understand the complexity and risks inherent in the Notes before it makes its investment decision in accordance with the objectives of its business.

The following graph sets out for the period indicated, the daily closing levels of the Index:

[insert Bloomberg® or Reuters graph]

(Source: *[Bloomberg®]*)

The closing level of the Index on *[latest practicable date]* was *[level]*.

(Source: *[Bloomberg®]*)

[If Equity Linked Notes are applicable:

[Form of disclosure to be annexed to the Final Terms for Notes relating to a single Underlying Security (for a Security Basket, repeat table above for each Underlying Security).] [appropriate wording to be added]

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER OF UNDERLYING SECURITIES **[COMPANY NAME]**

All disclosures contained in these Final Terms regarding the Company are derived from publicly available documents or other specified publicly available sources. The Issuer has not participated in the preparation of such documents nor made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the information provided therein.

Investors in the Notes are urged to conduct their own investigation into the Company. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of these Final Terms (including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of such publicly available documents) that would affect the level of the Underlying Securities (and therefore the trading price of the Notes) have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure or failure to disclose material future events concerning the issuer(s) of the Underlying Securities could affect the trading price and redemption value of the Notes.

General Information

[*company name*] (the “**Company**” or the “**Security Issuer**”) was incorporated under [*country*] law. The registered office and the principal administrative office of the Company is at [*address*]. The Company’s primary business is [*one sentence business description*].

The Underlying Securities

The Underlying Securities to which the Certificates relate are the [ordinary][*other*] shares of the Company which are listed on the [*name*] Stock Exchange (the “**Underlying Securities**”).

Underlying Security Price Information*

The table below shows the range of closing prices in [*currency*] for the Underlying Securities on the [*name*] Stock Exchange for each of the last three years and for the most recent six months:

	High	Low
[Year].....	[●]	[●]
[Year].....	[●]	[●]
[Year].....	[●]	[●]

*The Underlying Securities Price Information shows the high and low prices of the Company’s shares from year to year. While the tables above provide some historical data regarding the risks of investing in the

Company, past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own legal, tax, accountancy and other professional advisers to assist them in determining the suitability of the Notes for them as an investment. Each prospective purchaser of the Notes should be fully aware of and understand the complexity and risks inherent in the Notes before it makes its investment decision in accordance with the objectives of its business.

The following graph sets out for the period indicated, the daily closing price of the Underlying Security:

[insert Bloomberg® or Reuters graph]

(Source: [Bloomberg®])

The closing price of the Underlying Securities on [latest practicable date] was [amount].

Dividends

The table below sets out the value of cash dividends paid on the Underlying Securities for each of the last three years indicated:

Currency

[•]

[•]

[•]

Source: [Bloomberg®]

Holding of Underlying Securities

[Insert a description of the rights attaching to the Company's shares in the case of physical delivery of Underlying Securities]

Source: [Company's articles of association.]

Financial Statements relating to [Company]

The Company publishes its financial statements in [language(s)] on [an annual][a semi-annual][a quarterly] basis. [Audited annual financial statements are published in the Company's annual report which can be found on its website. None of the Issuer or the Dealer accepts any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any information found on the Company's website.]

Such publicly available financial statements shall be made available on request at the offices of [Luxembourg paying agent].

Source: [annual report/website address]

The following are extracts of the Company's [consolidated] financial statements for the three years ended [date] which have been extracted from [source] [and have been obtained from the Company's website at [website address].

[The following consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the "Notes to the consolidated financial statements" which can be found on the Company's website.]

[Insert financial statements]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

[[In the case of non-consolidated Terms and Conditions insert:]]

The provisions of these Terms and Conditions apply to the Notes as completed, modified, supplemented or replaced by the terms of the final terms which are attached hereto (the “**Final Terms**”). The blanks in the provisions of these Terms and Conditions which are applicable to the Notes shall be deemed to be completed by the information contained in the Final Terms as if such information were inserted in the blanks of such provisions; any provisions of the Final Terms modifying, supplementing or replacing the provisions of these Terms and Conditions shall be deemed to so modify, supplement or replace the provisions of these Terms and Conditions; alternative or optional provisions of these Terms and Conditions as to which the corresponding provisions of the Final Terms are not completed or are deleted shall be deemed to be deleted from these Terms and Conditions; and all provisions of these Terms and Conditions which are inapplicable to the Notes (including instructions, explanatory notes and text set out in square brackets) shall be deemed to be deleted from these Terms and Conditions, as required to give effect to the terms of the Final Terms. Copies of the Final Terms may be obtained free of charge by any holder of the Notes (the “**Noteholder**”) at the specified office of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. Frankfurt am Main Branch as fiscal and paying agent (the “**Fiscal Agent**”) and at the specified office of any paying agent so appointed by the Issuer (the “**Paying Agent**”).]

§ 1

(Currency. Denomination. Form. Clearing System)

[[In the case of Notes with an aggregate nominal amount and a specified denomination (percentage quotation) insert:]]

- (1) *Currency. Denomination. Form.* This Series of Notes (the “**Notes**”) of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (“**Rabobank Structured Products**” or the “**Issuer**”) is issued in [insert currency] (the “**Currency**”) in an aggregate nominal amount of [insert amount] (in words: [insert nominal amount in words]) on [insert issue date] (the “**Issue Date**”) and is divided in denominations of [insert denominations] (the “**Specified Denomination**”). The Notes are being issued in bearer form and will not be represented by definitive notes.]

[[In the case of Notes without an aggregate nominal amount and a specified denomination (unit quotation) insert:]]

- (1) *Currency. Form.* This Series of Notes (the “**Notes**”) of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (“**Rabobank Structured Products**” or the “**Issuer**”) is issued in [insert currency] (the “**Currency**”) on [insert issue date] (the “**Issue Date**”) and represented by [insert amount of Notes] non-par value Notes]. The Notes are being issued in bearer form and will not be represented by definitive notes.]

[[In the case of TEFRA C Notes or TEFRA B Notes insert:]]

- (2) *Permanent Global Note.* The Notes are represented by a permanent global note (the “**Permanent Global Note**” or “**Global Note**”) without coupons which shall be signed manually by two authorised signatories of the Issuer and shall be authenticated by or on behalf of [BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. Frankfurt am Main Branch as fiscal and paying agent (the “**Fiscal Agent**”)] [insert other Fiscal Agent]]

[[In the case of TEFRA D Notes insert:]]

(2) Temporary Global Note - Exchange.

- (a) The Notes are initially represented by a temporary global note (the “**Temporary Global Note**”) without coupons which will be exchangeable for a permanent global note (the “**Permanent Global Note**”) and together with the Temporary Global Note, each a “**Global Note**”) without coupons. Each Global Note shall be signed manually by two authorised signatories of the Issuer and shall each be authenticated by or on behalf of the Fiscal Agent.
- (b) The Temporary Global Note shall be exchanged for the Permanent Global Note on a date (the “**Exchange Date**”) not earlier than 40 days (and not later than 180 days) after the later of (i) the commencement of the offering and (ii) the Issue Date (the “**Exchange Date**”). Such exchange and any payment of interest on Notes represented by a Temporary Global Note shall only be made upon delivery of certifications to the effect that the beneficial owner or owners of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note is not a U.S. person as defined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the regulations thereunder. Any such certification received by the Fiscal Agent on or after the 40th day after the Issue Date will be treated as a request to exchange such Temporary Global Note as described above. Any securities delivered in exchange for the Temporary Global Note shall be delivered only outside of the United States (as defined in §5(3)).]

- (3) *Clearing System.* Each Global Note will be kept in custody by or on behalf of the Clearing System until all obligations of the Issuer under the Notes have been satisfied. “**Clearing System**” means *[[if more than one Clearing System insert:]* each of] the following: [Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main (“**CBF**”)] [,] [and] [Clearstream Banking *société anonyme*, Luxembourg (“**CBL**”)] [,] [and] [Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”)] [,] [and] [*other Clearing System*] or any successor in this capacity.

§ 2

(Status)

Status. The obligations under the Notes constitute unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer ranking *pari passu* among themselves and *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, save for such obligations as may be preferred by mandatory provisions of law.

§ 3

(Interest)

[In the case of Fixed Rate Notes insert:]

- (1) *[Rate of Interest and Interest Payment Dates.* The Notes shall bear interest on their nominal amount at the rate of *[insert Rate of Interest]* per cent. per annum from (including) *[insert interest commencement date]* (the “**Interest Commencement Date**”) to (excluding) the Maturity Date (as defined in §4(1)). Interest shall be payable in arrears on *[insert fixed interest date(s)]* in each year (each such date, an “**Interest Payment Date**”). The first payment of interest shall be made on *[insert First Interest Payment Date]* (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) *[[in case of a short/long first coupon insert:]* and will amount to *[insert broken amount]* per Specified Denomination]. *[[in case of a short/long last coupon insert:]* Interest in respect of the period from *[insert fixed interest date preceding the Maturity Date]* (including) to the Maturity Date (excluding) will amount to *[insert broken amount]* per Note].
- (2) “**Interest Period**” means the period from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date and any subsequent period thereafter from (and including) an Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next Interest Payment Date.]

[In the case of Floating Rate Notes and Index or Equity linked interest Notes or Dual Currency Notes insert:]

(1) *[Interest Payment Dates.*

- (a) The Notes bear interest *[insert in the case of Floating Rate Notes: [on their nominal amount]]* from (and including) *[insert interest commencement date]* (the “**Interest Commencement Date**”) to (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and thereafter from (and including) each Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next following Interest Payment Date. Interest on the Notes shall be payable in arrears on each Interest Payment Date.
- (b) “**Interest Payment Date**” means *[in the case of specified interest payment dates insert: each [insert specified interest payment dates] [in the case of specified interest periods insert:] [each date which (except as otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions) falls [insert number] [weeks] [months] [insert other specified periods] after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.]*

[In the case of a Business Day Convention insert:]

If any Interest Payment Date would fall on a day which is not a Business Day (as defined in §5(2)), the payment date shall be:

[if Modified Following Business Day Convention insert:] [postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event the Interest Payment Date shall be the immediately preceding Business Day.]

[if Floating Rate Note Convention (“FRN Convention”) insert:] [postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (i) the Interest Payment Date shall be the immediately preceding Business Day and (ii) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls *[[insert number] months] [insert other specified periods]* after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date.]

[if Following Business Day Convention insert:] [postponed to the next day which is a Business Day.]

[if Preceding Business Day Convention insert:] the immediately preceding Business Day.]

[other to be specified]

[In the case of Floating Rate Notes and Dual Currency Notes insert:]

- (2) *Rate of Interest.* The rate of interest (“**Rate of Interest**”) for each Interest Period (as defined below) will be:

[In case of Floating Rate Notes insert:]

[Where ISDA Determination is specified insert:]

[The relevant ISDA Rate (as defined below) *[[plus] [minus]* a Margin of *[insert margin]* per cent. per annum (the “**Margin**”).

“**ISDA Rate**” means for any Interest Period (as defined below) a rate, expressed as a decimal, determined by the Calculation Agent on the relevant Reset Date, equal to the specified Floating Rate Option for a period of the Designated Maturity.

Where:

- (i) the “**Floating Rate Option**” is *[insert details]*;
- (ii) the “**Designated Maturity**” is *[insert details]*; and
- (iii) the “**Reset Date**” is *[[if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on the London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR) or on the Euro zone inter-bank offered rate (EURIBOR) for a currency:] the first day of the relevant Interest Period [in any other case: [Insert details].]*

[Where Screen Rate Determination is specified insert:]

[The offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for deposits for the relevant Interest Period in the [Currency] *[insert other currency]* which appears on the Screen Page (as defined below) as at 11.00 a.m. ([London] [Frankfurt] *[insert other financial centre]* time) (the “**Specified Time**”) on the [first] [second] *[other number of days]* Business Day (as defined in §5(2)) prior to the commencement of the relevant Interest Period (as defined below) (the “**Interest Determination Date**”) [plus] [minus] a Margin of *[insert margin]* per cent. per annum (the “**Margin**”), all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

“**Screen Page**” means *[insert relevant Screen Page]*. If no such quotation appears on the Screen Page as at the Specified Time, the Calculation Agent shall request offices of four [banks whose offered rates were used to determine such quotation when such quotation last appeared on the Screen Page] *[specify other reference banks]* (the “**Reference Banks**”) to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for deposits in the Currency for the relevant Interest Period (as defined below) to leading banks [in the [London] interbank market] [in the euro zone] (the “**Relevant Market**”) at approximately the Specified Time) on the Interest Determination Date. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the nearest one in case the Reference Rate is EURIBOR thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.0005 being rounded upwards and otherwise hundred thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such offered quotations plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If on any Interest Determination Date only one or none of the Reference Banks provides the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate per annum which the Calculation Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary as specified above) of the rates, 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, as at the Specified Time on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Currency for the relevant Interest Period by leading banks in the Relevant Market plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any) or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Currency for the relevant Interest Period, or the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered rates for deposits in the Currency for the relevant Interest Period, at which, on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Calculation Agent and the Issuer suitable for such purpose) inform(s) the Calculation Agent it is or they are quoting to leading banks in the Relevant Market (or, as the case may be, the quotations of such bank or banks to the Calculation Agent) plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any). If the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be the offered quotation or the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations on the Screen Page, as described above, on the last day preceding the Interest Determination Date on which such quotations were offered plus or minus (as

appropriate) the Margin (if any) (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period).]

[In the case of index linked interest Notes, equity linked interest Notes or dual currency Notes insert provisions relating to the Interest Rate as set out in the Supplemental Terms and Conditions.]

[If Minimum Rate of Interest applies insert]

[If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is less than ***[insert Minimum Rate of Interest]***, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be ***[insert Minimum Rate of Interest]***.]

[If Maximum Rate of Interest applies insert:

[If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is greater than ***[insert Maximum Rate of Interest]***, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be ***[insert Maximum Rate of Interest]***.]

- (3) ***Interest Amount.*** The Calculation Agent will, on or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, calculate the amount of interest (the “**Interest Amount**”) payable on the Notes in respect of each Specified Denomination for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest and the Day Count Fraction (as defined below) to each Specified Denomination and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest unit of the Currency, with 0.5 of such unit being rounded upwards.
- (4) ***Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amount.*** The Calculation Agent will cause the Rate of Interest, each Interest Amount for each Interest Period, each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and the holders of the Notes (the “**Noteholders**”) in accordance with §12 as soon as possible after the determination, but in no event later than the fourth Business Day (as defined in §5(2)) thereafter and if required by the rules of any stock exchange on which the Notes are from time to time admitted to trading, to such stock exchange as soon as possible after their determination, but in no event later than the first day of the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified 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. Any such amendment will be promptly notified to any stock exchange on which the Notes are then listed and to the Noteholders in accordance with §12.
- (5) “**Interest Period**” means the period from (including) the Interest Commencement Date to (excluding) the First Interest Payment Date and any subsequent period from (including) an Interest Payment Date to (excluding) the next Interest Payment Date.]
- ([•]) “**Day Count Fraction**”, in respect of the calculation of an amount for any period of time (the “**Calculation Period**”) means:

[in the case of “Actual/Actual (ICMA)”:]

- (a) [where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Interest Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (i) the actual number of days in such Interest Period and (ii) the number of Interest Periods in any calendar year; and

- (b) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Interest Period, the sum of: (i) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Interest Period in which it begins divided by the product of (x) the actual number of days in such Interest Period and (y) the number of Interest Periods in any year; and (ii) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Interest Period divided by the product of (x) the actual number of days in such Interest Period and (y) the number of Interest Periods in any year.]

[in the case of “30/360”:]

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 (the number of days to be calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30 day months (unless (i) the last day of the Calculation Period is the 31 day of a month but the first day of the Calculation Period is a day other than the 30 or 31 day of a month, in which case the month that includes that last day shall not be considered to be shortened to a 30 day month, or (ii) the last day of the Calculation Period is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30 day month)).]

[in the case of “30E/360” or “Eurobond Basis”:]

[the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 (unless, in the case of the final Calculation Period, the Maturity Date is the last day of the month of February, in which case the month of February shall not be considered to be lengthened to a 30 day month).]

[in the case of “Actual/365” or “Actual/Actual (ISDA)”:]

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (i) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (ii) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365).]

[in the case of “Actual/365 (Fixed)”:]

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365.]

[in the case of “Actual/360”:]

[the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360.]

[In the case of non-interest bearing notes insert:]

[The Notes will be non-interest bearing.]

[In the case of Zero Coupon Notes insert:]

[When a Zero Coupon Note becomes due and repayable prior to the Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and repayable shall be the Amortised Face Amount of such Note as determined in accordance with §[(3)][(4)](A). As from the Maturity Date, any overdue principal of such Note shall bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the Accrual Yield set forth in the applicable Final Terms. Where such calculation is to be made for a period which is not a whole number of years, the calculation in respect of the period of less than a full year shall be made on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each and, in the case of an incomplete month, the number of days elapsed or on such other calculation basis as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.]

§ 4

(Final Redemption. Tax Call. [Issuer Call.] [Investor Put.] [Obligatory Redemption.]

- (1) *Final Redemption.* Unless previously redeemed pursuant to sub-section (2) at their Early Redemption Amount, the Notes shall be redeemed [*in case of Notes other than Index and Equity Linked Notes:*] [at their Final Redemption Amount on [*insert maturity date*] [the Interest Payment Date falling in [*insert redemption month*]] (the “**Maturity Date**”)] [*in case of Index- and Equity Linked Notes:*] [pursuant to §4c].
- (2) *Tax Call.* The Notes shall be redeemed at their Early Redemption Amount together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, [on any Interest Payment Date][, at any time,] on giving not less than 30 days’ notice to the Noteholders in accordance with §12 (which notice shall be irrevocable) by settlement in cash in accordance with §5 if; (i) on the occasion of the next payment or delivery due under the Notes, the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in §6 as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of Germany or the Netherlands or 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 Issue Date; and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by an executive director 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 or tax 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.
- [(3)] [*Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Issuer Call).*] [The Issuer may redeem all or, if so provided, some only of the Notes then outstanding on [*insert optional redemption dates*] (each an “**Optional Redemption Date**”) at their Optional Redemption Amount(s) [together, with any interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date] upon having given (i) not less than five (5) Business Days’ notice to the Noteholders in accordance with §12 and (ii) not less than seven (7) Business Days before the giving of the notice referred to in (i), notice to the Fiscal Agent (which notices shall be irrevocable and shall specify the Optional Redemption Date fixed for redemption). Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount or a Maximum Redemption Amount. In the case of a partial redemption of Notes, the Notes to be redeemed will be selected in accordance with the rules of the Clearing System.]
- [(3)][(4)] [*Redemption at the option of Noteholders (Investor Put).* Upon the Noteholder giving the Issuer not less than 15 nor more than 30 days’ notice the Issuer will upon expiry of such notice, redeem such Note on [*specify optional redemption date(s)*] (each a “**Put Redemption Date**”) at its Put Redemption Amount [together, with any interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption] against delivery of such Notes to the Issuer or to its order. To exercise such option the Noteholder must submit a duly completed option exercise notice in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Fiscal Agent or from the Issuer within the notice period. No option so exercised may be revoked or withdrawn.]
- [(3)][(4)] [*Obligatory Redemption.*] The Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes then outstanding on [*insert optional redemption dates*] (each an “**Obligatory Redemption Date**”) at their Obligatory Redemption Amount [together, with any interest accrued to (excluding) the relevant Obligatory Redemption Date].

For the purposes of this §4 and §8 (Events of Default) the following applies:

The “**Final Redemption Amount**” in respect of each Note shall be [its nominal amount] [*otherwise insert final redemption amount per denomination*].

The “**Early Redemption Amount**” [*in case of interest bearing notes:*] [in respect of each Note shall be [its nominal amount] [*otherwise insert early redemption amount per denomination*]] [*in case of Zero Coupon Notes:*] [in respect of each Note shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of a Zero Coupon Note shall be an amount (the “**Amortised Face Amount**”), calculated as provided below, of such Note, unless otherwise specified in the applicable 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 applicable Final Terms, shall be such rate as would produce the 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 annually.
- (c) If the Early Redemption Amount in respect of any such Note upon its redemption pursuant to Condition §4(2) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in §8 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 and 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 Notes become due and payable were replaced by a reference to the Relevant Date. The calculation of the Amortised Face Amount in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) 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 Notes on the Maturity Date together with any interest that may accrue in accordance with §3.

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

The “**Obligatory Redemption Amount**” in respect of each Note shall be [its nominal amount] [*otherwise insert obligatory redemption amount per denomination*].]

[The “**Optional Redemption Amount**” in respect of each Note shall be [its nominal amount] [*otherwise insert optional redemption amount per denomination*]].]

[The “**Minimum Redemption Amount**” in respect of each Note shall be [*insert amount*] and “**Maximum Redemption Amount**” in respect of each Note shall be [*insert amount*]].]

[In case of Index Linked and Equity Linked Notes supplement the relevant Terms and Condition by Supplemental Terms and Conditions and specify any applicable Protection Amount as specified in the Final Terms or define herein; insert relevant provisions for dual currency Notes; insert any other provisions, if necessary.]

§ 5 (Payments)

- (1) [(a)] *Payment of Principal.* Payment of principal in respect of Notes shall be made, subject to applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, in the Currency and to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the accounts of the relevant account holders of the Clearing System upon presentation and surrender of the Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States.

[in the case of interest bearing Notes insert:]

[(b) *Payment of Interest.* Payment of interest on Notes shall be made, subject to applicable fiscal and other laws and regulations, in the Currency and to the Clearing System or to its order for credit to the relevant account holders of the Clearing System upon presentation of the Global Note at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States [and upon delivery of certifications to the effect that the beneficial owners or owners of the Notes represented by the Temporary Global Note are not U.S. persons as defined by the U.S. Securities Act of 1933].]

- (3) *Default of Payment.* If the Issuer for any reason fails to render any payment in respect of the Notes when due, interest shall continue to accrue at the default rate established by statutory law⁶ on the outstanding amount from (and including) the due date to (but excluding) the day on which such payment is received by or on behalf of the Noteholders.
- (4) *Business Day.* If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Note is not a Business Day then the Noteholder shall not be entitled to payment until the next such day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay.

“**Business Day**” means a day on which (other than Saturday and Sunday) (a) banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in [*enter all other relevant business centres*] (the “**Relevant Financial Centres**”), [,] [and] (b) the Clearing System is operative [and (c) all relevant parts of the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross-settlement Express Transfer (TARGET) System (“**TARGET**”) are operating].

- (5) “**United States**” means the United States of America including the States thereof and the District of Columbia and its possessions (including Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands).
- (6) *Discharge.* The Issuer shall be discharged by payment or, as the case may be, delivery to, or to the order of, the Clearing System.
- (7) *References to Principal and Interest.* References to “principal” shall be deemed to include, as applicable, the Final Redemption Amount of the Notes; the Early Redemption Amount of the Notes[;] [the Obligatory Redemption Amount][;] [the Optional Redemption Amount of the Notes][;] [the Put Redemption Amount] and any premium and any other amounts which may be payable under or in respect of the Notes. References to “interest” shall be deemed to include, as applicable, any interest which may be payable under §3 and any Additional Amounts which may be payable under §6.

§ 6 (Taxation)

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction by the Issuer for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within Germany or the Netherlands, or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction by the Issuer 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 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

⁶ The default rate of interest pursuant to §§ 288 para 1, 247 para 1 of the German Civil Code (*BGB*) is five percentage points above the basic rate of interest published by the German Central Bank (*Deutsche Bundesbank*) from time to time.

- (i) as far as German *Kapitalertragsteuer* (including *Zinsabschlag*) and *Solidaritätszuschlag* or any other tax which may substitute the German *Kapitalertragsteuer* and/or *Solidaritätszuschlag* is concerned;
- (ii) to, or to a third party on behalf of, a Noteholder where such Noteholder is liable to such withholding or deduction by reason of having some connection with Germany or the Netherlands other than by reason only of the holding of such Note or the receipt of the relevant payment in respect thereof;
- (iii) to, or to a third party on behalf of, a Noteholder where no such withholding or deduction would have been required to be withheld or deducted if the Notes were credited at the time of payment to a securities deposit account with a bank outside the Federal Republic of Germany or the Netherlands;
- (iv) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to such directive;
- (v) to the extent such withholding or deduction is required by or on behalf of a Noteholder who could lawfully avoid (but has not so avoided) such withholding or deduction 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 payment is effected;
- (vi) to the extent such withholding or deduction is required by or on behalf of a Noteholder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by effecting a payment via another Paying Agent in a Member State of the EU, not obliged to withhold or deduct tax; or
- (vii) to the extent such withholding or deduction tax is payable required more than 30 days after 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.

§ 7

(Prescription)

The presentation period provided in §801 paragraph 1, sentence 1 of the German Civil Code is reduced to five years for the Notes.

§ 8

(Events of Default)

If any of the following events (“**Events of Default**”) occurs, the Noteholder may by written notice to the Issuer at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent declare such Note to be forthwith due and payable, whereupon the Early Redemption Amount (as defined in §4(2)) of such Note together 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:

- (i) default by the Issuer is made for more than 30 days in the payment of principal or interest in respect of any of the Notes; or
- (ii) 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 by the Fiscal Agent on the Issuer, of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (iii) the Issuer fails in the due repayment of borrowed money which exceeds Euro 35,000,000 or its countervalue and such failure continues for a period of 30 days after notice of such failure has been

received by the Issuer or the Issuer fails to honour any guarantee or indemnity in excess of Euro 35,000,000 or its countervalue and such failure continues for a period of 30 days after notice of such failure has been received by the Issuer provided that in each case no Event of Default shall be deemed to have occurred if the Issuer contests its liability in good faith or has been ordered not to make such payment by a competent court; or

- (iv) the Issuer becomes bankrupt, or an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up or liquidation 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 the Issuer compromises with its creditors generally or such measures are officially decreed; or
- (v) 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 toezicht op het financieel*), as modified or re-enacted from time to time, in respect of the Issuer; or
- (vi) 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).

§ 9

(Agents)

- (1) *Appointment.* The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents and the Calculation Agent (together the “**Agents**”) and their offices (which can be substituted with other offices in the same city) are:

Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent: BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A.
Frankfurt Branch
Grüneburgweg 14
60322 Frankfurt am Main

Paying Agent[s]: Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank
B.A. (Rabobank International)
Croeselaan 18
3521 CB Utrecht
The Netherlands
[insert name and specified office of other paying agent]

[Calculation Agent: *[insert name and specified office]]*

[Delivery Agent: *[insert name and specified office]]*

- (2) *Variation or Termination of Appointment.* The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint another Fiscal Agent or additional or other Paying Agents or another Calculation Agent provided that the Issuer shall at all times (i) maintain a Fiscal Agent, (ii) so long as the Notes are listed on a regulated market or a stock exchange, a Paying Agent (which may be the Fiscal Agent) with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules of such stock exchange, (iii) in case the Currency is U.S. Dollar and payments at or through the offices of all Paying Agents outside the United States become illegal or are effectively precluded because of the imposition of exchange controls or similar restrictions on the full payment or receipt of such amounts in U.S. Dollars, a Paying Agent with a specified office in New York City, (iv) a Calculation Agent with a specified office located in such place as required by the rules of any stock exchange or other applicable

rules (if any) and (v) if a Directive of the European Union regarding the taxation of interest income or any law implementing such Directive is introduced, ensure that it maintains a Paying Agent in a member state of the European Union that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to any such Directive or law, to the extent this is possible in a member state of the European Union. Any variation, termination, appointment or change shall only take effect (other than in the case of insolvency, when it shall be of immediate effect) after not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' prior notice thereof shall have been given to the Noteholders in accordance with §12.

- (3) *Agent of the Issuer.* Any Agent acts solely as the agent of the Issuer and does not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for any Noteholder.
- (4) *Determinations Binding.* All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of this Terms and Conditions by the Calculation Agent shall (in the absence of manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents and the Noteholders and shall be made in accordance with §317 of the German Civil Code.
- (5) None of the Calculation Agent or the Paying Agents shall have any responsibility in respect of any error or omission or subsequent correcting made in the calculation or publication of any amount in relation to the Notes, whether caused by negligence or otherwise (other than gross negligence or wilful misconduct).

§ 10

(Substitution of the Issuer)

- (1) The Issuer (reference to which shall always include any previous substitute debtor) may and the Noteholders hereby irrevocably agree in advance that the Issuer may without any further prior consent of any Noteholder at any time, substitute any company (incorporated in any country in the world) controlling, controlled by or under common control with, the Issuer as the principal debtor in respect of the Notes or undertake its obligations in respect of the Notes through any of its branches (any such company or branch, the “**Substitute Debtor**”), provided that:
 - (a) such documents shall be executed by the Substituted Debtor and the Issuer as may be necessary to give full effect to the substitution (together the “**Documents**”) and pursuant to which the Substitute Debtor shall undertake in favour of each Noteholder to be bound by these Terms and Conditions and the provisions of the Agency Agreement as fully as if the Substitute 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 and pursuant to which the Issuer shall irrevocably and unconditionally guarantee in favour of each Noteholder the payment of all sums payable by the Substitute Debtor as such principal debtor (such guarantee of the Issuer herein referred to as the “**Substitution Guarantee**”);
 - (b) the Documents shall contain a warranty and representation by the Substitute Debtor and the Issuer that the Substitute Debtor and the Issuer have obtained all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals and consents for such substitution and for the giving by the Issuer of the Substitution Guarantee in respect of the obligations of the Substitute Debtor, that the Substitute Debtor has obtained all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals and consents for the performance by the Substitute Debtor of its obligations under the Documents and that all such approvals and consents are in full force and effect and that the obligations assumed by the Substitute Debtor and the Substitution Guarantee given by the Issuer are each valid and binding in accordance with their respective terms and enforceable by each Noteholder and that, in the

case of the Substitute Debtor undertaking its obligations with respect to the Notes through a branch, the Notes remain the valid and binding obligations of such Substitute Debtor; and

- (c) §8 shall be deemed to be amended so that it shall also be an Event of Default under the said Condition if the Substitution Guarantee shall cease to be valid or binding on or enforceable against the Issuer;
- (2) Upon the Documents becoming valid and binding obligations of the Substitute Debtor and the Issuer and subject to notice having been given in accordance with sub-paragraph (4) below, the Substitute Debtor shall be deemed to be named in the Notes as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer as issuer and the Notes 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 (4) below shall, in the case of the substitution of any other company as principal debtor, operate to release the Issuer as issuer from all of its obligations as principal debtor in respect of the Notes.
- (3) The Documents 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 Substitute Debtor or the Issuer by any Noteholder in relation to the Notes or the Documents shall not have been finally adjudicated, settled or discharged. The Substitute Debtor and the Issuer acknowledge the right of every Noteholder to the production of the Documents for the enforcement of any of the Notes or the Documents.
- (4) Not later than 15 Business Days after the execution of the Documents, the Substitute Debtor shall give notice thereof to the Noteholders and, if any Notes are listed on any stock exchange, to such stock exchange in accordance with §12 and to any other person or authority as required by applicable laws or regulations. A supplement to the Base Prospectus concerning the substitution of the Issuer shall be prepared by the Issuer.
- (5) For the purposes of this §10, 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 like 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.

§ 11

(Further Issues. Purchases. Cancellation)

- (1) *Further Issues.* Unless specified otherwise in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may at any time without the consent of the Noteholders create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes (except for the Issue Price, the Issue Date, the Interest Commencement Date and the first Interest Payment Date) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with such Notes, and references to “Notes” shall be construed accordingly.
- (2) *Purchases.* The Issuer and its subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes at any price in the open market or otherwise. If purchases are made by tender, tenders must be available to all Noteholders alike. Such Notes may be held, reissued, resold or cancelled, all at the option of the Issuer.
- (3) *Cancellation.* All Notes redeemed in full shall be cancelled forthwith and may not be reissued or resold.

§ 12

(Notices)

- (1) *Publication.* All notices concerning the Notes shall be published [on the internet page of the Issuer (www.raboglobalmarkets.nl)] [and][or] [in a leading daily newspaper having general circulation in Germany [*specify other or additional location*]]. This newspaper is expected to be the [*Börsen-Zeitung*] [*specify other applicable newspaper having general circulation*]]. Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the third day following the date of such publication (or, if published more than once, on the date of the first such publication).
- (2) *Notification to Clearing System.* The Issuer may, instead of a publication pursuant to sub-paragraph (1) above, deliver the relevant notice to the Clearing System, for communication by the Clearing System to the Noteholders, provided that, so long as any Notes are listed on any stock exchange, the rules of such stock exchange permit such form of notice. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Noteholders on the third day after the day on which the said notice was given to the Clearing System.

§ 13

(Partial Invalidity, Corrections)

- (1) *Partial Invalidity.* Should any provision in these Terms and Conditions be or become invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, the remaining provision are not affected thereby. Any gap arising as a result of invalidity or unenforceability of these Terms and Conditions is to be filled with a provision that corresponds to the meaning and intent of these Terms and Conditions and are in the interests of the parties.
- (2) *Corrections.* The Issuer is authorised, within these Terms and Conditions, [•] [without consent of the Noteholders to correct obvious typing or arithmetic errors or other obvious mistakes that are reasonable under consideration of the Issuer's and Noteholders' interests. Notice of corrections to these Terms and Conditions shall be given without delay, in accordance with §12.

Furthermore, the Issuer is authorised to change and/or supplement contradictory or incomplete provisions, where only such changes and/or additions are permissible that are reasonable under consideration of the Issuer's and Noteholders' interests. Notice of changes and/or additions to these Terms and Conditions shall be given without delay, in accordance with §12.]

§ 14

(Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Process Agent)

- (1) *Governing Law.* The Notes shall be governed by German law.
- (2) *Jurisdiction.* The exclusive place of jurisdiction for all proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes ("**Proceedings**") shall be Frankfurt am Main. The Noteholders, however, may also pursue their claims before any other court of competent jurisdiction. The Issuer hereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts referred to in this sub-paragraph.
- (3) *Appointment of Process Agent.* For any Proceedings before German courts, the Issuer appoints Rabobank International, Frankfurt Branch, Solmsstraße 83, 60486 Frankfurt am Main as their authorised agent for service of process in Germany.
- (4) *Enforcement.* Any Noteholder may in any Proceedings against the Issuer, or to which such Noteholder and the Issuer are parties, protect and enforce in his own name his rights arising under such Notes on the basis of (i) a statement issued by the Custodian with whom such Noteholder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes (a) stating the full name and address of the Noteholder, (b) specifying the aggregate nominal amount of Notes credited to such securities account on the date of such statement and (c) confirming that the Custodian has given written notice to the Clearing System

containing the information pursuant to (a) and (b) and (ii) a copy of the Note in global form certified as being a true copy by a duly authorised officer of the Clearing System or a depository of the Clearing System, without the need for production in such proceedings of the actual records or the global note representing the Notes. “**Custodian**” means any bank or other financial institution of recognised standing authorised to engage in securities custody business with which the Noteholder maintains a securities account in respect of the Notes and includes the Clearing System. Each Noteholder may, without prejudice to the foregoing, protect and enforce his rights under these Notes also in any other manner permitted in the country of the Proceedings.

§ 15
(Language)

These Conditions are written in the [German] [English] language and provided with [an English] [a German] language translation. The [German] [English] language shall be the binding version. For the avoidance of doubt, the [English] [German] language translation is provided for information purposes only and in the event of an inconsistency, the [German] [English] language will prevail.

**SUPPLEMENTAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS
FOR INDEX LINKED NOTES AND EQUITY LINKED NOTES**

[The general Terms and Conditions shall be supplemented or amended by inserting the provisions set out below. It is anticipated that the General Definitions in [§3a] [§4a] will apply to Index Linked Notes and Equity Linked Notes. The relevant Final Terms will determine which of the specific conditions for either Index Linked Notes or Equity Linked Notes shall be applicable.]

[In the case of Equity Linked Interest or Index Linked Interest insert:]

§3 (2)

Rate of Interest. The Rate of Interest (as defined below) will be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to the price of the *[in case of Equity Linked Interest insert: [Underlying Security] [Underlying Securities]] [in case of Index Linked Interest insert: [Index] [Indices]* and in accordance with the provisions hereof.

"Rate of Interest" means

[•]

[, with respect to an Interest Payment Date [•]

[, the percentage, as determined by the Calculation Agent at the Valuation Time on the relevant Valuation Date, in accordance with the following [formula][conditions]:

[insert formula / conditions]

[see Appendix]

[in case of Equity Linked Interest insert: [, [subject to adjustments, corrections [,][and] disruptions [insert if applicable: [extraordinary events] as set out in [§ 3c].] [in case of Index Linked Interest insert: subject to index sponsor successions, adjustments and corrections as set out in § 4c.]

[If Minimum Rate of Interest applies insert]

[If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is less than *[insert Minimum Rate of Interest]*, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be *[insert Minimum Rate of Interest]*.]

[If Maximum Rate of Interest applies insert:

[If the Rate of Interest in respect of any Interest Period determined in accordance with the above provisions is greater than *[insert Maximum Rate of Interest]*, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be *[insert Maximum Rate of Interest]*.]

[In the case of Dual Currency Notes insert:]

§3 (2)

Rate of Interest. The rate or amount of interest payable will be [insert manner of calculation] (the "**Rate of Interest**").]

[For Equity Linked and Index Linked insert:]

[In the case of Index Linked Notes insert:]
[In the case of Equity linked Interest and Index linked interest: [§3a]]
[In all other cases insert: [§4a]]

(General Definitions applicable to Index 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 Final Terms.

“**Averaging Date**” means, in respect of each Valuation Date, each date specified or otherwise determined as provided in the applicable Final Terms provided that, if any Averaging Date is a Disrupted Day, then:

- (i) if ‘Omission’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, such Averaging Date will be deemed not to be a relevant Averaging Date for purposes of determining the relevant Closing Level. If no Averaging Date would occur with respect to the relevant Valuation Date, then for the purposes of determining the relevant level on the final Averaging Date, such Averaging Date shall be deemed to be a Valuation Date;
- (ii) if ‘Postponement’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then such Averaging Date shall be deemed to be a 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
- (iii) if ‘Modified Postponement’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then:
 - (A) where the Notes are specified in the applicable Final Terms to relate to a single Index, the Averaging Date 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 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 relevant Scheduled Valuation Date, then (i) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date (irrespective of whether that eighth Scheduled Trading Day is already an Averaging Date), and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the level of the Index as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day 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 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, its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day); or
 - (B) where the Notes are specified in the applicable Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Indices, the Averaging Date for each Index not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the date specified as an Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Valuation Date, and the Averaging Date for each Index affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day (each an **Affected Index**) shall be the first succeeding Valid Date in relation to such Affected Index. If the first succeeding Valid Date in respect of the Affected Index has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day 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 relation to the relevant Scheduled Valuation Date then (i) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date (irrespective of whether that eighth Scheduled Trading Day is already an Averaging Date) in respect of the Affected Index, and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the level of that Index as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day in accordance

with the formula for and method of calculating that 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 of each security/commodity comprised in that 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, its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day); and

- (C) “Valid Date” shall mean a Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and on which another Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Valuation Date does not or is not deemed to occur.

[Insert in the case of a basket of Indices:] **“Basket”** means, [in respect of an Index Basket Transaction, a basket composed of *[insert Indices]* in the relative proportions of *[specify proportion of each Index]*].

“Change in Law” means that, on or after the Trade Date of any Notes (A) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (B) 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 good faith that (X) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of shares that comprise the Index relating to its hedge position in respect of such Notes, or (Y) it will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations under such Notes (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefits or other adverse effect on its tax position).

“Extraordinary Event” means an Index Adjustment Event.

“Hedging Disruption” means that the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (a) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the equity or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (b) 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 Trade Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (a) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the equity or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (b) 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.

[Insert in the case of a basket of Indices:] **“Index Basket Transaction”** means this issue of Notes.]

“Multiplier” means the weight of each of the Indices comprising the Basket, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.]]

“Related Exchange” means, in respect of an Index, which, for the purpose of the Notes, shall be *[insert details]* 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)[.] *[if “All Exchanges” shall be applicable, insert:]* [, provided however, **“Related Exchange”** shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as the Calculation Agent may select) 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, any transferee or successor exchange of such exchange or quotation system.

“**Scheduled Closing Time**” means, in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours.

“**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.

“**Trade Date**” means *[insert date]*.

[In the case of Equity Linked Notes insert:]

[In the case of Equity linked Interest and Index linked interest insert: [§3a]]

[In all other cases insert: [§4a]]

(General Definitions applicable to Equity 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 Final Terms.

“**Averaging Date**” means, in respect of each Valuation Date, each date specified or otherwise determined as provided in the applicable Final Terms provided that, if any Averaging Date is a Disrupted Day, then:

- (iv) if ‘Omission’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, such Averaging Date will be deemed not to be a relevant Averaging Date for purposes of determining the relevant Closing Price. If no Averaging Date would occur with respect to the relevant Valuation Date, then for the purposes of determining the relevant level on the final Averaging Date, such Averaging Date shall be deemed to be a Valuation Date;
- (v) if ‘Postponement’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then such Averaging Date shall be deemed to be a 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
- (vi) if ‘Modified Postponement’ is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then:
 - (A) where the Notes are specified in the applicable Final Terms to relate to a single Underlying Security, the Averaging Date 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 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 relevant Scheduled Valuation Date, then (i) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date (irrespective of whether that eighth Scheduled Trading Day is already an Averaging Date), and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall, where practicable, determine the price of the Underlying Security in accordance with its good faith estimate of the value for the Underlying Security as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day; or
 - (B) where the Notes are specified in the applicable Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Underlying Securities, the Averaging Date for each Underlying Security not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the date specified as an Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Valuation Date, and the Averaging Date for each Underlying Security affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day (each an “**Affected Security**”) shall be the first succeeding Valid Date in relation to

such Affected Security. If the first succeeding Valid Date in respect of the Affected Security has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day 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 relation to the relevant Scheduled Valuation Date then (i) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date (irrespective of whether that eighth Scheduled Trading Day is already an Averaging Date) in respect of the Affected Security, and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the price of the Underlying Security in accordance with its good faith estimate of the value for the Underlying Security as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day; and

- (C) “Valid Date” shall mean a Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and on which another Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Valuation Date does not or is not deemed to occur.

[Insert in the case of a basket of Underlying Securities:] [“**Basket**” means, [in respect of a Underlying Security Basket Transaction, a basket composed of *[insert Underlying Securities and Security Issuers]* in the relative proportions or numbers of *[specify proportion or number of each Underlying Security]*].]

“**Change in Law**” means that, on or after the Trade Date of any Notes (A) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (B) 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 good faith that (X) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of Underlying Securities relating to its hedge position in respect of such Notes, or (Y) it will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations under such Notes (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefits or other adverse effect on its tax position).

“**Extraordinary Event**” means a Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or De-listing.

“**Hedging Disruption**” means that the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (a) 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 (b) 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 Trade Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (a) 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 (b) 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.

[[Insert in the case of a basket of Indices:] [“**Multiplier**” means the weight of each of the Underlying Securities comprising the Basket as specified in the applicable Final Terms.]]

“**Related Exchange**” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, which, for the purpose of the Notes, shall be *[insert details]* 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)[.] [*if “All Exchanges” shall be applicable, insert:*] [, provided however, “**Related Exchange**” shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as the Calculation Agent may select) 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, any transferee or successor exchange of such exchange or quotation system.

“**Scheduled Closing Time**” means, in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours.

“**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.

“**Trade Date**” means [*insert date*].

[*Insert in the case of a basket of Underlying Securities:*] [“**Underlying Security Basket Transaction**” means this issue of Notes.]

[*In the case of Index Linked Notes insert:*]

[*In the case of Index linked interest insert: [§3b]*]

[*In all other cases insert: [§4b]*]

(Specific Definitions applicable to Index Linked Notes)

“**Closing Level**” means the official closing level of the Index, as published by the Index Sponsor and displayed on the Screen Page.

“**Disrupted Day**” means

- (i) where the relevant Index is **not** specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which a Market Disruption Event has occurred; or
- (ii) where the relevant Index is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being a Multi-Exchange Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (A) the Index Sponsor fails to publish the level of the Index, (B) a relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (C) a Market Disruption Event has occurred.

“**Early Closure**” means the closure on any Exchange Business Day of the Exchange in respect of a Component Security or Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange, as the case may be, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange, as the case may be, on such Exchange Business Day; and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution at the relevant Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day.

“**Exchange**” means

- (i) where the relevant Index is **not** specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index, each exchange or quotation system specified as such for such Index in the applicable Final Terms, any successor to such exchange or quotation system 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); or

- (ii) where the relevant Index is specified in as being a Multi-Exchange Index, in relation to each component security of that Index (each, a "**Component Security**"), the principal stock exchange on which such Component Security is principally traded, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Exchange Business Day" means

- (i) where the relevant Index is **not** specified as being a Multi-Exchange 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 relevant Exchange or Related Exchange closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time; or
- (ii) means, where the relevant Index is specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (A) the Index Sponsor publishes the level of the Index and (B) each Related Exchange is open for trading during its regular trading session, notwithstanding the Related Exchange closing prior to the Scheduled Closing Time.

"Exchange Disruption" means any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for: (i) any Component Security on the Exchange in respect of such Component Security; or (ii) futures or option contracts relating to the Index on any Related Exchange.

"Index" means [insert name(s) of Index or Indices].

"Index Adjustment Event" means an Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption, all as defined in §4d(2) below.

"Index Component" means those securities, assets or reference values of which the Index is comprised from time to time.

"Index Level" means the level of the Index as determined by the Calculation Agent at the relevant Valuation Time on each Valuation Date by reference to the level of the Index published by the Index Sponsor.

[[Not to be inserted in the case of index linked interest:]

"Final Redemption Amount" means an amount[, **which shall never be less than the Protection Amount,**] determined by the Calculation Agent on the Final Valuation Date in accordance with the following formula [*specify redemption formula*] and which shall always be equal to or greater than zero and, in the event that such amount will be less than zero, shall be deemed to be zero.]

*[If the Final Redemption Amount is calculated by reference to a Ratio insert: "**Ratio**" means [*specify Ratio*].]*

"Index Sponsor" means [*insert name of sponsor*] which is the corporation or other entity that is responsible for setting and reviewing the rules and procedures and the methods of calculation and adjustments, if any, related to the relevant Index and announces (directly or through an agent) the level of the relevant Index on a regular basis during each Scheduled Trading Day; where reference to the Index Sponsor shall include a reference to the "Successor Index Sponsor" defined in §4d(1) below.

"Market Disruption Event" means in respect of an Index:

- (i) Where the relevant Index is **not** specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index:

(A) the occurrence or existence at any time during the one hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time of:

- (x) 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 securities/commodities 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; or
- (y) any event (other than an event described in (i) below) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general (A) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, on any relevant Exchange(s) securities/commodities that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the relevant Index, 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,

which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material; or

(B) the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange(s) relating to securities/commodities that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the relevant Index or any Related Exchange(s) prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange(s) or such Related Exchange(s), as the case may be, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (A) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange(s) or such Related Exchange(s) on such Exchange Business Day or, if earlier, (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.

For the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event in respect of an Index exists at any time, if a Market Disruption Event occurs in respect of a security/commodity included in the 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 (i) the portion of the level of the Index attributable to that security/commodity and (ii) the overall level of the Index, in each case immediately before the occurrence of such Market Disruption Event.

(ii) Where the relevant Index is **not** specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index:

(A) the occurrence or existence in respect of any Component Security, of:

- (x) a Trading Disruption in respect of such Component Security, which the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time in respect of the Exchange on which such Component Security is principally traded; or
- (y) an Exchange Disruption in respect of such Component Security, which the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time in respect of the Exchange on which such Component Security is principally traded; or
- (z) an Early Closure in respect of such Component Security; and

the aggregate of all Component Securities in respect of which a Trading Disruption, an Exchange Disruption or an Early Closure occurs or exists comprises 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Index; or

- (B) the occurrence or existence, in each case in respect of futures or option contracts relating to the Index, of (x) a Trading Disruption, or (y) an Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one hour period that ends at the Valuation Time in respect of the Related Exchange or (z) an Early Closure.

For the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists in respect of a Multi-Exchange Index exists at any time, if an Early Closure, an Exchange Disruption or a Trading Disruption occurs in respect of a Component Security at any Market Disruption Event occurs in respect of a security/commodity included in the Index at any time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that Component Security/commodity to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (i) the portion of the level of the Index attributable to that Component Security/commodity and (ii) the overall level of the Index, in each case using the official opening weightings as published by the relevant Index Sponsor as part of the market “opening data” immediately before the occurrence of such Market Disruption Event, Early Closure, Exchange Disruption or Trading Disruption, as the case may be in respect of such Component Security.

“**Multi-Exchange Index**” means an Index identified or specific as such hereon.

[“**Protection Amount**” means an amount equal to [100 per cent. of the Specified Denomination][●]. For the avoidance of doubt, the Protection Amount does not apply in the event that Notes are redeemed prior to their stated Maturity Date or upon the occurrence of a Tax Call, an Index Adjustment Event, a Potential Adjustment Event or an Event of Default or if the Notes are sold by a Noteholder prior to the Maturity Date.]

“**Scheduled Trading Day**” means any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange specified hereon are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions.

“**Trading Disruption**” means any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange, as the case may be, or otherwise and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise: (i) relating to any Component Security on the Exchange in respect of such Component Security; or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Index on any Related Exchange.

“**Valuation Date(s)**” means [*insert Valuation Time and Relevant Financial Centre*] on [*insert date*] where [*insert date*] shall be the “**Final Valuation Date**”. In the case that any such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the relevant Valuation Date will be the next day which is a Scheduled Trading Day. If any such day is a Disrupted Day the provisions of [§3c(4)]/[§4d(4)] shall apply.

“**Valuation Time**” means

- (i) where the relevant Index is specified as **not** being a Multi-Exchange Index, the Valuation Time specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if no Valuation Time is specified, the Scheduled Closing Time on the relevant Exchange on the relevant date in relation to each Index to be valued. If the relevant 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; or
- (ii) where the relevant Index is specified as being a Multi-Exchange Index, (A) for the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred: (x) in respect of a Component Security, the Scheduled Closing Time on the relevant Exchange and (y) in respect of any options contracts or futures contracts on the relevant Index, the close of trading on the relevant Related Exchange, and (B) in all other circumstances, the time at which the official closing level of the Index is calculated and

published by the Index Sponsor. If, for the purposes of (A) above, the relevant 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.

[The following § 4c is to be inserted in the case of Index linked redemption only]

§4c
(Redemption)

Provided that the Notes have not been previously purchased, redeemed and cancelled, the Notes shall be redeemed on *[insert Maturity Date]* (the “**Maturity Date**”) at the Final Redemption Amount as determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the provisions hereof and as notified to the Noteholders in accordance with §12 by the Calculation Agent immediately after being determined.

[In the case of Index linked interest insert: [§3c]]

[In all other cases insert: [§4d]]

(Successor Index. Calculation Agent Adjustment. Correction of an Index. Disrupted Days)

- (1) *Successor Index.* If any Index is 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 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 that Index (the “**Successor Index**”), then such Index shall be deemed to be the index so calculated and announced by the Successor Index Sponsor or that Successor Index, as the case may be.
- (2) *Calculation Agent Adjustment.* If, in the determination of the Calculation Agent on or before any Valuation Date the Index Sponsor or (if applicable) Successor Index Sponsor makes a material change in the formula for, or the method of calculating, an Index or in any other way materially modifies an Index (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain that Index in the event of changes in constituent securities and capitalisation and other routine events) (an “**Index Modification**”); or permanently cancels the Index and no Successor Index exists (an “**Index Cancellation**”) or on any Valuation Date the Index Sponsor fails to calculate and publish the Index Level (an “**Index Disruption**”), then the Calculation Agent shall calculate the all relevant amounts using, in lieu of a published level for such Index, the Index Level as at the relevant Valuation Date as determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index last in effect before that change or failure, but using only those Index Components that comprised such Index immediately before that change, failure or cancellation. The Calculation Agent shall notify the Fiscal Agent and the Noteholders thereof in accordance with §12.
- (3) *Correction of an Index.* In the event that any price or level published on the Exchange or Related Exchange or by the Index Sponsor and which is utilized for any calculation or determination made in relation to the Notes is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Exchange or the Index Sponsor before the relevant date for any payments under the Notes, the Calculation Agent will determine the amount that is payable or deliverable as a result of that correction, and, to the extent necessary, will adjust the terms of the Notes to account for such correction and will notify the Noteholders accordingly pursuant to §12.
- (4) *Disrupted Days.* If the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion determines that any Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day, then the Valuation Date shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days immediately following the original date is a Disrupted Day. In that case:

- (a) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Valuation Date, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day;
- (b) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Index Level as of the relevant Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day in accordance with the formula, for and method of, calculating such Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Disrupted Day using the Exchange traded or quoted price as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day of each security comprised in the Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of the relevant security on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day, its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day; and
- (c) the Maturity Date or any other dates for payments under the Notes (as applicable) shall be postponed to the [*insert number of day; make sure that the postponed maturity date does not fall prior to the Maturity Date*] Business Day following such eighth Scheduled Trading Day.

[In the case of Equity Linked Notes insert the following provisions]

[In the case of Equity linked interest: [§3b]]

[In all other cases insert: [§4b]]

(Specific Definitions applicable to Equity Linked Notes)

“Closing Price” means the price per Underlying Security as determined by the Calculation Agent at the relevant Valuation Time on each Valuation Date by reference to the price of such Underlying Security published by the Exchange.

“De-listing” means that the Exchange announces that pursuant to the rules of such Exchange, the Underlying Securities cease (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 are 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).

[[To be inserted in the case of physical delivery of Underlying Securities:]]

“Delivery Agent” means [*specify name and address of delivery agent*].

[[To be inserted in the case of physical delivery of Underlying Securities:]]

“Disruption Cash Settlement Price” means an amount equal to the market value of the relevant Note (but not taking into account any interest accrued on such Note as such interest shall be paid pursuant to §3 on such day as shall be selected by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion provided that such day is not more than 15 days before the date on which the Election Notice is given as provided above adjusted to take account fully for any losses, expenses and costs to the Issuer and/or any Affiliate of unwinding or adjusting any underlying or related hedging arrangements (including but not limited to any options or selling or otherwise realising any Relevant Asset or other instruments of any type whatsoever which the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates may hold as part of such hedging arrangements), all as calculated by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion.]

“Disrupted Day” means any Scheduled Trading Day on which a relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which a Market Disruption Event has occurred.

“Exchange” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, each exchange or quotation system specified as such hereon for such Underlying Security, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any

substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in such 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, any Scheduled Trading Day on which each Exchange and 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.

“**Early Closure**” means the closure on any Exchange Business Day of the relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange(s) prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange(s) or Related Exchange(s) at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange(s) or Related Exchange(s) on such Exchange Business Day and (ii) 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 Disruption**” means in respect of a Underlying Security any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for the relevant Underlying Securities on the Exchange.

[[Not to be inserted in the case of Equity Linked interest:]

“**Final Redemption Amount**” means an amount[, **which shall never be less than the Protection Amount,**] calculated by the Calculation Agent on the Valuation Date at the Valuation Time in accordance with the following formula: *[insert relevant formula].*

[If the Final Redemption Amount is calculated by reference to a Ratio insert: “Ratio” means [specify Ratio].]

“**Insolvency**” means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding up of or any analogous proceeding affecting a Security Issuer, (A) all the Underlying Securities of that Security Issuer are required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (B) holders of the Underlying Securities of that Security Issuer become legally prohibited from transferring them.

“**Market Disruption Event**” means, in respect of an Underlying Security:

- (i) the occurrence or existence of at any time during the one hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time of:
 - (A) 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:
 - (x) relating to the Underlying Security on the Exchange; or
 - (y) in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Security on any relevant Related Exchange; or
 - (B) any event (other than as described in (ii) below) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general (x) to effect transactions, in or obtain market values for, the Underlying Securities on the Exchange or (y) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts on or relating to the Underlying

Securities on any relevant Related Exchange, which in either case, the Calculation Agent determines is material; or

- (ii) the closure on any Exchange Business Day of the relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange(s) prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange(s) or such Related Exchange(s), as the case may be, at least one hour prior to (A) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange(s) or such Related Exchange(s) on such Exchange Business Day or if earlier (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.

“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 relevant 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 Security Issuer with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Security Issuer 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 Security Issuer that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all 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 Security Issuer or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Security Issuer is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all 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, in each case if the Merger Date is on or before the Valuation Date.

“Nationalisation” means that all the Underlying Securities or all or substantially all the assets of a Security Issuer are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof.

“Potential Adjustment Event” means any of the following:

- (a) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of 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;
- (b) a distribution, or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Underlying Securities 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 relevant Security Issuer 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 relevant Security Issuer 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 (cash or other consideration) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Calculation Agent;
- (c) an amount per Underlying Security which the Calculation Agent determines should be characterised as an extraordinary dividend;

- (d) a call by the relevant Security Issuer in respect of relevant Underlying Securities that are not fully paid;
- (e) a repurchase by the relevant Security Issuer or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Underlying Securities whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
- (f) in respect of the relevant Security Issuer, 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 the Issuer 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, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights; or

any other event that may have a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Underlying Securities.

["**Protection Amount**" means an amount equal to [100 per cent. of the Specified Denomination][●]. For the avoidance of doubt, the Protection Amount does not apply in the event that Notes are redeemed prior to their stated Maturity Date or upon the occurrence of a Tax Call, an Index Adjustment Event, a Potential Adjustment Event or an Event of Default or if the Notes are sold by a Noteholder prior to the Maturity Date.]

[[To be inserted in the case of physical delivery of Underlying Securities:]]

"**Reference Asset Amount**" means an amount calculated by the Calculation Agent on the Valuation Date at the Valuation Time in accordance with the following formula: *[insert relevant formula]*.

"**Scheduled Trading Day**" means any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange specified hereon are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions.

"**Security Issuer**" means [●] (ISIN: [●]; Common Code: [●]; Bloomberg® Code: [●]).

[[To be inserted in the case of physical delivery of Underlying Securities:]]

"**Settlement Date**" means in the event of redemption of the Notes of a Series by delivery of the Underlying Securities, such Business Day as agreed by the Calculation Agent, being on or as soon as practicable after the earlier of the Optional Redemption Date or the Maturity Date subject to amendment according to the Terms and Conditions.

"**Settlement Disruption Event**", means, in respect of an Underlying Security, an event beyond the control of the Issuer (including but not limited to non-delivery of the Reference Asset Amount by a counterparty to an agreement entered into by the Issuer and/or its Affiliates to hedge the Notes) as a result of which, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, delivery of the Reference Asset Amount by or on behalf of the Issuer in accordance with these Terms and Conditions and/or the applicable Final Terms is not practicable.]

"**Tender Offer**" means 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 Issuer, as determined by the Calculation Agent, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self regulatory agencies or such other information as the Calculation Agent deems relevant.

“**Trading Disruption**” means any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange, as the case may be, or otherwise and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise: (i) relating to any Component Security on the Exchange in respect of such Component Security; or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Index on any Related Exchange.

“**Underlying Security**” or “**Underlying Securities**” means the [ordinary] [*specify underlying securities*] shares of the Security Issuer.

“**Valuation Date**” means [*insert date*] where [*insert date*] shall be the “**Final Valuation Date**” or if such day is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the immediately following day which is a Scheduled Trading Day. If any such day is a Disrupted day the provisions of [§3c(3)]/[§4d]/[§4e] shall apply.

“**Valuation Time**” means the Scheduled Closing Time on the relevant Exchange on the relevant date in relation to each Underlying Security to be valued. If the relevant 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.

[The following § 4c is to be inserted in the case of Equity linked Redemption only]

**[§4c
(Redemption)]**

The Notes shall be redeemed on [*insert maturity date*] (the “**Maturity Date**”) by [either] [*Insert in the case of cash settlement:*] [payment of the Final Redemption Amount] [*Insert in the case of physical settlement:*] [and][or] delivery of the Underlying Security in an amount equal to the Reference Asset Amount, as determined by the Issuer]. The [Final Redemption Amount] [or the Reference Asset Amount] in respect of each Note shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the provisions hereof and shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with §12 by the Calculation Agent immediately after being determined.]

[In the case of physical settlement insert the following § 4d:]

**[[§4d]
(Delivery of Underlying Securities)]**

- (1) *Manner of Delivery.* Delivery of Underlying Securities will be effected to or to the order of the Noteholder by crediting a securities account which account forms part of the Clearing System and which shall be the account of the custodian bank (or any bank acting as intermediary custodian bank (*Zwischenverwahrer*) of the relevant Noteholder. No Noteholder will be entitled to receive dividends 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.
- (2) *Compensation Amount.* Notes to be redeemed in accordance with this condition to the same Noteholder will be aggregated for the purpose of determining the Underlying Securities 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 will take place after the earlier of the Optional Redemption Date or the Maturity Date. The number of Underlying Securities calculated on the basis of the provisions hereof will, to the extent they form a whole number, be transferred to the Noteholder. Entitlement to the remaining fractions of Underlying

Securities will be settled by payment of those fractions in cash rounded off to two decimals, calculated by the Calculation Agent on the basis of the price of the Underlying Securities quoted on the relevant Exchange at the closing on the Final Valuation Date and, to the extent necessary, converted into Euro at the Calculation Agent's spot rate of exchange prevailing on such day (the "**Compensation Amount**").

- (3) *Delivery Expenses.* All expenses including but not limited to any depository charges, levies, scrip fees, registration, transaction or exercise charges, stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax and/or taxes or duties (together "**Delivery Expenses**") arising from the delivery of Underlying Securities in respect of a Note shall be for the account of the relevant Noteholder and no delivery and/or transfer of Underlying Securities in respect of a Note shall be made until all Delivery Expenses have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Issuer by the relevant Noteholder.
- (4) *No Obligation.* None of the Issuer, the Delivery Agent and the Fiscal Agent shall be under any obligation to register or procure the registration of the relevant Noteholder prior or after any delivery of underlying securities or any other person as the shareholder in any register of shareholders of any Company or otherwise.
- (5) *Settlement Disruption Event.* If, in the opinion of the Delivery Agent, delivery of Underlying Securities is not practicable by reason of a Settlement Disruption Event having occurred and continuing on the Settlement Date, then the Settlement Date shall be postponed to the first following Business Day in respect of which there is no Settlement Disruption Event, and notice thereof shall be given to the relevant Noteholder in accordance with §12. Such Noteholder shall not 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 pursuant to this paragraph, and no liability in respect thereof shall attach to the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt any such postponement shall not constitute a default by the Issuer. For so long as delivery of the Underlying Securities in respect of any Note is not practicable by reason of a Settlement Disruption Event, then instead of physical settlement, and notwithstanding any other provision hereof or any postponement of the Settlement Date, the Issuer may elect in its sole discretion to satisfy its obligations in respect of the relevant Note by payment to the relevant Noteholder of the Disruption Cash Settlement Price not later than on the third Business Day following the date that the notice of such election (the "**Election Notice**") is given to the Noteholders in accordance with §12. Payment of the Disruption Cash Settlement Price will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with §12.]

[In the case of Equity linked interest: [§3c]]

[In all other cases insert: [§4d] [§4e]

(Calculation Agent Adjustment. Corrections. Disrupted Days. Extraordinary Events)

- (1) *Occurrence of a Potential Adjustment Event.* Following the declaration of the Security Issuer of the terms of any Potential Adjustment Event, the Calculation Agent will, in its sole and absolute discretion, determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Underlying Security and, if so, will:
 - (a) make the corresponding adjustment(s), if any, to all relevant amounts and/or any of the other relevant terms and/or remove and/or substitute the affected Underlying Security, in each case, as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for that diluting or concentrative effect (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Underlying Security); and

- (b) determine the effective date(s) of the adjustment(s). In such case, such adjustments shall be deemed to be so made from such date(s). The Calculation Agent may (but need not) determine the appropriate adjustment(s) by reference to the adjustment(s) in respect of such Potential Adjustment Event made by any Related Exchange.
- (c) Upon making any such adjustment, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Noteholders in accordance with §12, stating the adjustment to the relevant amounts and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the Potential Adjustment Event.

For the avoidance of doubt, in addition to or instead of varying any terms in accordance with the above provisions, the Calculation Agent may distribute to the holders of the outstanding relevant Notes additional Notes and/or a cash amount. Such distribution of additional Notes may be made on a “free” or “delivery versus payment” basis.

- (2) *Corrections.* In the event that any price or level published on the Exchange and which is utilized for any calculation or determination made in relation to the Notes is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Exchange before the the relevenat date of payment, the Calculation Agent will, to the extent still possible from a settlement perspective, determine the amount that is payable or deliverable as a result of that correction, and, to the extent necessary, will adjust the terms of such Notes to account for such correction and will notify the Noteholders accordingly pursuant to §12.
- (3) *Disrupted Days.* If the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion determines that any Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day, then the Valuation Date shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day. In that case:
 - (a) that eighth Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Valuation Date, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day; and
 - (b) the Calculation Agent shall determine its good faith estimate of the value of the Underlying Securities as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day.

[[If “Calculation Agent Adjustment” shall be applicable, insert:]]

- (4) *Extraordinary Event.* In the event of an Extraordinary Event the Calculation Agent shall make such adjustments to the redemption, 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 Extraordinary Event upon the Calculation Agent having given not less than five Business Days’ notice to the Noteholders in accordance with §12; and not less than seven Business Days before the giving of such notice, notice to the Fiscal Agent [(unless the Fiscal Agents acts as Calculation Agent)].]

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the Notes will be used by the Issuer for general corporate purposes. If in respect of any particular issue there is a particular identified use of proceeds, this will be stated in the applicable Final Terms.

DESCRIPTION OF COÖPERATIEVE CENTRALE RAIFFEISEN-BOERENLEENBANK B.A.

Description of Business of the Rabobank Group

General

Rabobank Group is an international financial service provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. It comprises 152 independent local Rabobanks and their central organisation Rabobank Nederland and its subsidiaries. Rabobank Group operates in 46 countries. Its operations include retail banking, wholesale banking, asset management, leasing and real estate. It serves approximately 9.5 million clients around the world. In the Netherlands, its focus is on all-finance services and, internationally, on food & agri. The Rabobank Group entities have strong relationships due to their cooperative roots.

Rabobank Group has the highest credit rating awarded by the international rating agencies Standard & Poor's (AAA since 1981) and Moody's (Aaa since 1981). In terms of Tier I capital, Rabobank Group is among the world's 25 largest financial institutions (source: The Banker).

Rabobank Group's cooperative core business comprises independent local Rabobanks. Clients can become members of their local Rabobank. In turn, the local Rabobanks are members of Rabobank Nederland, the supralocal cooperative organisation that advises and supports the banks in their local services. Rabobank Nederland also supervises the operations, sourcing, solvency and liquidity of the local Rabobanks. With nearly 1,100 branches and more than 3,000 cash dispensing machines, the local Rabobanks form a dense banking network in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, the local Rabobanks serve approximately 7.5 million clients, both private and corporate, offering a comprehensive package of financial services.

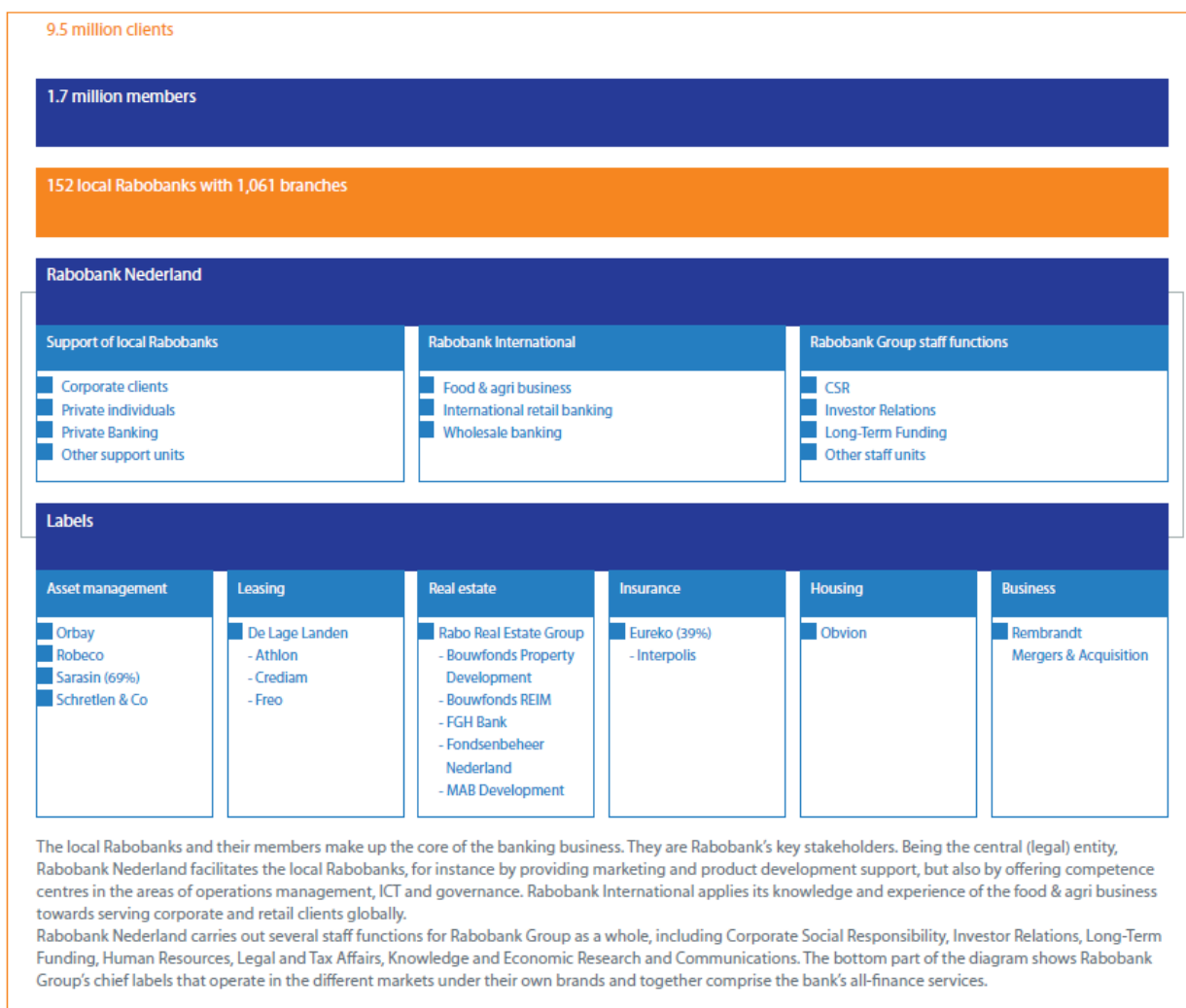
Rabobank Nederland is the holding company of a number of specialised subsidiaries in the Netherlands and abroad. Rabobank International is Rabobank Group's wholesale bank and international retail bank.

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 ongoing 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 be a provider of a full range of financial products and services, both in the Netherlands and internationally. To this end, Rabobank Group pursues an all-finance concept, meaning that it provides an integrated range of financial services comprised primarily of domestic retail banking, wholesale and international retail banking, asset management and investment, leasing, real estate and distribution of insurance products to a wide range of both individual and corporate customers. As part of this all-finance strategy, Rabobank Group focuses on operations that produce fee-based income in addition to its traditional interest-based income sources.

At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had total assets of € 615.4 billion, private sector loan portfolio of € 415.2 billion, amounts due to customers of € 284.9 billion, saving deposits of € 119.7 billion and equity of € 36.9 billion. Of the private sector loan portfolio, € 197.3 billion, virtually all of which are mortgages, consists of loans to private individuals, € 147.7 billion of loans to the trade, industry and services sector and € 70.3 billion of loans to the food & agri sector. At 30 June 2009, the Tier I ratio, which is the ratio between core capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 13.0%. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the efficiency ratio was 59.1%, the return on equity, or net profit expressed as a percentage of core capital, was 8.7%. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group realised an 18% decline in net profit to € 1.3 billion

and a RAROC or the risk-weighted return on capital, of 11.8% after tax. At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had 60,490 full-time employees.

Rabobank Group



Business activities of the Rabobank Group

Through Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks and its subsidiaries, the Rabobank Group provides services in the following five core business areas: domestic retail banking, wholesale and international retail banking, asset management and investment, leasing and real estate.

Domestic retail banking

The domestic retail banking business comprises the local Rabobanks and Obvion. The 152 independent local Rabobanks have nearly 1,100 branches and operate more than 3,000 cash dispensing machines. In the Netherlands Rabobank is the largest mortgage bank (source: Dutch Land Registry Office (Kadaster)), savings bank (source: Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek)) and insurance agent (source: Assurantie Magazine). It is also the leading bank for the small and medium-sized enterprises sector (source: measured by its own surveys) in the Netherlands. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers and it is the largest mortgage lender in this field in the Netherlands (source: Dutch Land Registry Office (Kadaster)).

At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations had total assets of € 324.4 billion, private sector loan portfolio of € 274.7 billion, amounts due to customers of € 181.1 billion and saving deposits of € 107.0 billion. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations accounted for 49%, or € 3,043 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 37%, or € 486 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations employed 29,019 full-time employees.

Local Rabobanks

The local Rabobanks serve approximately 7.5 million Dutch clients, both private and corporate, with a comprehensive package of financial services. Many private individuals have current, savings and/or investment accounts and/or mortgages with Rabobank. Traditionally, the local Rabobanks have close ties with the agricultural sector. In addition, they finance a broad range of enterprises, from small companies to listed enterprises. Together, the local Rabobanks are the largest insurance broker in the Netherlands.

Obvion N.V.

Obvion is a joint venture of Rabobank Group and ABP (the Dutch civil service pension fund). It is a provider of mortgages and several service products, including guarantees and bridging loans. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers. Obvion is the largest mortgage lender in this field in the Netherlands. Rabobank Group has a 50% shareholding in Obvion and a voting share of 70%.

Rabohypotheekbank

Rabohypotheekbank, with its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, provides mortgage lending documentation services to all of the local Rabobanks and is owned 100% by Rabobank Nederland.

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 Nederland and by the issuance of mortgage bonds. Rabohypotheekbank does not engage in the financing of real estate development. At 31 December 2008, Rabohypotheekbank had assets of € 11.9 billion.

Wholesale and international retail banking

Rabobank International

Rabobank International, which is the wholesale banking business and international retail banking business, focuses its activities on the food & agri sector. Rabobank International is a division of Rabobank Nederland and has branches in 28 countries. Its activities are subdivided into the following regions: Netherlands, Europe outside the Netherlands, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand, and Asia. Across these regions, Rabobank International has created a number of units with global operations: Global Financial Markets, Structured Finance, Leveraged Finance, Renewable Energy & Infrastructure Finance, Direct Banking and Trade & Commodity Finance. For optimum service to their clients and markets, the various regions and the units with global operations work closely together. Besides customer-focused activities, Global Financial Markets handles the trade in money market products for the day-to-day management of the liquidity position, the credit risk and the market risk of Rabobank Group and its clients. Leveraged Finance is involved in financing acquisitions by private equity companies. It is a major player in the agricultural market. Structured Finance offers client-tailored products aimed at both the asset and liability sides of the balance sheet. The Renewable Energy & Infrastructure Finance department operates in the sustainable sectors wind, solar, bio fuels and biomass. The Trade & Commodity Finance department serves clients that operate the

market for agricultural products and, on a limited scale, other commodities as well. This department also offers a large number of export finance products. Direct Banking services clients with saving products in Belgium, Australia, Ireland and New Zealand.

Rabobank's retail activities are performed under the Rabobank label, with the exception of the Irish ACCBank, which is a wholly owned subsidiary, and the Polish Bank BGZ, in which Rabobank International has a 59% stake.

Over the last few years, Rabobank International has strengthened its position in retail banking. It expanded its activities in the United States by acquiring Community Bank of Central California in 2006 and Mid-State Bank & Trust in 2007. In 2008, Rabobank International increased its 46% stake in the Polish Bank BGZ to a majority interest of 59%. Smaller acquisitions of retail banking activities were made in Chile and Indonesia in 2007.

In addition, Rabobank International has interests in private equity. Under the Rabo Participates and Rabo Capital labels, Rabobank Group's investment unit Rabo Private Equity focuses on medium-sized Dutch enterprises. Its Rabo Ventures label focuses on new enterprises in the clean technology sector. Rabobank also participates in independent private equity enterprises such as Langholm and a number of Gilde funds.

At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's wholesale and international retail banking operations had total assets of € 419.8 billion and private sector loan portfolio of € 99.6 billion. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's wholesale and international retail banking operations accounted for 28%, or € 1,777 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 33%, or € 428 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. For the year ended 31 December 2008, Rabobank International's retail activities accounted for 43% of total wholesale and international retail banking operations income. At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's wholesale and international retail banking operations had 15,211 full-time employees.

Asset management and investment

Rabobank Group's asset management business is handled by Robeco, an asset manager with global operations, as well as by the Swiss private bank Sarasin and by Schretlen & Co, the Dutch private bank. Rabobank Group has a 46% stake in Sarasin and a voting share of 69%.

At 30 June 2009, the assets managed and held in custody of Rabobank Group's asset management and investment operations amounted € 194.7 billion. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's asset management and investment operations accounted for 7%, or € 455 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and they realised a net loss of € 9 million. At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's asset management and investment operations had 3,515 full-time employees.

Robeco Groep N.V.

Robeco was founded in Rotterdam in 1929. It provides investment products and services to approximately 700 institutional and approximately 1.5 million private clients around the world. Services to private individuals are provided both through banks and other distribution partners, and through direct channels. Robeco's product range includes equity and fixed-income investments, money market and real estate funds, sustainable and socially responsible investments, as well as alternative investments, including private equity, hedge funds and structured products. In addition to its home markets in the Netherlands and the United States, Robeco operates in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

Rabobank Nederland owns a 100% equity interest in Robeco. Robeco has its statutory seat in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Its issued and fully paid-up share capital amounted to € 4,537,803 (4,537,803 shares with a nominal value of € 1 each) at 31 December 2008.

For the year ended 31 December 2008, Robeco's net result was € 159 million, corresponding to € 35.15 per share. At 31 December 2008, Rabobank Nederland's liabilities to Robeco amounted to € 252 million (bonds), € 1,287 million (current account) and € 271 million (loans and deposits). At 31 December 2008 Rabobank Nederland's claims on Robeco amounted to € 243 million (loans) and € 200 million (current account).

At 30 June 2009, Robeco managed € 114.6 billion in assets.

Schretlen & Co N.V.

Schretlen & Co is the private banking specialist within Rabobank Group. Its activities include asset management and advice, combined with asset planning, which are focused on high net-worth individuals and medium-sized institutional investors in the Netherlands. In addition to its head office in Amsterdam, Schretlen & Co has branches in Apeldoorn, Heerenveen, Rotterdam and Waalre. Collaboration with local Rabobanks has resulted in, among other things, Rabobank Beheerd Beleggen and the Rabobank Effecten Advies Desk. Rabobank Nederland owns a 100% equity interest in Schretlen & Co.

At 30 June 2009, Schretlen & Co managed € 6.6 billion in assets.

Bank Sarasin & Cie S.A.

Sarasin, a Swiss private bank was founded in 1841. Its shares are listed at the Swiss stock exchange SWX. Rabobank Group has, by holding 'normal' shares and shares with voting rights, a 46% shareholding in Sarasin and a voting share of 69%. The Sarasin Group is an international service provider, with a focus on sustainability. It is represented in 13 countries in Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Sarasin offers a high level of services and expertise as an investment advisor and asset manager for high net-worth private individuals and institutions.

At 30 June 2009, Sarasin managed € 52.4 billion in assets.

Leasing, De Lage Landen International B.V.

De Lage Landen is responsible for Rabobank Group's leasing business. Asset financing products help manufacturers, vendors and distributors to promote sales in more than 30 countries all over the world. In addition, De Lage Landen operates its international car lease business Athlon Car Lease in eight European countries. In the Dutch home market, De Lage Landen offers a broad range of leasing and trade financing products. Through the Freo brand, among others, it supports Rabobank Group's efforts to be the Dutch market leader in consumer credits.

De Lage Landen has its statutory seat in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. Its issued share capital amounts to € 98,470,307 all of which is owned by Rabobank Nederland. At 31 December 2008, Rabobank Nederland's liabilities to De Lage Landen amounted to € 2,007 million. At 31 December 2008 Rabobank Nederland's claims on De Lage Landen amounted to € 21,768 million (loans and current account). All liabilities of De Lage Landen are guaranteed (via the cross guarantee system) by Rabobank Nederland and the other participants of this system.

At 30 June 2009, De Lage Landen had a loan portfolio of € 23.6 billion. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, De Lage Landen accounted for 8%, or € 484 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 4%, or € 47 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 30 June 2009 Rabobank Group's Leasing operations employed 4,672 full-time employees.

Real estate, Rabo Vastgoedgroep N.V.

Rabobank Group's private and corporate Real Estate activities are performed by Rabo Real Estate Group (Rabo Vastgoedgroep). This real estate enterprise focuses on three core businesses: the development of owner

occupied houses and commercial real estate, finance and asset management. In these markets, Rabo Real Estate Group operates under the brands Bouwfonds Property Development, MAB Development, FGH Bank and Bouwfonds REIM. Rabo Real Estate Group operates mainly in the Benelux countries, Germany and France. Rabobank Nederland owns a 100% equity interest in Rabo Real Estate Group.

For the six months ended 30 June 2009, Rabo Real Estate Group sold 2,636 houses. At 30 June 2009, Rabo Real Estate Group managed € 6.9 billion of real estate assets and the loan portfolio amounted € 16.5 billion. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the Real Estate operations accounted for 4%, or € 243 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 3%, or € 39 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's Real Estate operations had 1,626 full-time employees.

Participations

Eureko B.V.

Rabobank has a 39% interest in Eureko, an international provider of financial services in the area of insurance with some 25,000 full-time employees. Achmea, which is part of Eureko, is the largest insurance group in the Dutch domestic market, with brands including Centraal Beheer Achmea, Interpolis, Avéro Achmea, FBTO, Agis Zorgverzekeringen and Zilveren Kruis Achmea. In the Netherlands, Eureko serves a broad customer base of private individuals as well as government and corporate clients. Abroad, Eureko operates in twelve European countries. Rabobank and Eureko work closely together in the area of insurance. The greater part of the insurance products sold by local Rabobanks is from Interpolis. It concerns a broad range of non-life, health and life insurance policies for both private individuals and enterprises. With more than a million private individuals and several hundreds of thousands of enterprises as clients, Interpolis is one of the major players in the Dutch insurance market. Interpolis is market leader in the agricultural sector.

Recent developments

Rabobank and Rothschild establish global food & agri co-operation

As from 1 January 2009 Rabobank International Holding B.V. and Rothschild entered into a co-operation agreement in the field of Mergers and Acquisitions and Equity Capital Markets advisory in the food & agri sectors on a global basis. Rothschild and Rabobank both have strong global food & agri. advisory franchises in mergers and acquisitions. Under the agreement both firms will pool their respective industry knowledge, resources and relationships while expanding their respective geographic reach and client base through an enhanced breadth of services. In order to strengthen the relationship between the two parties, Rabobank also acquired a 7.5% stake in Rothschilds Continuation Holdings ("RCH") and a Rabobank representative joined the RCH Board.

Eureko

On 16 February 2009, Eureko announced that, following consultations with its shareholders Rabobank and Achmea Association, it will increase its capital by € 1 billion. This measure is intended to increase Eureko's solvency. Rabobank is contributing € 400 million to the capital injection, however this will not increase Rabobank's relative ownership stake in Eureko.

Issue of Capital Securities

On 27 February 2009, Rabobank Nederland issued EUR 500 million Perpetual Non-Cumulative Capital Securities and on 27 May 2009, Rabobank Nederland issued NZ\$ 280 million Perpetual Non-Cumulative Capital Securities. On 4 June 2009, Rabobank Nederland issued U.S.\$ 1,368,297,000 Perpetual Non-Cumulative Capital Securities in exchange for Rabobank Capital Funding Trust II Trust Preferred Securities and of Rabobank Capital Funding Trust III Trust Preferred Securities. On 4 June 2009, Rabobank Nederland issued an additional U.S.\$ 1,500,000,000 Perpetual Non-Cumulative Capital Securities, forming

part of the same series of Capital Securities as issued in connection with the exchange effected on the same date. On 12 August 2009, Rabobank Nederland issued CHF 750 million Perpetual Non-Cumulative Capital Securities.

Interim report 2009

On 26 August 2009, the Rabobank Group presented its interim report for the six months ended 30 June 2009. On this occasion, it was noted that many western countries are still battling with recession, including the Netherlands, which is experiencing its most severe economic decline since World War II. This has created great problems for customers, which is reflected in the results of the Rabobank Group. During the first half of 2009 growth in income levelled off, and, just as in the second half of 2008, bad debt costs were high. As a result of these developments, the Rabobank Group achieved a net profit of € 1.3 billion, down 18% compared with the same period last year. The Rabobank Group continued to have an extremely robust capital position, as reflected in its Tier 1 ratio of 13%. The gloomy economic outlook is likely to affect levels of activity at the Rabobank Group's clients. This will lead to growth in lending further levelling off. Furthermore, interest income at local Rabobanks has come under pressure owing to fierce competition on the Dutch savings market. Bad debt costs are also expected to continue to be higher than the long-term average. Improved margins and further cost cuts will be necessary to maintain the sound capital position of the Rabobank Group.

Strategy of the Rabobank Group

Rabobank's strategic objectives are set out in its Strategic Framework 2005-2010, which it has been implementing since its introduction. Following changes in the Dutch banking market, that took place in 2008, and the turbulent developments in the international financial markets, the Rabobank Group has been considering adjustments to the framework. Accordingly, at the end of 2008, Rabobank Group began formulating adjustment proposals for a revised Strategic Framework covering the period 2009-2012. Under these proposals, the principles of the framework will be refocused and reprioritized in several areas. Rabobank approved the new Strategic Framework on 18 March 2009 in its Central Delegates Assembly.

Strategy principles

As a cooperative, Rabobank prioritises clients' interests, and Rabobank's structure and processes are focused accordingly. Through their influence and control, members enforce discipline on the cooperative.

As an all-finance service provider, Rabobank Group offers a comprehensive package of financial products and services. Management believes that the diversification within the Group benefits its financial stability, and that Rabobank Group's broad range of knowledge and expertise results in innovation and synergies within Rabobank. Market leadership remains important to Rabobank Group, but Management believes this must be balanced with prudent margins and the Rabobank Group's cooperative mandate.

International growth is necessary because opportunities for growth in the domestic market are set to gradually level out. Moreover, Management believes food & agri is an attractive niche because of Rabobank's global knowledge of food & agri, which it attributes to its connection with the agricultural and horticultural sectors of the Dutch market.. Rabobank International also intends to expand its activities in sustainable energy and clean technology.

Under the present economic conditions Management believes a high credit rating is important and that a healthy balance sheet, stable profit growth and a high Tier I ratio are prerequisites for a high credit rating.

In addition, Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') policy within Rabobank Group, including its core banking processes, must meet high standards.

Strategy adjustment

At the end of 2008 and in connection with the changes in global market conditions, adjustment proposals for a revised Strategic Framework covering the period 2009-2012 were brought up for discussion within Rabobank Group.

Rabobank Group is putting greater emphasis on sound balance sheet ratios. Growth in lending largely depends on growth in amounts due to customers and as a result, Management believes that both the local Rabobanks and Rabobank International should provide for a significant part of their own funding. Expansion of the activities of subsidiaries will be aligned with the volume of funding available at Rabobank Group.

In the Netherlands, Rabobank aims to be the largest bank for corporate enterprises. A stronger position in the corporate market offers private banks additional opportunities to the 'entrepreneur in private' as well. Rabobank also seeks further growth in the private-banking segment through differentiated customer service, collaboration with subsidiaries and improved quality of advice.

Rabobank aims to develop further as a cooperative. The revised Strategic Framework will enable local Rabobanks to respond to changing client priorities. At the same time, the programme introduces an optimised servicing model and produces cost reductions from standardisation. In order to maintain their market leadership, the local Rabobanks must operate at competitive rates.

Rabobank International will focus more on Rabobank Group's core activities. In the Netherlands, this means supporting the Group's aim to be the largest corporate bank in the Netherlands. Outside the Netherlands, Rabobank International intends to focus more on food & agri. In addition, Rabobank International plans to expand its activities in the areas of sustainable energy and clean technology. Global Financial Markets will confine itself to client-related activities and liquidity management; other activities will be phased out. In the Netherlands, Rabo Development will gradually increase the number of minority interests in partner banks having a food & agri focus in developing countries. Abroad, the Rabobank Foundation will focus on countries where Rabobank International and/or Rabo Development operate.

The Rabobank Group's subsidiaries will similarly focus more on supporting the realisation of Rabobank Group's core objectives: market leadership in all-finance in the Netherlands and building up a distinct position as the world's pre-eminent food & agri. bank. Other important main functions of the subsidiaries and participations will continue to be leveraging of specialisations and achieving sound financial returns.

Strategic core objectives

The Rabobank Group's strategic core objectives are:

- to achieve all-finance market leadership in the Netherlands;
- to strengthen Rabobank's position as the leading international food & agri bank;
- further growth of, and greater synergies with, the Rabobank Group subsidiaries.

Strategy domestic retail banking

The adjustment of the Strategic Framework reflects that Rabobank is pursuing market leadership in the Netherlands as an all-finance service provider. This market leadership strategy also includes roles for mortgage provider Obvion. By increasing its focus on the corporate market, Rabobank aims to be the largest corporate bank in the Netherlands. In addition, it has expressed its ambitions for growth in the market for private banking. As a result of a stronger focus on sound balance sheet ratios, the local Rabobanks will be

financing a large proportion of their growth in lending from amounts due to customers. The implementation of the Rabobank 2010 programme is another important element in the adjusted strategy.

Strategy wholesale banking and international retail banking

Rabobank aims to be the pre-eminent global food & agri bank, with a focus on renewable energy and clean technology. Rabobank International intends to address this further and to broaden and deepen its product range for the food & agri. market. Global Financial Markets will focus on client-related activities and liquidity management. Other activities will be phased out and its services will be tailored more to core clients. Rabobank International intends to strengthen the international retail banking activities further, while giving priority to existing major agricultural focus areas in Australia, Brazil, California and Poland. Renewable energy and clean technology will receive greater attention through project finance and venture capital.

Strategy asset management and investment

Asset managers Robeco, Sarasin and Schretlen & Co offer high-quality services to a range of investors and intend to expand the range of innovative products and services offered. Both the distribution network and the institutional sales and asset management activities will be expanded on a selective basis. At the same time, Rabobank Group aims to strengthen its position in the market for high net-worth individuals and institutional investors and consolidate its positions in the Netherlands and abroad.

Strategy leasing

De Lage Landen offers finance solutions world-wide for producers and distributors of capital assets. Athlon Car Lease is looking into opportunities to expand its operations in Europe. De Lage Landen serves Rabobank clients with a broad package of lease and factoring products. De Lage Landen aims to strengthen Rabobank Group's position in the Dutch market for consumer credits by granting consumer credits through the local Rabobanks and the Freo label.

Strategy real estate

Rabo Real Estate Group operates in three core businesses: developing, finance and investing. Its target is to maintain and strengthen its leading position in the Dutch market for owner-occupied houses and commercial real estate. In addition, Rabo Real Estate Group intends to maintain and, where possible, expand its solid position in the Dutch real estate finance market. Within Rabobank Group, Rabo Real Estate Group is the centre of expertise on real estate investments. Leveraging Rabobank's distribution power and growing its knowledge of real estate management will contribute to growth in assets under management. The development of owner-occupied houses and of real estate development, as well as real estate finance and investment will be defined further in selected countries.

Corporate social responsibility

One of the cornerstones of the Rabobank Group Strategic Framework is a high quality policy for corporate social responsibility. Within this scope, Rabobank continued to develop their CSR policy and activities in 2008. Four central themes were defined for the CSR activities of the Rabobank Group that come with specific performance indicators.

Employees

The Rabobank Group needs the right people to achieve its strategic goals. Rabobank invests in its employees, not just in terms of their conditions of employment, but also by providing training, opportunities for growth, health care and helping employees achieve a good work/life balance. Rabobank Group's workforce is aging, and in a changing and innovative environment such as Rabobank's, it is vital that its employees are versatile

and have relevant skills. Rabobank also prioritises talent development, diversity and raising awareness of CSR among its employees.

For the year ended 31 December 2008, the rate of absenteeism was 3.8% and Rabobank's employee satisfaction score was 86%. At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group employed 60,490 full-time employees.

Competition

The Rabobank Group competes in the Netherlands with several other large commercial banks and financial institutions, such as ABN AMRO, Fortis Nederland, ING Group and SNS Reaal, and also with smaller financial institutions in specific markets. Over the last few years, banks have increased their emphasis on the credit quality of borrowers. This emphasis, combined with the deregulation of capital markets, has increased competition among banks in the Netherlands significantly. In addition, life insurance companies and pension funds in the Netherlands have become major competitors in the markets for residential mortgage loans and private savings. In 2008 several large commercial banks and financial institutions in the Netherlands, including ABN AMRO, Fortis Nederland, ING Group and SNS Reaal, received financial support from the Dutch government. This may affect the competitive environment in which the Rabobank Group operates in the Netherlands and management expects competition in the Dutch savings market to continue in 2009.

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. Rabobank has a balanced mortgage loan portfolio with a weighted loan-to-value of approximately 60%. Historically, mortgage lending has been relatively low risk and all mortgage loans are collateralised. Mortgage loan defaults do not occur frequently, either in the 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 do not have the option to prepay on their mortgage loan without incurring a penalty fee, thus reducing the interest rate risks related to mortgage loan refinancing for the Rabobank Group.

Market shares in the Netherlands

Set forth below is information regarding the 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: For the six months ended 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had a market share of 30.1% of new home mortgages in the Dutch mortgage market (26.8% by local Rabobanks and 3.3% by Obvion; source: Dutch Land Registry Office (Kadaster)). The Rabobank Group is the largest mortgage lending institution in the Netherlands.

Saving deposits of individuals: At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had a 39.5% market share in the Dutch savings market (source: Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek)). The Rabobank Group is the largest savings institution in the Netherlands measured as a percentage of the amount of saving deposits. Of the total saving deposits in the Netherlands, 37.8% are held by the local Rabobanks and 1.7% is held by Robeco's savings bank Roparco.

Lending to small and medium-sized enterprises: At 30 June 2009, the Rabobank Group had a 41% market share of domestic loans to the trade, industry and services sector (i.e. small enterprises with less than 100 employees; measured by its own surveys). The Rabobank Group is the leader in loans to the Dutch agricultural sector and in the small and medium-sized business sector.

Agricultural loans: At 31 December 2008, the Rabobank Group had an 84% market share of loans and advances made by banks to the Dutch primary agricultural sector (measured by its own surveys).

Properties

Rabobank Nederland and the local Rabobanks typically own the land and buildings used in the normal course of their business activities in the Netherlands. Outside the Netherlands, some of the Rabobank Group entities also own the land and buildings used in the normal course of their business activities. In addition, Rabobank Group's investment portfolio includes investments in land and buildings. Management believes that the Rabobank Group's facilities are adequate for its present needs in all material respects.

Insurance

On behalf of all entities of the Rabobank Group, Rabobank has taken out a group policy that is customary for the financial industry. The management of Rabobank is of the opinion that this insurance banker's blanket and professional indemnity is of an adequate level.

Legal proceedings

The Rabobank Group is involved in governmental, litigation and arbitration proceedings in the Netherlands and in foreign jurisdictions, including the United States, involving claims by and against the Rabobank Group which arise in the ordinary course of its businesses, including in connection with Rabobank Group's activities as an insurer, lender, employer, investor and taxpayer during a period covering at least the previous 12 months. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of all pending or threatened proceedings and litigation, management believes that the ultimate outcome of the various proceedings and litigation already commenced, and/or any future proceedings and litigation, will not have a material adverse or significant effect on Rabobank Group's financial condition or profitability, given its size, robust balance sheet, stable income stream and prudent provisioning policy.

THE RABOBANK GROUP STRUCTURE

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland), having its statutory seat in Amsterdam, is a cooperative entity formed primarily as a result of the merger of the two largest banking cooperative entities in the Netherlands and was incorporated with unlimited duration on 22 December 1970. A cooperative under Dutch law has members and has the statutory objective to provide for certain material needs of its members. Rabobank Nederland was registered with the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Utrecht, the Netherlands in December 1970 under number 30046259. The executive offices are located at: Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands. The telephone number is: +31 (0)30 2160000.

Membership in Rabobank Nederland is open only to cooperative banks whose articles of association have been approved by Rabobank Nederland. In addition to being a member of Rabobank Nederland, each local Rabobank has shares in Rabobank Nederland in accordance with Article 15 of Rabobank Nederland's articles of association. The shares are fully paid up on issuance and are not permitted to be pledged, given in usufruct, or otherwise encumbered, alienated or transferred. The articles of association provide that shares may be issued only pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting proposed by Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board and approved by its Supervisory Board. Pursuant to the articles of association, each local Rabobank is obliged, by virtue of its membership, to participate in any future issue of shares. As of 1 July 2008, after amendment of the articles of association approved by the General Meeting on 19 June 2008, the total number of outstanding shares is 2,004,015 of € 1,000 each, thus increasing the share capital of Rabobank Nederland from € 638 million to € 2,004 million. As of 1 July 2009, as approved by the General Meeting on 18 June 2009, the total number of outstanding shares of the Issuer has been increased to 4,001,200 of € 1,000 each, thus increasing the share capital of Rabobank Nederland from € 2,004 million to € 4,001 million. A third increase in number of shares is planned as of 1 July 2010 increasing the share capital of Rabobank Nederland towards € 6 billion. On the basis of a prescribed allocation formula, which included taking into account the Total balance sheet position, Tier I capital and commercial profits of each local Rabobank, these shares were distributed to the members.

As members of Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks have certain ownership rights with respect to Rabobank Nederland. However, their position with respect to ownership cannot be compared to the position of shareholders in a corporation. Pursuant to Rabobank Nederland's articles of association, if, in the event of Rabobank Nederland's liquidation, whether by court order or otherwise, its assets should prove to be insufficient to meet its liabilities, the local Rabobanks, as members of Rabobank Nederland at the time of the liquidation as well as those who ceased to be members in the year prior to the liquidation, shall be liable for the deficit in proportion to their respective last adopted balance sheet totals. If it should prove impossible to recover the share of one or more liable members or former members in the shortfall, the remaining liable parties shall be liable in the same proportion for the amount not recovered. Under the articles of association of Rabobank Nederland, the total amount for which members or former members are liable shall never exceed 3% of its last adopted balance sheet total. However, this limitation of liability under the articles of association of Rabobank Nederland does not affect the liability of the local Rabobanks under the cross-guarantee system and their liability under the compensation agreements (as described below).

Rabobank Nederland's functions within the Rabobank Group can be broadly divided into several areas. Traditionally, an important task of Rabobank Nederland has always been its function as bankers' bank. Another important task is to provide service to the local Rabobanks in the form of support, advice and guidance. Rabobank Nederland negotiates rights in the name of the local Rabobanks and enters into commitments on their behalf, provided that such commitments have the same implications for all local Rabobanks (for instance, the entering into collective labour agreements on behalf of the local Rabobanks). Furthermore, Rabobank Nederland is entrusted with the supervision of the local Rabobanks pursuant to the provisions of the Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het

financieel toezicht). Finally, Rabobank Nederland operates its own banking business, both complementary to and independent of the business of the local Rabobanks and is the holding company of various subsidiaries.

The local Rabobanks are organised as cooperative entities under Dutch law and draw all of their members from their customers. Through mergers, the number of local Rabobanks has decreased from 174 at 31 December 2007, to 153 at 31 December 2008, to 152 at 30 June 2009. At 30 June 2009, the local Rabobanks had approximately 1,731,000 members. Members of the local Rabobanks do not make capital contributions to the local Rabobanks and are not entitled to the equity of the local Rabobanks. Members are not liable for any obligations of the local Rabobanks.

For regulatory and financial reporting purposes, Rabobank Nederland and the local Rabobanks, as well as the participating subsidiaries, are treated as one consolidated entity.

Internal liability (cross-guarantee system)

Through their mutual financial association, various legal entities within the Rabobank Group together make up a single organisation. An internal liability relationship exists between these legal entities, as referred to in Article 3:111 of the Financial Supervision Act. This relationship is formalised in an internal cross-guarantee system (kruislingse garantieregeling), which stipulates that if a participating institution has insufficient funds to meet its obligations towards its creditors, the other participants must supplement that institution's funds in order to enable it to fulfil those obligations. Participating entities within the Rabobank Group are:

Rabobank Nederland

Local Rabobanks

De Lage Landen International B.V.

De Lage Landen Financiering B.V.

De Lage Landen Trade Finance B.V.

De Lage Landen Financial Services B.V.

Schretlen & Co. N.V.

Rabohypotheekbank N.V.

Raiffeisenhypotheekbank N.V.

The local Rabobanks are also parties to several compensation agreements whereby shortfalls of local Rabobanks with respect to equity, profitability, loan loss reserves and financing losses are financed by charging all other local Rabobanks.

403 Declaration

Rabobank Nederland has assumed liability for the debts arising from legal transactions of a number of Rabobank Group companies under Section 2:403 of the Dutch Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek).

In addition, Rabobank Nederland provides (bank) guarantees in its ordinary course of business.

Rabobank Nederland's 'central bank' activities

Capital adequacy and liquidity

The cross-guarantee system operates in concert with the regulatory and administrative oversight of the local Rabobanks by Rabobank Nederland. Notwithstanding the fact that Rabobank Nederland and the local Rabobanks are supervised by the Dutch Central Bank (De Nederlandsche Bank) on a consolidated basis, based on article 3:111

of the Financial Supervision Act, Rabobank Nederland has the responsibility for ensuring compliance by the local Rabobanks with the applicable capital adequacy and liquidity regulations. The capital adequacy regulations are intended to preserve a bank's ability to withstand loan losses and other business risks through reserves and retained earnings. The internal standards actually applied by Rabobank Nederland, however, are more conservative than the regulations promulgated by the law. This policy partly reflects the fact that local Rabobanks, which cannot raise new capital by the issue of shares, can only grow and maintain an appropriate ratio of reserves to total liabilities by making profits. Any local Rabobank whose ratio of reserves to total liabilities fails to meet internal solvency standards is subject to stricter supervision by Rabobank Nederland. In particular, Rabobank Nederland may restrict such local Rabobank's authority to make lending decisions within the Rabobank Group's lending limits.

The local Rabobanks are permitted to have accounts only with Rabobank Nederland, which is the sole outlet for each local Rabobank's excess liquidity and acts as treasurer to the local Rabobanks.

Supervision on market conduct

Pursuant to Section 2:105 of the Financial Supervision Act, Rabobank Nederland has been designated by the Minister of Finance (Ministerie van Financiën) as an undertaking which is deemed to have a collective licence, applying both to itself and to all local Rabobanks. As a consequence of this collective licence, the supervision by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten), as far as compliance with the rules on market conduct pursuant to the Financial Supervision Act is concerned, will be directed at Rabobank Nederland. In turn, Rabobank Nederland plays a central role in the supervision of the conduct of the local Rabobanks.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto of the Rabobank Group included in this Base Prospectus. As of 2005, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('IFRS'). The financial data in the (sub) paragraphs in this chapter marked with an asterisk () have not been directly extracted from the audited financial statements but instead is unaudited and derived from the accounting records of Rabobank Nederland, unless otherwise stated.*

Business overview *

Rabobank Group is an international financial service provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. It comprises 152 independent local Rabobanks and their central organisation Rabobank Nederland and its subsidiaries. Rabobank Group operates in 46 countries. Its operations include retail banking, wholesale banking, asset management, leasing and real estate. It serves approximately 9.5 million clients around the world. In the Netherlands, its focus is on all-finance services and, internationally, on food & agri. The Rabobank Group entities have strong relationships due to their cooperative roots.

Rabobank Group has the highest credit rating awarded by the international rating agencies Standard & Poor's (AAA since 1981) and Moody's (Aaa since 1981). In terms of Tier I capital, Rabobank Group is among the world's 25 largest financial institutions.

Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks and certain subsidiaries in the Rabobank Group are linked through a 'cross-guarantee system'. The cross-guarantee system provides for intra-group credit support among Rabobank Nederland, all local Rabobanks and certain of the Rabobank Group's subsidiaries that are the other participating institutions. Under the cross-guarantee system, funds are made available by each participating institution if another participant suffers a shortfall in its funds. If a participating institution is liquidated and has insufficient assets to cover its liabilities, the other participating institutions are liable for its debts. For more details see: 'The Rabobank Group Structure' - Internal liability (cross-guarantee system)'.

The independent local Rabobanks make up Rabobank Group's cooperative core business. Clients can become members of their local Rabobank. In turn, the local Rabobanks are members of Rabobank Nederland, the supralocal cooperative organisation that advises and supports the banks in their local services. Rabobank Nederland also supervises the operations, sourcing, solvency and liquidity of the local Rabobanks. With nearly 1,100 branches and more than 3,000 cash dispensing machines, the local Rabobanks form a dense banking network in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, the local Rabobanks serve approximately 7.5 million clients, both private and corporate, offering a comprehensive package of financial services.

Rabobank Nederland is the holding company of a number of specialised subsidiaries in the Netherlands and abroad. Rabobank International is Rabobank Group's wholesale bank and international retail bank.

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 increased competition. The financial crisis, which started in the second half of 2007, has affected banks particularly in respect of funding, due to the liquidity shortage. Please see 'Impact of the financial crisis' below. In the Netherlands, competition for savings is likely

to continue. Management expects that the recession will impact Rabobank Group's growth in lending and will result in loan losses that are expected to be above Rabobank Group's long-term average.

In 2008 approximately three-quarters of Rabobank Group's total income 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 market, 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 & agri, are 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 the Rabobank Group's other major markets could have a material negative impact on its results of operations.

Impact of the financial crisis

Due to the impact of the financial crisis on the market value of various financial assets and the need to recognise financial assets at fair value, the carrying amounts of these assets has been affected. As at 31 December 2008, the total negative revaluation of the portfolio of available-for-sale debt instruments amounted to € 407 million after tax and was recognised directly in equity.

In the first quarter of 2008, two Asset Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP) structures were phased out, in part following the introduction of the new Basel II regulation that became applicable to Rabobank Group as of 1 January 2008. As a consequence, the ABCP outstanding as at 31 December 2008 decreased to € 17.5 (2007: 23.0) billion, mainly for funding own originated loans and customer loans and receivables. In the fourth quarter of 2008, limited use was made of the Commercial Paper Funding Facility launched by the US Federal Reserve to support the commercial paper market. As at 30 June 2009 ABCP outstanding fell to € 16.0 billion, chiefly as a result of the termination of the Neptune programme.

In the first quarter of 2008, due to the scarcity of funding opportunities for Structured Investment Vehicles ('SIV') the remaining SIV Tango assets managed by Rabobank were taken on to the balance sheet of the Rabobank Group. As a result of currency exchange rate fluctuations and sales, the valuation of the portfolio of former SIV Tango assets on the Rabobank Group's balance sheet was reduced to € 3.8 billion as at 31 December 2008. Rabobank has no other investments in SIVs.

An important element of the bank's liquidity risk management is to maintain a large portfolio of liquid and/or central bank eligible assets that can be used, if necessary, to generate liquidity quickly. Rabobank Group's trade and investment portfolios have a limited direct exposure to more structured investments, which amounts to € 9 billion on 31 December 2008 and € 8.7 billion on 30 June 2009, by far the largest part of which is AAA-rated. Due to the further deterioration of the US housing market, related investments such as Residential Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateralised Debt Obligations, have been impaired and the resulting loss charged to profit. For the year ended 31 December 2008 this amounted to a post-tax loss of € 418 million. An additional provision of € 152 million after tax was made for a liquidity facility granted by Rabobank which was partly secured on subprime related assets. Owing to the further deterioration of the US housing market as well as the corporate market in that country in 2009, a number of related exposures, such as residential mortgage backed securities and collateralised debt obligations, have been impaired and the resulting loss is charged to profit. In the first half of 2009 the amount involved was € 74 million after taxation.

In a number of cases, monoline insurers are the counterparty to credit default swaps that hedge the credit risk of certain investments. In most cases, solvency objectives are the main reason for the existence of these

hedges rather than the credit quality of these investments. The impact of the ongoing deterioration of the US mortgage market undermined the creditworthiness of monoline insurers in 2008, which adversely affected the rating of these institutions. Counterparty risk relating to these monoline insurers arises because the value of the credit default swaps with these counterparties increases, due to the fair value of the underlying investments decreasing, or because other insured investments can lead to payment claims against these insurers. In 2008, value adjustments amounting to € 393 million were recognised in profit and loss. A provision of € 260 million after tax has been made in respect of counterparty risk. As at 31 December 2008 the outstanding impact of counterparty risk for the Rabobank Group amounted to € 1,729 million. In the first half of 2009, the net effect of the portfolio being scaled down, on the one hand, and the formation of an additional provision on the other, which had an impact on earnings of € 179 million after taxation, is that the total provision fell to € 1,034 million. The remaining counterparty risk as at 30 June 2009 amounted to € 737 million.

Stock market fluctuations

Following a broad based increase in global stock markets between 2002 and 2007, equity markets have been adversely affected since the outbreak of the financial crisis in the second half of 2007. Stock prices dropped significantly in 2008 and in the first quarter of 2009. As share prices picked up from the second quarter of 2009, stock exchanges globally recovered slightly in the first half of 2009. Uncertainty among investors and market volatility remain high. A further decline in the stock markets could adversely affect Rabobank Group's results and its other financial assets.

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 the Rabobank Group's results. For example, the relatively low interest rate risk environment in the Netherlands and the Rabobank Group's other major markets has driven growth in mortgage volumes, which is positive. However, a low interest rate environment also adversely affected the Rabobank Group's results, due to the structure of its balance sheet. Rabobank Group have a high 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.

As discussed under 'Risk Management - Interest rate risk', Rabobank Group generally take a limited interest rate position that is managed within strict limits and designed to take advantage of expected changes in interest rates and the yield curve.

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 management to make complex judgments 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 judgments as to future events and are subject to change. Different assumptions or judgments could lead to materially different results. See the footnotes to the audited consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this Base Prospectus for additional discussion of the application of Rabobank Group's accounting policies.

Value adjustments

Management regularly assesses the adequacy of the provision for loan losses, by performing ongoing evaluations of the loan portfolio. Rabobank Group'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 probable that Rabobank will not be able to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the original contractual terms of the loan.

Rabobank distinguishes:

- Specific provisions for impaired corporate loans. For these loans, impairment is measured on a case by case basis. Once a loan is identified as impaired, the impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the loan. The recoverable amount equals the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective rate.
- Collective retail provisions for loans that are not significant enough to be assessed individually. Retail portfolios of loans that are not individually assessed for impairment are grouped into pools, based on similar risk characteristics and are collectively assessed for impairment.
- An IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported) provision for losses on loans that have been incurred but have not yet been individually identified at the balance sheet date. Non-impaired loans are included in groups with similar risk characteristics and are collectively assessed for the potential losses, based on Expected Loss parameters. Furthermore, a factor is used which assumes that within six months impairment will be discovered.

The impairment amount thus determined is recorded in the profit and loss account as a bad debt cost with the corresponding credit posted as a provision against the loan balance in the balance sheet.

A Provisioning Committee headed by a member of the Executive Board decides twice a year on provision-taking for all impaired loans above a certain threshold (currently over € 30 million).

Trading activities

Rabobank Group'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 the 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 and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions.

Change in accounting policies

As a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation, certain figures for the Rabobank Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2007 in this Base Prospectus have been restated. See 'Important Information – Presentation of financial information – Change in accounting policies' and note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for the Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2008. Where the year ended 31 December 2008 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2007, the restated figures for 2007 are discussed. Where the year ended 31 December 2007 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2006, the figures for 2007 have not been restated.

Results of operations

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>		<i>(restated)</i>		
Interest.....	8,517	6,771	6,771	6,472
Fees and commission	2,889	2,857	2,857	2,296
Other income.....	246	1,394	1,871	1,281
Total income.....	11,652	11,022	11,499	10,049
Staff costs.....	4,290	4,400	4,445	4,117
Other administrative expenses	2,796	2,779	2,846	2,429
Depreciation	525	484	418	341
Operating expenses	7,611	7,663	7,709	6,887
Gross profit	4,041	3,359	3,790	3,162
Value adjustments.....	1,189	266	742	450
Operating profit before taxation.....	2,852	3,093	3,048	2,712
Taxation.....	98	397	386	367
Net profit.....	2,754	2,696	2,662	2,345

Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007

Total income. Total income grew by 6% in 2008 to € 11,652 million compared to € 11,022 million in 2007, with a particularly strong contribution from interest income. Interest accounted for 73% of total income in 2008. Other income fell by 82% to € 246 million (2007: €1,394 million).

Interest. Interest income was 26% higher, at € 8,517 million compared to € 6,771 million in 2007. This increase was mainly due to Rabobank International's interest income being higher as a result of growth in lending and higher spreads.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission were 1% higher, at € 2,889 million compared to € 2,857 million in 2007.

Other income. Other income was 82% lower, at € 246 million compared to € 1,394 million in 2007. The continuing adverse conditions in the financial markets depressed Rabobank International's results. On a net basis, the fair value changes of assets and liabilities had a limited impact on earnings. Rabo Real Estate Group's project results were also lower. Income from the Eureko participation was negative. The sale of Alex and the consolidation of Bank BGZ made positive contributions to earnings. In 2007, other income benefited from revenues from the sale of activities at Sarasin.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses decreased by 1% in 2008 to € 7,611 million compared to € 7,663 million in 2007. Staff costs accounted for 56% of total operating expenses.

Staff costs. Partly as a result of a reduction of the bonuses, staff costs were 3% lower, at € 4,290 million compared to € 4,400 million in 2007. From 2008, Bank BGZ employees are included in Rabobank Group's staff count. As a result, staff numbers at Rabobank Group increased by 11% to 60,568 (2007: 54,737) full-time employees. Staff numbers at the local Rabobanks and Robeco declined.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were 1% higher, at € 2,796 million compared to € 2,779 million in 2007.

Depreciation. Depreciation charges were 8% higher, at € 525 million compared to € 484 million in 2007, partly because of higher depreciations of proprietary software and increased amortisation of intangible assets.

Value adjustments. Mainly as a result of the increase in the item 'value adjustments' at Rabobank International, this item rose to € 1,189 million compared to € 266 million in 2007. This corresponds to 31 basis points of average lending and is higher than the ten-year average of 21 basis points (based on the period 1998 – 2007).

Taxation. Income tax recognised in 2008 amounted to € 98 million compared to € 397 million in 2007, which is equivalent to an effective tax rate of 3.4% (2007: 12.8%). The results from equity investments such as those in the Gilde funds and the equity investments in Rabo Private Equity, which are exempt from taxation, contributed to the lower effective tax rate.

Net profit. Rabobank Group's net profit grew by 2% in 2008 to € 2,754 million compared to € 2,696 million in 2007. After deduction of minority interests and payments on Rabobank Member Certificates, Capital Securities and Trust Preferred Securities III to VI, the sum remaining was € 2,089 million compared to € 1,971 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income grew by 14% in 2007 to € 11,499 million compared to € 10,049 million in 2006, with a particularly strong contribution from commission and other income. Interest accounted for 59% of total income in 2007.

Interest. Interest income was 5% higher, at € 6,771 million compared to € 6,472 million in 2006. Due to higher interest rates, fewer clients settled their mortgage loans prematurely. Income from penalty interest declined. The margin in domestic retail banking declined as a result of the continued competition in the mortgages market. The margin in the leasing activities declined likewise. The growth in lending offset the effects of the lower penalty interest income and the lower interest margin.

Fees and commission. Total fees and commission were 24% higher, at € 2,857 million compared to € 2,296 million in 2006. The increase in asset management commission was largely due to the fact that Sarasin was consolidated as of the end of 2006. Further, the investment performance of the Transtrend Diversified Trend Program and the expansion of the interest in Transtrend contributed to the higher commission income.

Other income. Other income was 46% higher, at € 1,871 million compared to € 1,281 million in 2006, with a strong contribution from the parts of Bouwfonds which had been acquired in December 2006. The acquisition of Athlon in the second half of 2006 and the sale of activities at Sarasin contributed to the increase in other income. Income from the Eureka participation, which is included in other income, was lower.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses increased by 12% in 2007 to € 7,709 million compared to € 6,887 million in 2006. Staff costs accounted for 58% of total expenses.

Staff costs. The higher staffing level caused staff costs to go up by 8% to € 4,445 million compared to € 4,117 million in 2006. In 2007, several acquisitions resulted in an increase in staff numbers by approximately 2,800 full-time employees. Rabobank Group's total number of employees grew by 8% in 2007 to 54,737 (2006: 50,573) full-time employees.

Other administrative expenses. The growth in activities, both organic and due to acquisitions, caused a 17% increase to € 2,846 million in other administrative expenses compared to € 2,429 million in 2006.

Depreciation. Depreciation charges were 23% higher, at € 418 million compared to € 341 million in 2006, mainly because of higher depreciation on buildings and proprietary software.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments, which comprise bad debt costs and losses incurred on financial assets, increased by 65% in 2007 to € 742 million compared to € 450 million in 2006. The increase is due to higher value adjustments on the item available-for-sale financial assets. This corresponds to 22 basis points of average lending (2006: 15), which is in line with the five-year average (based on the period 2002-2006) of 23 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation recognised in 2007 amounted to € 386 million compared to € 367 million in 2006. This is equivalent to an effective tax rate of 12.7% (2006: 13.5%). One of the contributors to the lower effective tax rate was the reduction in the Dutch corporate tax rate. In addition profits from participations and associations, which are exempt from taxation, contributed to the lower effective tax rate.

Net profit. Rabobank Group's net profit grew by 14% in 2007 to € 2,662 million compared to € 2,345 million in 2006. After deduction of the portion attributable to minority interests and payments on Rabobank Member Certificates, Capital Securities and Trust Preferred Securities III to VI, the sum remaining was € 1,937 million compared to € 1,757 million in 2006.

Segment discussion *

Domestic retail banking

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking business for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
(in millions of euro)		(restated)		
Interest.....	5,005	4,504	4,391	4,226
Fees and commission	1,354	1,379	1,379	1,259
Other income.....	42	25	25	66
Total income.....	6,401	5,908	5,795	5,551
Staff costs.....	2,264	2,072	2,072	2,118
Other administrative expenses	1,639	1,618	1,618	1,607
Depreciation.....	141	145	145	152
Operating expenses	4,044	3,835	3,835	3,877
Gross profit.....	2,357	2,073	1,960	1,674
Value adjustments.....	199	145	145	139
Operating profit before taxation.....	2,158	1,928	1,815	1,535
Taxation.....	541	495	466	444
Net profit.....	1,617	1,433	1,349	1,091
<i>Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007</i>				

Total income. Total income was 8% higher, at € 6,401 million compared to € 5,908 million in 2007, mainly due to growth in interest income.

Interest. The rise in lending and the amounts due to customers resulted in an 11% increase in interest income, to € 5,005 million compared to € 4,504 million in 2007. The spreads on lending were higher because of higher

risk costs and higher funding costs, whereas the spreads on amounts due to customers were depressed by stronger competition in the savings market.

Fees and commission. Securities commission income was lower as a result of the adverse stock market conditions. Insurance commission income was likewise lower than in 2007. Commission income from treasury services and payment services was higher. Total commission income for 2008 showed a net decrease of 2%, to € 1,354 million compared to € 1,379 million in 2007.

Other income. Other income increased by € 17 million to € 42 million compared to € 25 million in 2007.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were 5% higher in 2008, at € 4,044 million compared to € 3,835 million in 2007.

Staff costs. Staff costs were 9% higher, at € 2,264 million compared to € 2,072 million in 2007, as a result of higher cost of contractors, salary increases and higher social insurance contributions. Staffing level in the domestic retail banking business declined by 1% to 28,953 (2007: 29,304) full-time employees.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were 1% higher, at € 1,639 million compared to € 1,618 million in 2007.

Depreciation. Depreciation decreased by € 4 million to € 141 million compared to € 145 million in 2007, mainly due to lower depreciation on property and equipment.

Value adjustments. The item 'value adjustments' increased by 37% in 2008 to € 199 million compared to € 145 million in 2007. Due to the deteriorating economic conditions, loan losses were higher, particularly in the corporate loan portfolio. As a result, the bad debt costs were 8 (2007: 6) basis points of average lending, against the ten-year average of 11 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2008 by € 46 million to € 541 million compared to € 495 million in 2007.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 13% to € 1,617 million compared to € 1,433 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income was 4% higher, at € 5,795 million compared to € 5,551 million in 2006, mainly due to growth in interest income.

Interest. Despite competition in the mortgages market and lower income from penalty interest, interest income in 2007 was 4% higher, at € 4,391 million compared to € 4,226 million in 2006. The increases in both lending and savings offset the effects of lower mortgage margins and lower penalty interest income.

Fees and commission. Commission income from payment transactions and other financial services were major factors in the 10% rise in fees and commission income to € 1,379 million, compared to € 1,259 million in 2006. Commission income from insurance activities was 1% lower, at € 376 million compared to € 379 million in 2006.

Other income. Other income decreased by € 41 million to € 25 million compared to € 66 million in 2006. The decrease was mainly due to lower income from associates.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were 1% lower in 2007, at € 3,835 million compared to € 3,877 million in 2006.

Staff costs. The staffing level declined by 71 full-time employees to 29,304 full time-employees. Accordingly, staff costs were 2% lower, at € 2,072 million compared to € 2,118 million in 2006.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were 1% higher, at € 1,618 million compared to € 1,607 million in 2006, partly as a result of higher training costs and higher marketing expenses.

Depreciation. Depreciation decreased by € 7 million to € 145 million compared to € 152 million in 2006, mainly due to lower depreciation on property and equipment.

Value adjustments. The increase in the item value adjustments was broadly in line with the growth in lending. Value adjustments rose by 4% to € 145 million in 2007 compared to € 139 million in 2006. This corresponds to 6 basis points of average lending and is lower than the five-year average of 12 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2007 by € 22 million to € 466 million compared to € 444 million in 2006. The lower effective tax rate is the result of the reduction in the Dutch corporate tax rate from 29.6% to 25.5%.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 24% to € 1,349 million compared to € 1,091 million in 2006.

Wholesale and international retail banking

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group's wholesale and international retail banking business for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>		<i>(restated)</i>		
Interest.....	3,156	1,832	1,832	1,649
Fees and commission	304	332	394	372
Other income.....	(1,463)	(175)	320	601
Total income.....	1,997	1,989	2,546	2,622
Staff costs	909	890	890	867
Other administrative expenses	715	772	772	668
Depreciation	84	53	53	51
Operating expenses	1,708	1,715	1,715	1,586
Gross profit	289	274	831	1,036
Value adjustments.....	786	16	493	234
Operating profit before taxation.....	(497)	258	338	802
Taxation.....	(524)	(76)	(56)	115
Net profit.....	27	334	394	687

Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007

Total income. Total income was stable in 2008, at € 1,997 million compared to € 1,989 million in 2007. Although some units within Global Financial Markets performed well in the turbulent financial markets, income from this business entity decreased by € 413 million to negative €145 million compared to € 268 million in 2007. The item 'other income', which largely includes income from Global Financial Markets, fell by € 1,288 million to negative €1,463 million compared to negative € 175 million in 2007. Structured Finance saw a 37% rise in income. Commission income was 8% lower, at € 304 million compared to € 332 million in 2007, partly as a result of lower commission income from securities brokerage. The increase in spreads, the growth in lending in the international retail banking business, and the increased activities in Corporate Banking all contributed to the 72% rise in interest income, to € 3,156 million compared to € 1,832 million in 2007.

Income from Corporate Banking was 15% higher. Of total income, 43% (2007: 32%) is from international retail banking. Here, income increased by 34% to € 864 million compared to € 646 million in 2007, partly as a result of the consolidation of Bank BGZ. As a result of worsened economic conditions in Ireland, ACCBank's income was lower.

Interest. Interest increased by 72% to € 3,156 million compared to € 1,832 million in 2007 mainly due to the growth in lending in the international retail banking business and Corporate Banking activities and the increased spreads.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission income decreased by 8% to € 304 million compared to € 332 million in 2007 due to lower commission with respect to securities transactions.

Other income. Other income fell by € 1,288 million to negative €1,463 million compared to negative €175 million in 2007. The main reason for the decrease is the adverse conditions in the financial market. As a consequence of this trading income was lower at Global Financial Markets.

Operating expenses. In 2008, total operating expenses were virtually unchanged from 2007, at € 1,708 million compared to € 1,715 million in 2007.

Staff costs. Almost all of the growth in staff numbers is due to the consolidation of Bank BGZ. The number of staff rose by 53% to 15,223 (2007: 9,957) full-time employees. Partly as a result of a reduction of the bonuses however, staff costs increased by only 2%, to € 909 million compared to € 890 million in 2007.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses decreased by 7% to € 715 million compared to € 772 million in 2007 mainly due to the decrease in non-banking charges as a result of the sale of a few equity investments.

Depreciation. Depreciation and amortisation charges were 58% higher, at € 84 million compared to € 53 million in 2007, partly because of higher depreciations of proprietary software and increased amortisation of intangible assets.

Value adjustments. Although Rabobank International was not directly affected by the failure of certain United States banks in 2008, these events do reflect the current unfavourable macroeconomic conditions. The Irish real estate sector was particularly affected in 2008. The financing provided by Rabobank International to this sector had a major impact on bad debt costs. The item 'value adjustments' rose by € 770 million to € 786 million compared to € 16 million in 2007. This corresponds to 93 (2007: 2) basis points of average lending, which is higher than the ten-year average of 47 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation decreased by € 448 million to negative € 524 million compared to negative € 76 million in 2007. The lower result from Global Financial Markets and the higher income from Participations, the latter being largely tax-exempt because of participation exemption, contributed to the decline in taxation.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by € 307 million to € 27 million compared to € 334 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income declined by 3% in 2007 to € 2,546 million compared to € 2,622 million in 2006. Although some units within Global Financial Markets benefited from the turbulence in the financial markets, income at Global Financial Markets fell by € 497 million to € 268 million. At the same time, Participations had a strong year. Income at Global Financial Markets is largely recognised in other income. As a result, other income was 47% lower, at € 320 million (2006: € 601 million). Like many others, Leveraged Finance and Structured Finance were hindered by the subprime crisis in the American mortgages market. Income from Leveraged Finance was 7% lower and income from Structured Finance was 5% lower.

Income from Corporate Banking activities was 11% higher. Of total income, 24% (2006: 19%) is from the international retail banking business. Income from the Retail Banking activities was 23% higher, at € 624 million (2006: € 506 million). ACCBank's income showed a marginal increase, which was in line with the slight growth in lending. Income from the retail banks in other regions rose as a result of both organic growth and acquisitions.

Interest. Interest increased by 11% to € 1,832 million compared to € 1,649 million in 2006 mainly due to the growth in lending in the international retail banking business and Corporate Banking activities.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission income increased by 6% to € 394 million compared to € 372 million in 2006 due to higher commission with respect to lending and securities transactions.

Other income. Other income decreased by 47% to € 320 million compared to € 601 million in 2006. The main reason for the decrease is the adverse conditions in the financial market. As a consequence of this trading income was lower at Global Financial Markets.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses increased by 8% to € 1,715 million compared to € 1,586 million in 2006.

Staff costs. Staff costs increased by 3% to € 890 million compared to € 867 million in 2006 due to the increase of the number of full-time employees.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by 16% to € 772 million compared to € 668 million in 2006 mainly due to the expansion of activities.

Depreciation. Depreciation increased in 2007 by € 2 million to € 53 million compared to € 51 million in 2006.

Value adjustments. As a result of the credit market crisis, the item value adjustments increased to € 493 million in 2007 compared to € 234 million in 2006. This corresponds to 63 (2006: 39) basis points of average lending and is higher than the five-year average of 46 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation decreased with € 171 million to negative € 56 million compared to € 115 million in 2006. The lower result from Global Financial Markets and the higher income from Participations, the latter being largely tax-exempt because of participation exemption, contributed to the decline in taxation.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by € 293 million to € 394 million compared to € 687 million in 2006.

Asset management and investment

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group's asset management and investment business for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>		(restated)		
Interest.....	144	82	82	86
Fees and commission	1,084	1,089	1,089	648
Other income.....	390	308	308	102
Total income.....	1,618	1,479	1,479	836
Staff costs	559	581	581	330
Other administrative expenses	352	320	386	210
Depreciation	102	90	24	11
Operating expenses	1,013	991	991	551

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
(in millions of euro)		(restated)		
Gross profit	605	488	488	285
Value adjustments.....	42	1	1	0
Operating profit before taxation	563	487	487	285
Taxation.....	125	125	125	62
Net profit	438	362	362	223
Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007				

Total income. Total income increased by 9% to € 1,618 million compared to € 1,479 million in 2007. The gain was primarily due to the sale of Alex and the Transtrend Diversified Trend Program's strong investment performance.

Interest. Mainly due to the increase of interest income at Robeco, interest income was 76% higher, at € 144 million compared to € 82 million in 2007.

Fees and commission. The decrease in assets under management had a negative impact on the asset management fees. This decrease was however offset by the Transtrend Diversified Trend Program's strong investment results. Since Alex has ceased to be consolidated as from 2008, income from securities brokerage decreased sharply. In net terms, commission income was virtually unchanged at € 1,084 million compared to € 1,089 million in 2007.

Other income. Other income was 27% higher, at € 390 million compared to € 308 million in 2007, due, in part, to the gain from the sale of Alex. In 2007, the main drivers of other income were gains from Sarasin's disposal of its Luxembourg activities and income from its brokerage business.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses increased by 2% in 2008, to € 1,013 million compared to € 991 million in 2007, due to the expansion of Sarasin's activities.

Staff costs. The sale of Alex and staff redundancies at Robeco caused a decrease in staff numbers. Due, however, to the expansion of Sarasin's activities, the total staffing level rose by 4% to 3,620 (2007: 3,468) full-time employees. Staff costs were 4% lower, at € 559 million compared to € 581 million in 2007, as a result of a reorganisation at Robeco and decreased bonuses.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses rose by 10% to € 352 million compared to € 320 million in 2007, as a result of the expansion of activities at Sarasin.

Depreciation. Due in part to higher depreciation on intangible assets, depreciation and amortisation charges were 13% higher, at € 102 million compared to € 90 million in 2007.

Value adjustments. The adverse conditions in the financial markets resulted in a number of write-offs on financial institutions by Sarasin. As a result, the item 'value adjustments' increased by € 41 million to € 42 million compared to € 1 million in 2007.

Taxation. Taxation was stable in 2008, at € 125 million compared to € 125 million in 2007.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 21% to € 438 million compared to € 362 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income increased by 77% to € 1,479 million compared to € 836 million in 2006. Increases in both commission and other income were important drivers for the growth.

Interest. Interest decreased by € 4 million to € 82 million compared to € 86 million in 2006.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission income increased by € 441 million to € 1,089 million compared to € 648 million in 2006. The increase in commission income was largely due to Sarasin's full consolidation as from year-end 2006. The strong investment performance of the Transtrend Diversified Trend Program and the expansion of the Group's interest in Transtrend also contributed to the increase in commission income.

Other income. Other income increased by € 206 million to € 308 million compared to € 102 million in 2006. The gains from the sale at Sarasin of both its Luxembourg and its brokerage activities were important drivers for this increase.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were 80% higher in 2007, at € 991 million compared to € 551 million in 2006. The increase was largely the result of the consolidation of Sarasin.

Staff costs. Staff costs increased by € 251 million to € 581 million compared to € 330 million in 2006, mainly due to the consolidation of Sarasin at the end of 2006.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expense were € 176 million higher at € 386 million compared to € 210 million in 2006. The increase was also mainly due to the consolidation of Sarasin.

Depreciation. Depreciation increased by € 13 million to € 24 million compared to € 11 million in 2006. Besides the consolidation of Sarasin, the increase was also the result of higher depreciation on software.

Taxation. Taxation increased by € 63 million to € 125 million compared to € 62 million to 2006.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 62% to € 362 million compared to € 223 million in 2006.

Leasing

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group's leasing business for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
(in millions of euro)		(restated)		
Interest.....	530	518	518	507
Fees and commission	61	52	52	49
Other income.....	424	425	425	286
Total income.....	1,015	995	995	842
Staff costs	377	369	369	305
Other administrative expenses	188	193	193	168
Depreciation	31	32	32	21
Operating expenses	596	594	594	494
Gross profit	419	401	401	348
Value adjustments.....	118	100	100	77
Operating profit before taxation.....	301	301	301	271
Taxation.....	66	67	67	65
Net profit.....	235	234	234	206

Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007

Total income. Total income increased by 2% to € 1,015 million compared to € 995 million in 2007. Although the spreads on new contracts improved, the spreads for the portfolio as a whole was lower.

Interest. Interest income rose by 2% to € 530 million compared to € 518 million in 2007 as a result of growth of the loan portfolio.

Fees and commission. Commission income was 17% higher, at € 61 million compared to € 52 million in 2007, due to higher brokerage commission income.

Other income. The greater part of income from car leasing activities is recognised under other income. Other income remains stable, at € 424 million compared to € 425 million in 2007.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were stable in 2008, at € 596 million compared to € 594 million in 2007.

Staff costs. Increased activities resulted in a 6% rise in staff numbers, to 4,667 (2007: 4,411) full-time employees. This contributed to the 2% rise in staff costs to € 377 million compared to € 369 million in 2007.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses decreased by 3% to € 188 million compared to € 193 million in 2007, mainly as a result of lower marketing and automation costs.

Depreciation. Depreciation was stable in 2008, at € 31 million compared to € 32 million in 2007.

Value adjustments. The growth in the loan portfolio and the worsened economic situation caused an 18% increase in the item 'value adjustments' in 2008, to € 118 million compared to € 100 million in 2007. In terms of basis points of the average loan portfolio, the bad debt costs were 64 (2007: 61) basis points. The bad debt costs exceed the level of 2007 and are lower than the ten-year average of 66 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation in 2008 decreased by € 1 million to € 66 million compared to € 67 million to 2007.

Net profit. Net profit was virtually stable in 2008, at € 235 million compared to € 234 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income increased by 18% to € 995 million compared to € 842 million in 2006. The increase was mainly due to the growth of the item other income, which includes the car leasing activities of the acquisition of Athlon.

Interest. Interest increased by 2% to € 518 million compared to € 507 million in 2006, mainly due to the increase of the lending portfolio despite downward pressures on margins.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission income increased in 2007 by € 3 million to € 52 million compared to € 49 million in 2006.

Other income. The continued growth of the car lease activities was an important driver for the 49% growth in other income to € 425 million compared to € 286 million in 2006.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were 20% higher in 2007, at € 594 million compared to € 494 million in 2006.

Staff costs. The greater part of the 21% increase in staff costs to € 369 million compared to € 305 million in 2006 was the result of the acquisition of Athlon. Staff levels grew by 7% in 2007 to 4,411 (2006: 4,128) full-time employees as a result of organic growth of the activities.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were 15% higher, at € 193 million compared to € 168 million in 2006. The rise is due to the acquisition of Athlon and autonomous growth.

Depreciation. Depreciation was € 11 million higher at € 32 million compared with € 21 million in 2006.

Value adjustments. The item value adjustments increased to € 100 million in 2007 compared to € 77 million in 2006. This was associated with the growth of the lease portfolio and the greater portfolio share of consumer credits. This corresponds to 61 (2006: 53) basis points and is below the five-year average of 69 basis points.

Taxation. Taxation in 2007 increased by € 2 million to € 67 million compared to € 65 million to 2006. The increase was due to a higher operating profit before taxation and was partly offset by a lower taxation rate in the Netherlands.

Net profit. Net profit was 14% higher at € 234 million compared to € 206 million in 2006.

Real estate

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for the Rabobank Group's real estate business for the years indicated:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007*	2007	2006
(in millions of euro)		(restated)		
Interest.....	85	72	72	98
Fees and commission	31	1	1	1
Other income.....	311	573	573	145
Total income.....	427	646	646	244
Staff costs	220	217	217	55
Other administrative expenses	131	167	167	43
Depreciation	43	51	51	3
Operating expenses	394	435	435	101
Gross profit	33	211	211	143
Value adjustments.....	0	2	2	(1)
Operating profit before taxation.....	33	209	209	144
Taxation.....	9	55	55	40
Net profit.....	24	154	154	104

Year ended 31 December 2008 compared to year ended 31 December 2007

Total income. In 2008, total income fell by 34% to € 427 million compared to € 646 million in 2007.

Interest. Interest income was 19% higher, at € 85 million compared to € 72 million in 2007, due to higher interest income at FGH Bank as a result of portfolio growth.

Fees and commission. Commission income increased by € 30 million to € 31 million compared to € 1 million in 2007, primarily as a result of higher asset management commission income at Bouwfonds REIM.

Other income. The decline in the number of owner-occupied houses sold depressed other income. Other income was 46% lower, at € 311 million compared to € 573 million in 2007, due to lower project results.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were 9% lower in 2008, at € 394 million compared to € 435 million in 2007.

Staff costs. Staff numbers rose by 3% to 1,743 (2007: 1,700) full-time employees. As a result, staff costs increased by 1% to € 220 million compared to € 217 million in 2007.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were 22% lower, at € 131 million compared to € 167 million in 2007, mainly due to the decrease in depreciation of intangible assets.

Depreciation. Depreciation decreased by € 8 million to € 43 million compared to € 51 million in 2007.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments decreased to € 0 million compared to € 2 million in 2007.

Taxation. Taxation decreased in 2008 by € 46 million to € 9 million compared to € 55 million in 2007.

Net profit. Net profit fell by 85% to € 24 million compared to € 154 million in 2007.

Year ended 31 December 2007 compared to year ended 31 December 2006

Total income. Total income increased by € 402 million in 2007 to € 646 million compared to € 244 million in 2006. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of parts of Bouwfonds in 2006.

Interest. The decline in interest income by € 26 million to € 72 million compared to € 98 million in 2006 was due to the expansion of the development activities since late 2006, which caused interest expense to increase.

Fees and commission. Fees and commission income was unchanged at € 1 million compared to 2006.

Other income. The former parts of Bouwfonds were the main contributor to the increase over 2007 by € 428 million to € 573 million compared to € 145 million in 2006.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses were € 334 million higher in 2007, at € 435 million compared to € 101 million in 2006.

Staff costs. Mainly as a result of the acquisition of parts of Bouwfonds, staff costs rose in 2007 by € 162 million to € 217 million compared to € 55 million in 2006.

Other administrative expenses. The other administrative expenses amounted to € 168 million compared to € 43 million in 2006. The increase is mainly due to the acquisition of Bouwfonds and the amortisation of intangible assets.

Depreciation. Depreciation increased by € 48 million to € 51 million in 2007 compared to € 3 million in 2006 due to the acquisition of parts of Bouwfonds.

Value adjustments. The value adjustments amounted to € 2 million compared to negative € 1 million in 2006.

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2007 by € 15 million to € 55 million compared to € 40 million in 2006.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 48% to € 154 million compared to € 104 million in the previous year.

Liquidity and capital resources

The Rabobank Group's total assets were € 615.4 billion at 30 June 2009, a 1% increase from € 612.1 billion at 31 December 2008. The largest proportion of the Rabobank Group's existing lending portfolio (not including investments in Dutch treasury securities, other Dutch public sector bonds and securities and interbank deposit placements) consists of residential mortgage loans, which in the Netherlands are primarily fixed rate.

Loans to customers

Loans to customers increased by 2% or € 9.5 billion to € 435.8 billion at 30 June 2009 from € 426.3 billion at 31 December 2008. The recession in the Netherlands has led to slower growth in mortgages and corporate loan portfolios, as a result of which growth in overall lending has gone down. The private sector loan portfolio increased by € 6.6 billion to € 415.2 billion at 30 June 2009, an increase of 2% from € 408.6 billion at 31 December 2008. The increase in private sector loan portfolio for private individuals was € 3.3 billion to € 197.3 billion at 30 June 2009 from € 194.0 billion at 31 December 2008. Virtually all of this part of the portfolio consists of mortgages, the remainder being consumer credits. Residential mortgage loans are granted by local Rabobanks and by Obvion. These loans are secured on underlying properties and have maturities up to 30 years. Lending to companies in the trade, industry and services sector increased by € 1.4 billion to € 147.7 billion at 30 June 2009, a 1% increase compared to 31 December 2008. Lending to the food & agri sector increased by € 2.0 billion to € 70.3 billion at 30 June 2009, a 3% increase.

The following table shows a breakdown of the Rabobank Group's total lending outstanding to the private sector at 31 December 2008 and 2007, by category of borrower:

At 31 December				
<i>(in millions of euro and as % of total private sector loan portfolio)</i>				
	2008		2007	
Private individuals.....	193,958	47%	180,146	50%
Trade, industry and services sector	146,336	36%	116,423	33%
Food & agri sector.....	68,326	17%	59,404	17%
Total.....	408,620	100%	355,973	100%

The following table provides a breakdown at 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007 of the remaining maturity of the Rabobank Group's total loans to customers (public and private sector) and professional securities transactions:

At 31 December				
<i>(in millions of euro and as % of loans to customers)</i>				
	2008		2007	
Less than 1 year.....	70,783	17%	87,150	23%
More than 1 year	355,500	83%	285,818	77%
Total.....	426,283	100%	372,968	100%

Funding

At 31 December 2008, amounts due to customers of the Rabobank Group were € 304.2 billion, an increase of 10% compared to 31 December 2007. The balance held in savings deposits increased by € 13.5 billion to € 114.7 billion, an increase of 13%. Other due to customers (including current accounts, repurchase agreements and time deposits) increased by € 14.1 billion to € 189.5 billion at 31 December 2008, largely due to an increase in current accounts. Current accounts increased by € 14.2 billion to € 73.1 billion. At 31 December 2008, debt securities in issue (including certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bonds) totalled € 135.8 billion compared to € 141.8 billion at 31 December 2007. Savings deposits (except fixed-time deposits, from 1 month to 10 years) generally bear interest at rates that Rabobank Nederland can unilaterally change.

The following table shows the Rabobank Group's sources of funding by source at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	Year ended 31 December			
	2008	2007* (restated)	2007	2006
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>				
Savings accounts	114,680	101,175	101,175	89,500
Other due to customers.....	189,534	175,435	148,340	145,417
Debt securities in issue	135,779	141,812	141,812	128,066
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	24,797	27,303	27,303	26,270
Total	464,790	445,725	418,630	389,253

The Rabobank Group also receives funds from the interbank and institutional market. The Rabobank Group's total due to other banks were € 23.9 billion at 31 December 2008, a 48% decrease from € 46.3 billion at 31 December 2007.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets comprise shares, bonds, money market paper, short-term government paper and other forms of securities. Other financial assets are subdivided into the following categories:

- Trading financial assets;
- Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Available-for-sale financial assets; and
- Held-to-maturity assets.

Other financial assets at 31 December 2008					
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Trading	Other at fair value through profit and loss	Available- for-sale	Held-to- maturity	Total
Purchased loans	2,639	0	0	0	2,639
Short term government paper	172	13	1,579	0	1,764
Government bonds	2,005	565	17,128	464	20,162
Other bonds	4,365	5,287	10,942	33	20,627
Total bonds	6,370	5,852	28,070	497	40,789
Venture capital.....	0	646	0	0	646
Equity instruments	2,190	229	994	0	3,413
Total shares	2,190	875	994	0	4,059
Other financial assets	205	1,156	1,022	0	2,383
Total	11,576	7,896	31,665	497	51,634
Category 1	10,670	6,654	30,413	497	48,234
Category 2	861	869	1,239	0	2,969

Other financial assets at 31 December 2008

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Trading	Other at fair value through profit and loss	Available- for-sale	Held-to- maturity	Total
Category 3	45	373	13	0	431

Other financial assets at 31 December 2007

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Trading	Other at fair value through profit and loss	Available- for-sale	Held-to- maturity	Total
Purchased loans.....	2,350	0	0	0	2,350
Short term government paper.....	298	61	682	0	1,041
Government bonds	2,970	514	25,049	736	29,269
Other bonds	16,187	8,815	22,552	123	47,677
Total bonds.....	19,157	9,329	47,601	859	76,946
Venture capital.....	0	314	0	0	314
Equity instruments	7,173	6,382	1,279	0	14,834
Total shares	7,173	6,696	1,279	0	15,148
Other financial assets	201	2,047	793	0	3,041
Total.....	29,179	18,133	50,355	859	98,526
Category 1	24,358	17,476	37,997	859	80,690
Category 2	4,821	608	12,333	0	17,762
Category 3	0	49	25	0	74

Category 1: quoted market prices in an active market; category 2: valuation methods based on assumptions fully supported by demonstrable market prices or rates in an active market; category 3: valuation methods based on assumptions not or only partly supported by demonstrable market prices or rates in an active market.

Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities *

The table below provides information on the payments coming due under Rabobank Group's existing contractual obligations.

At 31 December 2008							
<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	No repayme nt date	Total
Debt securities in issue.....	2,892	47,444	24,871	46,994	26,636	0	148,837
Subordinated debt	0	7	2	1,319	1,119	2	2,449
Due to customers.....	193,657	48,539	41,403	9,200	15,187	1,221	309,207
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.....	9	341	3,768	7,443	18,760	23	30,344

Other long-term obligations consist of due to customers other than debt securities (liabilities for deposits and savings, professional securities transactions and other client accounts).

Contingent liabilities relate primarily to transactions in which the Rabobank Group stands surety for commitments of third parties.

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007
Guarantees, etc.	9,515	8,992
Irrevocable letters of credit	1,540	2,402
Other contingent liabilities	208	21
Total contingent liabilities.....	11,263	11,415

Contingent liabilities secured by assets were € 95 million at 31 December 2008 compared to € 28 million at 31 December 2007.

Guarantees relate both to credit and non-credit substitute guarantees. Credit-substitute guarantees are guarantees given by Rabobank Group entities in respect of credit granted to customers by a third party. Many of them are expected to expire without being drawn on and therefore do not necessarily represent future cash outflows.

Irrevocable letters of credit mainly secure payments to a third party for a customer's foreign and domestic trade transactions in order to finance a shipment of goods. The Rabobank Group's credit risk in these transactions is limited since these transactions are collateralised by the commodity shipped and are of a short duration. Other contingent liabilities mainly relate to acceptances of bills and are of a short-term nature. As described below, facilities mainly constitute unused portions of irrevocable credit facilities granted to corporate clients. Many of these facilities are for a fixed duration and bear interest at a floating rate. Most of the unused portion of irrevocable credit facilities is secured by customers' assets or counter-guarantees by the central government and exempted bodies under the regulatory requirements. Irrevocable facilities also include commitments made to purchase securities to be issued by governments and private issuers.

Irrevocable facilities relate to all irrevocable facilities that could lead to lending.

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007
Unused credit facilities.....	30,878	35,553
Other	510	770
Total irrevocable facilities.....	31,388	36,323
Revocable credit facilities	44,402	36,432
Total credit related and contingent liabilities.....	75,790	72,755

Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy and the use of capital are monitored by the Rabobank Group and its subsidiaries, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and Supervisory Practices (the 'Basel Committee') and implemented by the EU and the Dutch legislator and Central Bank for supervisory purposes.

The Dutch Central Bank (DNB), in conjunction with other bank supervisors, regards the risk asset ratio developed by the Basel Committee as a key supervisory tool and sets individual ratio requirements for banks in the Netherlands. This ratio was designed to meet the dual objectives of strengthening the soundness and

stability of the international banking system and of creating a fair and consistent supervisory framework for international banks by means of an international convergence of capital measurement and capital standards. The technique involves the application of risk weightings to assets (which for this purpose includes both balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items) to reflect the credit and other risks associated with broad categories of transactions and counterparties.

The Basel Committee guidelines set a minimum total risk asset ratio for all international banks of 8%. Bank capital adequacy requirements have also been established pursuant to EU directives. These directives, as implemented in the Netherlands, set forth capital standards similar to those of the Basel Committee guidelines.

On 1 January 2008, Rabobank Group adopted the AIRB (Advanced Internal Rating Based) Approach to the majority of its significant portfolios that contain credit risk in accordance with the approvals granted by the DNB, and various local regulators, as required. However, there remains a small portion of the portfolio that is subject to the Standardised Approach (SA). Individually, these portfolios are relatively small or are related to new acquisitions in companies that themselves did not yet follow the AIRB Approach.

In addition, the EU Capital Adequacy Directive (CAD), which became effective on January 1, 1996, established minimum capital requirements for banks and investment firms for market risks. The CAD was based on a proposal by the Basel Committee and has now been recast by later EU directives.

The risk asset approach to capital adequacy emphasises the importance of Tier I (core) capital. In determining a bank's risk asset ratio, the rules limit qualifying Tier II supplementary capital to an amount equal to Tier I capital. Tier II capital includes subordinated debt and certain fixed asset revaluation reserves.

The concept of risk weighting assumes that banking activities generally involve some risk of loss. For risk weighting purposes commercial lending's are taken as a benchmark to which a risk weighting of 100% is ascribed. With the introduction of the Basel II framework the risk weighting is more risk sensitive and based on internal assessments of the credit worthiness of counterparties. In practice this leads to an exposure specific risk weighting. Off-balance sheet items are generally converted to credit risk equivalents by applying credit conversion factors. The resulting amounts are then again risk-weighted according to the nature of the counterparty.

In the case of interest and exchange rate related contracts, the risks involved relate to the potential loss of cash flows rather than notional principal amounts. These risks are represented by the replacement cost (as defined by the DNB) of the contracts plus an add-on to reflect potential future volatility in replacement cost arising from movements in market rates.

For a discussion of the Basel II framework, see 'Regulation of The Rabobank Group'.

The Tier I ratio and the BIS ratio are the most common ratios used in the financial world to measure solvency. The Tier I ratio expresses the relationship between core capital and total risk-weighted assets. At 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group's Tier I ratio stood at 13.0% (2008: 12.7%). The minimum requirement set by the external supervisors is 4%. The high Tier 1 ratio is one of the reasons for the Rabobank Group's high credit rating.

In the first half of 2009 total risk-weighted assets increased by € 1.6 billion to € 239.7 billion and Tier I capital increased by € 0.8 billion to € 31.2 billion. Retained earnings and the issue of Capital Securities contributed to this increase.

The BIS ratio is calculated by dividing the total of Tier I and Tier II capital by the total of risk-weighted assets. At 30 June 2009, the BIS ratio came to 13.5% (2008: 13.0%). This exceeds the minimum requirement set by the external supervisors of 8.0%.

The following table sets forth the risk-weighted capital ratios of the Rabobank Group as of 30 June 2009, 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2007, in each case calculated under the Netherlands' implementation of the relevant EU directives:

Development in capital and solvency ratios

	At 30 June	At 31 December	
(amounts in millions of euro)	2009	2008	2007
Tier I capital ¹	31,178	30,358	28,518
Tier I ratio ¹	13.0%	12.7%	10.7%
Qualifying capital ¹	32,273	30,912	29,190
BIS ratio ¹	13.5%	13.0%	10.9%

Note:

(1) These figures have been based on the Basel II requirements with effect from 2008.

Selected statistical information *

The following section discusses selected statistical information regarding the 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 the Rabobank Group's results between periods.

Return on equity and assets

The following table presents information relating to the Rabobank Group's return on equity and assets for each of the past three years:

	2008	2007	2006
Return on assets ²	0.47%	0.45%	0.43%
Return on equity ³	8.67%	8.81%	8.57%
Equity to assets ratio ⁴	5.47	5.20	5.09

Notes:

(2) Net profit as a percentage of total average assets, based on month-end balances.

(3) Net profit as a percentage of average equity, based on quarterly-end balances.

(4) Average equity divided by average total assets, based on quarterly-end balances.

The following table presents information relating to dividends paid on Rabobank Member Certificates for each of the past three years:

(amounts in millions of euro)	2008	2007	2006
Outstanding Member Certificates ⁵	6,180	5,948	5,812
Payments	316	299	277
Average dividend yield.....	5.11%	5.03%	4.77%

Note:

(5) Average Outstanding Member Certificates based on month-end balances.

Loan portfolio

The 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 the Rabobank Group's loan portfolio by sector at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Public sector	8,848	5,095	3,093
Private sector (corporate lending)	217,521	177,863	160,019
Private sector (personal lending)	194,229	180,392	166,340
Total loans (gross) excluding securities transactions....	420,598	363,350	329,452
Securities transactions	3,812	14,422	28,396
Hedge accounting	5,003	(2,522)	(675)
Total loans (gross) including securities transactions	429,413	375,250	357,173
Total loans (net)⁶	426,283	372,968	354,924

Note:

(6) The difference between total loans (gross) and total loans (net) represents provisions for loan losses.

The table below sets forth a geographic breakdown of the Rabobank Group's loan portfolio at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
The Netherlands	1,196	493	480
Other countries in the EU zone	2,654	296	270
North America	498	163	131
Latin America	781	39	48
Asia	3,668	4,079	2,134
Australia	4	3	5
Other countries	47	22	25
Total public sector	8,848	5,095	3,093
The Netherlands	298,172	269,964	243,833
Other countries in the EU zone	43,228	31,122	31,784
North America	40,415	30,207	28,707
Latin America	7,372	6,604	4,159
Asia	5,803	4,872	3,863
Australia	12,830	12,370	10,938

	At 31 December		
(in millions of euro)	2008	2007	2006
Other countries	800	834	826
Total private sector⁷	408,620	355,973	324,110

Note:

(7) After provisions for loan losses.

Maturities and interest rate sensitivity of loan portfolio

Domestic retail - interest rate risk position, at 31 December 2008

(in millions of euro)	On demand	1 to 3 months	4 to 6 months	7 to 9 months	10 to 12 months	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years	Non-rate sensitive	Total
Assets on balance	21,887	59,760	11,565	8,226	8,591	85,348	56,552	28,661	3,397	283,988
Liabilities on balance	13,813	130,230	20,321	10,337	16,510	39,415	4,160	4,963	44,173	283,921
Gap on balance ..	8,074	70,470	(8,757)	(2,110)	(7,918)	45,934	52,392	23,698	(40,775)	67
Assets off balance		73,700	21,110	41	316	8,487	(14,221)	22,490		111,923
Liabilities off balance		14,972	7,943	2,018	1,529	35,899	29,144	20,486		111,989
Gap after off balance	8,074	(11,743)	4,411	(4,087)	(9,131)	18,522	9,027	25,702	(40,775)	0

The three key indicators used for managing the interest rate risk are the Basis Point Value, the Equity at Risk and the Income at Risk.

The Basis Point Value (BPV) is the absolute loss of market value of equity after a parallel increase of the yield curve with 1 basis point. In 2008 the BPV did not exceed € 25 million.

Long-term interest rate risk is measured and managed using the Equity at Risk concept. Equity at Risk is the sensitivity of the Group equity's market value to interest rate fluctuations. A 200 basis point overnight parallel shock of the curve will result in an 11% drop in market value of equity.

Short-term interest rate risk is monitored using the Income at Risk concept. This is the maximum amount of interest income that is put at risk on an annual basis, based on a certain interest rate scenarios. In case the interest rates will gradually decrease with a maximum of 200 basis points over a 1 year period, the interest income will decrease by € 54 million.

Risk elements *

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 2008, there were no cross-border outstandings exceeding 1% 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 as of the end of each of the last three years, stating the name of the country and the aggregate amount of cross-border outstandings in each foreign country where such outstandings exceeded 1% of total assets, by type of borrower:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Banks	Public authorities	Private sector	Total
At 31 December 2008				
France.....	2,856	1,595	4,5	8,951
Germany.....	4,624	3,919	6,825	15,368
Ireland.....	925	561	9,273	10,759
United Kingdom.....	11,857	2,566	9,276	23,699
Poland.....	161	1,438	5,048	6,647
United States.....	5,796	8,225	51,169	65,190
Japan.....	914	6,664	205	7,783
Australia.....	1,427	1,164	9,36	11,951
At 31 December 2007				
France.....	2,382	1,402	3,437	7,221
Belgium.....	2,766	1,005	2,311	6,082
Germany.....	5,640	3,428	6,579	15,647
Ireland.....	1,797	413	10,205	12,415
United Kingdom.....	18,042	102	13,492	31,636
Switzerland.....	4,686	220	1,924	6,830
United States.....	6,634	9,787	67,848	84,269
Spain.....	2,610	1,048	3,007	6,665
Japan.....	4,838	8,371	435	13,644
Australia.....	960	895	10,747	12,602
At 31 December 2006				
France.....	3,964	1,208	6,486	11,658
Germany.....	6,868	4,319	6,271	17,458
Ireland.....	2,410	359	9,965	12,734
United Kingdom.....	24,617	64	20,365	45,046
United States.....	11,351	9,156	83,538	104,044
Spain.....	3,066	1,474	2,024	6,564
Japan.....	4,708	9,290	830	14,828
Australia.....	1,306	881	9,014	11,201

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. In 2005 NAICS (North America Industry Classification System) was introduced as the leading system to classify industries for Rabobank Group. 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 2008:

At 31 December 2008			
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	On balance	Off balance	Total
Oilseed and grain	8,981	428	9,409
Fruit and vegetables	8,283	97	8,380
Sugar	1,874	85	1,959
Animal protein	12,792	188	12,980
Dairy	11,692	165	11,858
Farm inputs	4,637	197	4,834
Beverages	3,046	74	3,120
Food retail and food services and drinking places	4,669	216	4,885
Other food & agri.....	12,351	132	12,483
Total food & agri	68,326	1,581	69,907
Utilities.....	1,261	200	1,461
Construction.....	9,231	1,612	10,843
Manufacturing: textile, apparel and leather.....	325	9	334
Manufacturing: wood products and furniture.....	602	8	610
Manufacturing: paper and printing activities	1,319	79	1,399
Manufacturing: chemical products.....	1,734	108	1,841
Manufacturing: metal and machinery	3,608	141	3,749
Manufacturing: miscellaneous	2,824	329	3,153
Wholesale.....	14,595	978	15,573
Retail (except food and beverage stores)	5,150	126	5,276
Transportation and warehousing	8,459	552	9,010
Information and communication	3,768	241	4,009
Finance and insurance	27,857	2,688	30,545
Real estate, rental and leasing	29,725	399	30,125
Professional, scientific and technical services.....	4,072	310	4,382
Healthcare and social assistance	4,979	66	5,045
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,585	67	1,653
Other services (except public administration).....	25,243	1,111	26,354
Total trade, manufacturing and services.....	146,336	9,026	155,362
Private individuals.....	193,958	428	194,386
Total.....	408,620	11,035	419,656

In addition to advances to other banks (€ 34 billion at 31 December 2008 which is 6% of total assets) Rabobank Group's portfolio only contains a considerable concentration of loans to private individuals. The total on-balance outstandings to private individuals is 47% of the total of on-balance private sector loans. Loans of Rabobank Group's portfolio are well diversified across numerous sub-industry sectors. None of these is larger than 10% of total private sector loans. Furthermore, Rabobank Group's portfolio is well spread across industries in many different countries and is therefore well diversified.

Impaired loans

A loan is impaired if it is probable that payments of principal and interest will not be made in time and in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan. There is also a matter of impairment if the obligor is past due more than 90 days or if the obligor has filed for bankruptcy or similar protection from creditors. Once a loan is identified as impaired, the impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the loan. The recoverable amount equals the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective rate.

The table below provides an analysis of the Rabobank Group's impaired loans by business at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Member banks.....	2,701	1,850	2,534
Rabohypotheekbank	62	36	34
Other retail	67	49	48
Total domestic retail banking.....	2,831	1,935	2,617
The Netherlands	347	213	394
Abroad.....	2,835	978	1,061
Total wholesale and international retail banking	3,182	1,191	1,455
Asset Management.....	42	4	1
Leasing	378	324	281
Other	140	16	1
Rabobank Group.....	6,573	3,470	4,355

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 banks and customers for the past three years:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Domestic retail banking	1,303	1,228	1,204
Wholesale and international retail banking	778	846	978
Asset management and investment	4	1	3
Leasing	242	233	193
Real estate	27	24	30
Other	0	0	30
Total balance at 1 January	2,355	2,333	2,438

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Domestic retail banking	211	160	151
Wholesale and international retail banking	814	25	248
Asset management and investment	42	1	0
Leasing	139	108	81
Real estate	0	3	(1)
Other	42	0	2
Total additions	1,249	296	480
Domestic retail banking	(164)	(130)	(157)
Wholesale and international retail banking	(155)	(109)	(330)
Asset management and investment	(4)	0	(3)
Leasing	(116)	(93)	(76)
Real estate	(2)	0	(3)
Other	0	0	0
Total amount charged to the provisions	(441)	(332)	(568)
Domestic retail banking	47	44	31
Wholesale and international retail banking	98	17	(50)
Asset management and investment	0	3	0
Leasing	(9)	(6)	36
Real estate	0	0	(2)
Other	0	0	(32)
Total other	136	58	(17)
Domestic retail banking	1,398	1,303	1,228
Wholesale and international retail banking	1,536	778	846
Asset management and investment	42	4	1
Leasing	256	242	233
Real estate	25	27	24
Other	42	0	0
Total balance at 31 December	3,299	2,355	2,333
Total additions	1,249	296	480
Recoveries	(60)	(31)	(30)
Bad debt costs	1,189	266	450

Deposits

The following table presents the year-end amounts, of each deposit category at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006. Interest rates paid on customer deposits by banks and individuals reflect market conditions. Not all current accounts earn interest.

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Time deposits (non-banks)	81,554	82,139	46,345

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Current accounts	59,832	46,584	51,111
Professional securities transactions (repo's securities).....	664	3,694	8,107
Other	31,326	30,713	28,010
Total deposits by businesses.....	173,376	163,130	133,573
Savings accounts	114,680	101,175	89,500
Current accounts	13,230	11,848	11,056
Other	2,928	457	788
Total deposits by individuals	130,838	113,480	101,344
Total deposits by businesses and individuals	304,214	276,610	234,917

Short-term borrowings

Short-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of one year or less. These are included in the Rabobank Group's consolidated balance sheet under 'Debt securities in issue'. An analysis of the balance of short-term borrowings at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006 is provided below.

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Year-end balance	55,385	58,440	58,766
Average balance	61,010	61,277	60,211
Maximum month-end balance.....	68,963	67,358	63,524

Long-term borrowings

Long-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of more than one year. These are included in the Rabobank Group's consolidated balance sheet under 'Debt securities in issue' and 'Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss'. An analysis of the balance of long-term borrowings at 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006 is provided below.

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Year-end balance	105,191	110,675	95,570
Average balance	110,327	109,288	90,052
Maximum month-end balance.....	112,900	112,919	98,709

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data are derived from the reviewed interim financial information of the Rabobank Group, which have been reviewed by Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, independent auditors, with exception of the additional financial ratios, which are derived from the annual report and the interim report of Rabobank Group. The data should be read in conjunction with the interim financial information, the consolidated financial statements, related notes and the 'Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations' included in this Base Prospectus. The Rabobank reviewed or audited interim financial information for the period ended 30 June 2009, 31 December 2008 and 30 June 2008 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ('IFRS').

Condensed consolidated balance sheet

	At 30 June	At 31 December	At 30 June
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2009	2008	2008
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	15,089	7,105	1,920
Due from other banks.....	35,655	33,776	34,395
Trading financial assets.....	10,632	11,576	21,048
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	8,024	7,896	13,937
Derivative financial instruments	45,043	66,759	34,283
Loans to customers.....	435,811	426,283	389,419
Available-for-sale financial assets.....	35,556	31,665	42,670
Held-to-maturity financial assets	501	497	788
Investments in associates	3,945	3,455	4,191
Intangible assets	3,741	3,728	3,625
Property and equipment	5,987	5,870	5,575
Investment properties	1,039	1,038	1,201
Current tax assets	215	298	409
Deferred tax assets	1,448	1,619	1,738
Employee benefits	783	1	1
Other assets	11,892	10,554	12,587
Total assets	615,361	612,120	567,787

	At 30 June	At 31 December	At 30 June
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2009	2008	2008
LIABILITIES			
Due to other banks	25,696	23,891	39,257
Due to customers.....	284,908	304,214	275,530
Debt securities in issue.....	169,060	135,779	141,780
Derivative financial instruments and other trade liabilities.....	55,454	77,230	37,641

	At 30 June	At 31 December	At 30 June
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2009	2008	2008
Other debts	11,039	8,644	10,136
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss ..	27,672	24,797	26,548
Provisions.....	919	875	1,090
Current tax liabilities.....	271	227	442
Deferred tax liabilities.....	506	474	710
Employee benefits.....	566	371	447
Subordinated debt	2,417	2,159	2,014
Total liabilities	578,508	578,661	535,595
 Total equity	 36,853	 33,459	 32,192
Total equity and liabilities	615,361	612,120	567,787

Condensed consolidated profit and loss account

	First half of	
(in millions of euro)	2009	2008
Interest.....	3,885	3,919
Fees and commission	1,216	1,473
Other income.....	1,156	361
Total income.....	6,257	5,753
Staff costs	2,101	2,184
Other administrative expenses	1,337	1,281
Depreciation and amortisation	257	252
Operating expenses	3,695	3,717
Value adjustments.....	1,119	158
Operating profit before taxation.....	1,443	1,878
Taxation.....	127	265
Net profit.....	1,316	1,613
Of which attributable to Rabobank Nederland and local Rabobanks.....	938	1,259
Of which attributable to holders of Rabobank Member Certificates.....	160	150
Of which attributable to Capital Securities	96	39
Of which attributable to Trust Preferred Securities III to VI.....	45	49
Of which attributable to minority interests.....	77	116
Net profit for the period.....	1,316	1,613

Additional financial ratios:

	2009 I	2008	2008 I
BIS ratio ⁸	13.5%	13.0%	11.2% ⁹
Tier I ratio ⁸	13.0%	12.7%	11.6% ⁹
Bad debt costs (in basis points of average lending)	55	31	9

Note:

(8) These figures have been based on the Basel II requirements with effect from 2008.

(9) At 30 June 2008 these ratios have been calculated taking into consideration a floor of 90%.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Rabobank Group places a high priority on the management of risk and has extensive procedures in place for systematic risk management. Within the Rabobank Group, the risk management policies relating to interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk are developed and monitored by the Balance Sheet and Risk Management Committee Rabobank Group ('BRMC-RG') in cooperation with the Group Risk Management department. The BRMC-RG is responsible for balance sheet 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 Rabobank Group's risk management policies relating to credit risk are developed by the Policy Credit Committee Rabobank Group in cooperation with the Group Risk Management and the Credit Risk Management department. These two committees report to the Executive Board, which is ultimately responsible for risk management within the Rabobank Group.

The principal risks faced by Rabobank Group are credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, country risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Rabobank Group 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'.

Risk Adjusted Return On Capital

Relating the profit achieved on a certain activity to the capital required for that activity produces the RAROC, the Risk Adjusted Return On Capital. RAROC is calculated by dividing economic return by economic capital. The calculation and review of RAROC across the Rabobank Group's business activities and entities assists the Rabobank Group in striking a balance between risk, returns and capital for both the Rabobank Group and its constituent parts. This approach encourages each individual group entity to ensure appropriate compensation for the risks it runs. RAROC is therefore an essential instrument for positioning products in the market at the right price.

The use of the RAROC model to classify the Rabobank Group's activities also plays a significant part in the allocation of capital to the various group entities and the different risk categories. If the calculated RAROC lags behind a formulated minimum result to be achieved, which is a reflection of the costs of the capital employed, economic value is wasted. A higher RAROC implies the creation of economic value. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, Rabobank Group realised a RAROC after tax of 11.8%.

Market risk

Market risk relates to the change in value of the Rabobank Group's trading portfolio as a consequence of changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, commodity prices and equity share prices. The BRMC-RG is responsible for developing and supervising market risk policies and monitors the 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 Rabobank Group's risk models are based on the 'Value at Risk' concept. Value at Risk describes the maximum possible loss that the Rabobank Group can suffer in a single day, based on historical market price changes and a given certain confidence interval. Value at Risk within the Rabobank Group is based on actual historical market circumstances. To measure the potential impact of strong adverse market price movements, stress tests are applied. These 'event risk scenarios' measure the effect of sharp and sudden changes in market prices. Statistical models are also

used to generate other risk measures which assist the Market Risk department, as well as the BRMC-RG in evaluating the Rabobank Group's market positions.

During the year 2008, the Value at Risk fluctuated between € 31 million (2007: €20 million) and € 58 million (2007: €32 million), with an average of € 39 million (2007: €26 million). The increased turmoil in the financial markets and the large fluctuations, particularly in credit spreads and interest rates, caused the Value at Risk to rise by more than 50% over 2008. As a result of the unwinding of certain market positions, the increase in Value at Risk was less than might otherwise have been expected given market developments.

On the basis of the Value at Risk analysis, Rabobank Nederland determines its use of capital for market risk positions throughout the Rabobank Group in compliance with the regulations of the DNB.

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.

Interest rate risk

The Rabobank Group is exposed to structural interest rate risk in its balance sheet. Interest rate risk can result from, amongst other things, mismatches in assets and liabilities; for example, mismatches between the periods for which interest rates are fixed on loans and funds entrusted. The Rabobank Group manages interest rate risk through the BRMC-RG using both the accrual based 'Income at Risk' concept and the value based 'Equity at Risk' concept. Based on the 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 Nederland's interest rate risk profile.

The Rabobank Group's short-term interest rate risk is measured and controlled based on the concept of 'Income at Risk', which is the maximum amount of interest income-at-risk for the coming 24 months, due to increases/decreases in interest rates of 200 basis points, assuming a stable balance sheet and no management intervention. In this Income at Risk scenario a gradual increase/decrease of 200 basis points is assumed during the first year, while during the second year interest rates are assumed to remain stable.

The 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 the Rabobank Group's market value of equity to an instant change in interest rates of 200 basis points.

As at 31 December 2008, the Income at Risk (IatR) and Equity at Risk (EatR) for the Rabobank Group were as follows:

	200 basis points increase	200 basis points decrease
IatR 1 – 12 months	+ € 35 million	- € 54 million
IatR 13 – 24 months	- € 87 million	+ € 36 million
EatR.....	- 11%	+ 11%

Rabobank Group performs complementary scenario analyses to assess the impact of changes in customer behaviour and the economic environment.

Credit risk

The 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. Of the Rabobank Group's credit loan portfolio to the private sector, 47% in the first half of 2009 consisted of loans to private individuals, mainly residential mortgages, which tend to have a very low risk profile in relative terms. The remaining 53% was a highly diversified portfolio of loans to business clients in the Netherlands and internationally.

With respect to the management of the Rabobank Group's exposure to credit risk, Rabobank Nederland's Credit Risk Management department and Group Risk Management department play a key role. Credit applications beyond certain limits are subject to a thorough credit analysis by credit officers of Credit Risk Management. Group Risk Management monitors 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.

The table below shows the impaired loans (i.e., the amount of loans for which an allowance has been taken) per business unit as a percentage of private sector loan portfolios:

Impaired loans/private sector loan portfolio per business unit

	Year ended 31 December		
	2008	2007	2006
Domestic retail banking	1.05%	0.79%	1.18%
Wholesale and international retail banking:	3.48%	1.53%	1.93%
Leasing	1.95%	1.91%	1.82%
Rabobank Group	1.65%	0.97%	1.34%

At 30 June 2009, impaired loans corresponded with 2.0% of the private sector loan portfolio.

Bad and doubtful debt

Rabobank Group's credit portfolio is routinely monitored for doubtful and bad debts, which results in review of the credit quality and consequently, if needed, adjustment of the credit rating and taking an allowance. Within Rabobank Group, a formal analysis of specifically identified larger non-performing loans takes place every quarter and is reported in the form of loan strategy reports, which include evaluation of the risks associated with each loan, the current financial condition of the borrower, the economic environment in which the borrower operates, the value of collateral and the strategy for the coming period to protect the interests of the Rabobank Group.

The table below sets forth the Rabobank Group's bad debt costs for the six months ended 30 June 2009 and the three years ended 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006, per business unit as a percentage of private sector lending:

Bad debt costs/average private sector lending per business unit

	Six months ended	Year ended 31 December		
	30 June	2008	2007	2006
	2009			
Domestic retail	0.34%	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%
Wholesale and international retail banking	1.23%	0.93%	0.02%	0.39%
Leasing	1.33%	0.64%	0.61%	0.53%
Rabobank Group	0.55%	0.31%	0.08%	0.15%

In determining the bad debt costs, corporate loans are assessed on a loan by loan basis and the following factors are considered:

- the financial standing of the customer, including a realistic assessment of the likelihood of repayment of the loan within an acceptable period and the extent of the Rabobank Group's commitments to the customer;
- the realisable value of any collateral (security) for the loan; and
- the costs associated with obtaining repayment and realisation of any security.

Country risk

Loans to parties abroad expose the Rabobank Group not only to the customary credit risk but also to country risks. Country risk is specifically attributable to events in a specific country or group of countries. The Rabobank Group encounters country risk in its lending, trading and investment activities. Country risk is managed using a system of internal ratings for relevant countries. Based on these ratings and the determination of the Country Limit Committee as to how much risk to take on, internal limits per country are established. Decisions on country risk limits are taken at Executive Board level and are based on recommendations of the Country Limit Committee. The calculation of additional capital requirements and provisions for country risk are made in accordance with internal guidelines and relate primarily to countries with a high transfer risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a member of the Rabobank Group will not be able to meet its financial liabilities when due. The Rabobank Group policy provides that the maturity of funding is aligned with the maturity of the loans. In addition, this risk is managed in three different ways. First, the bank limits outgoing cash flows by measuring and reporting on a daily basis which incoming and outgoing cash flows are to be expected over the next 30 days. In addition, limits have been set for such outgoing cash flows for each currency and location. In order to be prepared for possible crises, detailed contingency plans are in place that provide the procedures to be followed.

Secondly, a large buffer of liquid securities is being held. If necessary, these assets can be used for borrowings from central banks, in repo transactions or for direct selling in the market as a way of generating liquidity.

Thirdly, liquidity risk is limited by Rabobank Group's prudent funding policy, which is to meet the funding requirements of the Group entities at an acceptable cost. In this context, diversification of funding sources and currencies, flexibility of the funding instruments used and active investor relations play an important role. This prevents Rabobank Group's overdependence from a single source of funding.

Liquidity risk is an organisation-wide matter and managed by Treasury Rabobank Group in cooperation with Rabobank International Global Financial Markets. Methods used to measure liquidity risk include the CA/CL method (Core Assets/Core Liabilities). Using various time periods, a quantification is made of the assets, unused facilities and liabilities that are expected to remain on the balance sheet after assumed and closely defined stress scenarios have occurred. These remaining assets and liabilities are referred to as Core Assets and Core Liabilities, respectively, and their inter-relationship is the liquidity ratio. A ratio below 1.2 is considered adequate and was achieved in 2008.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from deficiencies in procedures and systems and from human failures or from external events. The Rabobank Group has a Group-wide operational risk policy. Decentralised databases are set up at all entities to record operational incidents and report them on a quarterly basis. In addition, sophisticated instruments are made available to enable robust operational risk management within each Rabobank Group entity. As before, the management of the individual Rabobank Group entities is responsible for developing policy, processes and procedures to manage operational risk in line with Group policy.

GOVERNANCE OF THE RABOBANK GROUP

Corporate governance

In recent years the corporate governance of organisations has been of particular public interest. Rabobank Group uses a system of checks and balances at all its corporate levels. A distinguishing element in Rabobank Group's governance is the Central Delegates Assembly, Rabobank Group's parliament, which meets at least four times a year and where Rabobank Nederland's members are able to participate in Rabobank Nederland's strategic decisions. Rabobank Group's corporate governance is broadly consistent with the Dutch corporate governance code. Additionally, it will take into account any outcomes from the Frijns committee's (a committee monitoring compliance with the Dutch corporate governance code) review of this code that may be relevant to the bank. The following pages discuss all aspects, thus demonstrating Rabobank Group's balanced corporate governance.

Cross-guarantee system

Rabobank Group consists of the local Rabobanks, their central organisation Rabobank Nederland and its subsidiaries and other affiliated entities. Through their mutual financial association, various legal entities within Rabobank Group together make up a single organisation. An internal liability relationship exists between these legal entities, as referred to in Section 3:111 of the Financial Supervision Act. This relationship is formalised in an internal 'cross-guarantee' system, which stipulates that if a participating institution has insufficient funds to meet its obligations towards its creditors, the other participants must supplement that institution's funds in order to enable it to fulfil those obligations.

Executive Board

The Executive Board (*raad van bestuur*) of Rabobank Nederland is responsible for the management of Rabobank Nederland and, indirectly, its affiliated entities. This includes responsibility for the achievement of the objectives of Rabobank Group as a whole, its strategic policy, its results, the synergy within Rabobank Group, compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, the management of business risks and the financing of Rabobank Group. The Executive Board reports on all these aspects to the Supervisory Board (*raad van commissarissen*) of Rabobank Nederland, the Central Delegates Assembly (the organisation's 'parliament', which is authorised to take decisions on behalf of the local Rabobanks) and the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland, which is formed by the members, i.e. the local Rabobanks.

The management of Rabobank Group is based in part on the interrelationship between risk, return and capital. The Financial Supervision Act and the subordinate legislation based thereon, as well as regulations imposed by the supervisory authorities – i.e. the DNB and the AFM – have formulated standards for financial institutions. The supervision on the bank's solvency and stability – i.e. prudential supervision – is performed by DNB, while the AFM has the supervision of the bank's conduct. Obviously, these regulations form the framework for the organisation and control of Rabobank Group's activities.

The members of the Executive Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board for a four year period, but their contracts of employment are for an indefinite period. They may be dismissed and suspended by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board determines the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board and reports on this to the Confidentiality Committee of the Central Delegates Assembly. The principles of the remuneration policy for the Executive Board, as recommended by the Supervisory Board, are established by the Central Delegates Assembly. Finally, the Supervisory Board periodically assesses and follows up on the Executive Board's performance. The Executive Board is responsible for the authorisation of debenture issues of Rabobank Nederland, under the approval of the Supervisory Board.

Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board performs the supervisory role within Rabobank Nederland. This means that the Supervisory Board supervises the policy pursued by the Executive Board and the general conduct of affairs of Rabobank Nederland and its affiliated entities. As part of this task, the achievement of the Group's objectives, the strategy, business risks, the design and operation of the internal risk management and control systems, the financial reporting process and compliance with laws and regulations are discussed at length and tested regularly. In addition, the Supervisory Board has an advisory role in respect of the Executive Board.

In the performance of their duties, the members of the Supervisory Board act in the interests of all stakeholders of Rabobank Nederland and its affiliated entities. Certain key Executive Board decisions are subject to Supervisory Board approval. Examples include decisions on strategic collaboration with third parties, major investments and acquisitions, as well as the annual adoption of policy plans and the budget.

The members of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the General Meeting on the recommendation of the Supervisory Board. The independence of the individual members is an important consideration in this respect. The Confidentiality Committee of the Central Delegates Assembly determines the remuneration of the members of the Supervisory Board and has a say in the profile of the members of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board annually assesses its own performance, in terms of the collective body's performance and that of its individual members. Initiatives are developed regularly in order to keep the members of the Supervisory Board up-to-date on developments in the institutional and legal environment in which the bank operates and on risk management systems. The Supervisory Board has five committees: the Cooperative Issues Committee, the Audit & Compliance Committee, the Appointment Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Appeals Committee.

Member influence

An important precondition for good corporate governance at Rabobank Group is an open culture with clear accountability for the management and supervision. Without transparency, Rabobank Nederland cannot account to the local Rabobanks on Rabobank Nederland's management and supervision of the entities forming the Rabobank Group, nor can this be assessed. The local Rabobanks are members of the Rabobank Nederland cooperative. This membership entails rights and obligations. The influence and control of the local Rabobanks are manifested through their representation in two bodies: the Central Delegates Assembly and the General Meeting. In addition, the local Rabobanks are Rabobank Nederland's shareholders.

Central Delegates Assembly

As from 1 January 2007, the local Rabobanks are organised geographically in 12 regions. The Boards of the Regional Delegates Assemblies form the Central Delegates Assembly (*centrale kringvergadering*) ('CKV'). Through the representation of the local management and supervisory bodies in the Regional Delegates Assemblies, the members/clients of the local Rabobanks are represented in the CKV, which meets in Utrecht at least four times a year.

The CKV's powers include the establishment of rules that all local Rabobanks must comply with and the establishment of the Strategic Framework. The outcome directly influences Rabobank Group's policy. The CKV also approves the annual plan and the budget of the local Rabobanks. The CKV has substantive discussions, which mainly concern the local Rabobanks. These discussions are held not only as part of the CKV's specific duties and powers, but also with the aim of encouraging commitment in the local Rabobanks and consensus between the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland.

Consequently, the manner in which Rabobank Nederland accounts for its policy to its members is more extensive than the account rendered by a typical listed public company to its shareholders. Because of the

special relationship between Rabobank Nederland and its members, the CKV enjoys very high attendance. In order to operate more effectively, the CKV has appointed committees, which are charged with special duties. They are: the Committee on Confidential Matters (advises on appointments in the Supervisory Board, fixes the Supervisory Board's remuneration and assesses the Supervisory Board's application of the remuneration policy), the Coordinating Committee (draws up the agenda of the Central Delegates Assembly and subjects items for the agenda to formality compliance tests) and the Emergency Affairs Committee (advises the Executive Board on behalf of the CKV in urgent and confidential cases concerning major investments or divestments).

In order to maintain maximum effectiveness of the Central Delegates Assembly, an internal committee was established in 2006 whose task was to advise on the CKV's desired future size and composition. The committee's recommendations included the following: to reduce the CKV membership from 120 to 72, to introduce observers in the CKV and to confirm the CKV's composition according to the ratio of '2 elected members to 1 appointed member'. These recommendations have been implemented.

General Meeting

The General Meeting (*algemene vergadering*) is the body through which all local Rabobanks, as members of Rabobank Nederland, can exercise direct control. The General Meeting deals with important issues, such as the adoption of the financial statements, approval and endorsement of management and supervision, amendments to the Articles of Association and regulations, and the appointment of members of the Supervisory Board. The Central Delegates Assembly issues advice prior to the General Meeting on all the items on the agenda. This procedure ensures that, prior to the General Meeting, these subjects have been discussed in detail on a local, regional and central level. The local Rabobanks have voting rights in the General Meeting in proportion to their size. Because of the special relationship between Rabobank Nederland and its members, the General Meeting enjoys almost full attendance.

Employee influence

A few years ago, the Group Works Council of Member Banks ('GOR AB') was created as an employee representative body. It acts as a discussion partner to the manager on issues that concern the social policy of all local Rabobanks. The creation of the GOR AB does not affect the position of Rabobank Nederland's Works Council or the existing Works Councils of the local Rabobanks. As a result, they continue to act in full as employee representative bodies within the meaning of the Works Councils Act.

Corporate governance of the local Rabobanks

Only banks that have a cooperative structure and whose Articles of Association have been approved by Rabobank Nederland can be members of Rabobank Nederland. In turn, the local Rabobanks have members as well, who are local clients. The local Rabobanks have strictly defined rights and obligations towards Rabobank Nederland and each other.

Pursuant to the prudential supervision part of the Financial Supervision Act and under Rabobank Nederland's Articles of Association and the Articles of Association of the local Rabobanks, Rabobank Nederland supervises the local Rabobanks on (the integrity of) their operations, solvency and liquidity. In addition, under the conduct supervision part of the Financial Supervision Act, Rabobank Nederland has been appointed by the Dutch Finance Ministry as the holder of a collective license that also includes the local Rabobanks. Thus, the supervision of conduct by the AFM is exercised through Rabobank Nederland.

Management and supervision of the local Rabobanks

Two governance models are possible for the local Rabobanks. The introduction of a second governance model – the executive model – besides the existing partnership model was prompted at the time by the wish to

respond to internal and external changes, for example, the ongoing scaling up process, a changing market, and increasing legislation and regulations. Both governance models focus on ensuring effective management as well as professional and independent supervision. The effectiveness of both models will be reviewed in 2009.

Since both governance models provide assurance of effective member influence and control, the governance of the local Rabobanks will continue to be carried out both adequately and professionally in the future, but also in a way that befits their cooperative character. The members of all the local Rabobanks have important powers, for instance to adopt the financial statements, to amend the Articles of Association, to appoint members of the Supervisory Board and to approve and endorse management and supervision. In addition, account is rendered to the members in respect of the bank's management and supervision.

Partnership model

In the Partnership model, the Board of each local Rabobank consists of persons elected by the members from their ranks, plus a managing director who is appointed by the Supervisory Board. The managing director is primarily concerned with the day-to-day management of the bank's operations. The Supervisory Board supervises the Board.

Executive model

In the Executive model, each local Rabobank has a Board of Directors comprising several persons appointed by the Supervisory Board, which operates under the supervision of the Supervisory Board. In this model, no Board members are elected by the members from their ranks, as is the case in the Partnership model.

Member council

Local Rabobanks using the executive model must institute a member council in order to firmly and permanently embed member influence and control in the structure. An increasing number of banks using the partnership model have established a member council as well. The member council is a delegation of all members elected by the members from their ranks. The member council assumes the bulk of the powers of the General Meeting and promotes and structures member control and engagement. The General Meeting continues to exist, but decides only on major issues that impact the local Rabobank's continued existence.

Corporate governance information on the Internet

Rabobank Group has placed information on its corporate governance and activities on its public Internet site, including a full explanation of the areas in which Rabobank Group deviates from the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. While Rabobank Group endorses the Code's principles and implements the majority of its elements, it does not implement a number of principles and best practice provisions on account of its cooperative structure.

Controls over financial reporting

Rabobank Group constantly seeks to improve its corporate governance and overall internal controls, for example, by endorsing the principles of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. Rabobank Group seeks an open culture and transparent accountability in respect of policies and supervision, and to remain in line with the leading risk management practices in the world.

Rabobank Group voluntarily assessed the internal controls over financial reporting in a manner similar to what US-registered companies have done pursuant to Section 404 of the United States Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ('SOX 404'), even though Rabobank Group is not a registrant with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and, thus, is not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act or related regulations and oversight.

Rabobank Group believes that the review of its internal controls over financial reporting has increased the effectiveness of those controls, including its ability to identify and to remediate any deficiencies at an earlier stage. This results in greater transparency for all stakeholders in the quality of Rabobank Group's financial reporting process. As a result of its review, Rabobank Group has identified areas to improve, simplify and standardise specific business processes.

Rabobank Group has established and maintains a comprehensive system of internal control measures designed to ensure transactions are executed as authorised, financial reporting is accurate and reliable, and assets are safeguarded.

Rabobank Group has implemented a process whereby finance and business executives throughout the Group assess and attest to the accuracy of financial information as well as the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Rabobank Group has adopted policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and that receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorizations of management;
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The internal control framework for the organisation and control of Rabobank Group's activities is based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ('COSO'). As set out in the report included in the financial statements, the Executive Board concluded that Rabobank Group's internal control over financial reporting is adequate and effective, consistent with the criteria established by COSO.

Risk management

The management of Rabobank Group is based on its strategic principles and, by extension, on the interrelationship between risk, return and capital. Both the DNB and the bank itself have formulated standards concerning Rabobank's organisation and control.

Rabobank's organisation and control are subject to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, including subordinate legislation based thereon, and regulations imposed by both the DNB and the AFM as supervisory authorities. These legal requirements and supervisors' regulations form Rabobank Group's framework for the organisation and control of its activities. For further information, please refer to the relevant sections in this Base Prospectus, and in particular to the section above on 'Controls over financial reporting', which addresses risks relating to financial reporting, and the 'Risk Management' chapter, which includes a description of control systems relating to the most important other risks identified by Rabobank Group.

The following persons, all of whom are resident in the Netherlands, are appointed members of the Supervisory Board respectively the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland.

Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland

Name	Born	Year Appointed⁹	Term Expires	Nationality
Lense (L.) Koopmans, Chairman	1943	2002	2013	Dutch

Name	Born	Year Appointed⁹	Term Expires	Nationality
Irene Petronella (I.P.) Asscher-Vonk	1944	2009	2013	Dutch
Bernard (B.) Bijvoet.....	1940	2002	2012	Dutch
Anthonie (A.) de Bruijn	1953	2009	2013	Dutch
Sjoerd (S.E.) Eisma.....	1949	2002	2010	Dutch
Louise (L.O.) Fresco.....	1952	2006	2010	Dutch
Marinus (M.) Minderhoud.....	1946	2002	2011	Dutch
Paul (P.F.M.) Overmars.....	1945	2005	2012	Dutch
Herman (H.C.) Scheffer.....	1948	2002	2010	Dutch
Martin (M.J.M.) Tielen.....	1942	2002	2013	Dutch
Aad (A.W.) Veenman.....	1947	2002	2010	Dutch
Cees (C.P.) Veerman.....	1949	2007	2011	Dutch
Antoon (A.J.A.M.) Vermeer.....	1949	2002	2010	Dutch
Arnold (A.H.C.M.) Walravens.....	1940	2004	2011	Dutch

Note:

- (9) As a result of a 2002 amendment of the management organisation of Rabobank Nederland, the former supervisory council was replaced by the supervisory board due to which the appointment date for a number of supervisory directors was fixed at 2002 even though they had been previously on the supervisory council.

Lense (L.) Koopmans: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Groningen. Chairman of the Board of Directors of Stichting TBI. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Siers Groep B.V. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Arriva Nederland B.V. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of TSS B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Huntsman Holland B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of KIWA N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of NOM N.V. Member of the Board of Directors of Stichting Administratiekantoor Unilever N.V. Vice-chairman of the Board of Supervision of the University Medical Centre, Groningen. Chairman of the Board of Supervision of the Fries Museum en Prinsessehof.

Irene Petronella (I.P.) Asscher-Vonk: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Arriva Nederland, Member of the Supervisory Board of PGGM N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris Holland B.V. Chairman of the Episcopal Court (*Bisschoppelijk Scheidsgerecht*), Member of the Public Service Advisory and Arbitration Board (*Advies- en Arbitragecommissie Rijksdienst*), Chairman of the National Arbitration Board (*Landelijke Geschillencommissie*)

Anthonie (A.) de Bruijn: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Chairman of the Programme Advisory Committee on Greenhouse Farming Research (commodity board horticulture) (*Programma Adviescommissie Glastuinbouwonderzoek (productschap tuinbouw)*). Member of the Board of the Foundation for Innovation of Greenhouse Farming (Stichting Innovatie Glastuinbouw Nederland).

Bernard (B.) Bijvoet: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of Essent N.V. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of AH Kaascentrale B.V. Acting member of the Board of Directors of Vereniging Achmea.

Sjoerd (S.E.) Eisma: Partner De Brauw Blackstone Westbroek N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of HAL Holding N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Grontmij N.V. Deputy judge at The Hague Court. Professor occupying an endowed chair at the University of Amsterdam. Member of the Capital Market Committee, Financial Markets Authority (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten*). Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Securities Law Association. Contributor to *Nederlands Juristenblad*. Member of the Board of Directors of the Anton Philips Fund. Member of the Board of Directors of Stichting Pensioenfonds HAL. Member of the Advisory Board of Sunsmile Trading/Sunsmile de Mozambique, Limitada. Member of the Board of Directors of Willem-Alexander Kinderfonds. Member of the Board of Stichting Haags Kinderatelier. Vice-chairman of the Board of Stichting Holland Financial Centre. Chairman of the Board of Supervision of the Royal Academy of Art, Music and Dance (*Hogeschool van Beeldende Kunsten, Muziek en Dans*).

Louise (L.O.) Fresco: University Professor, University of Amsterdam. Distinguished Professor at Wageningen University. Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Recommendation Committee for the University Asylum Fund. Member of the Spanish Academy of Engineering Sciences. Member of the Swedish Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences. Crown-Appointed Member of the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (SER). Member of the Board of Supervision of the United Nations University in Tokyo. Member of the Delta Committee on sea level rise. Columnist, NRC Handelsblad.

Marinus (M.) Minderhoud: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Vice Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Eureko B.V. (Achmea). Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Agis Zorgverzekeringen N.V. Chairman of Vodafone Europe B.V. Chairman of Vodafone International Holdings B.V.

Paul (P.F.M.) Overmars: Former Vice-chairman of the Executive Board of Eureko B.V. and former CEO of Achmea (*currently retired*). Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of Eureko B.V. Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Vereniging Achmea. Chairman of Stichting Muziek in Grote of Sint Jeroenskerk in Noordwijk. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Eureko/Achmea Foundation.

Herman (H.C.) Scheffer: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of Drie Mollen. Member of the Supervisory Board of the Coöperatieve Cehave Landbouwbelaag U.A. Member of the Supervisory Board of the Heerema Group. Member of the Supervisory Board of Elysians B.V. Member of the Advisory Board of Gilde.

Martin (M.J.M.) Tielen: Emeritus Professor at Utrecht University. Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank. Member of the Executive Board and Treasurer of the International Society for Animal Hygiene (ISAH). Chairman of the Stichting Stimulerend Agrarisch Onderwijs en Praktijk. Chairman of the Stichting Professor Tielen Fonds. Member of the Board of Directors of Vereniging Achmea.

Aad (A.W.) Veenman: Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of TenneT B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of GVB (officieel is dit “*Gemeentelijk Vervoerbedrijf Amsterdam*”). Chairman of the Board of Supervision of ICT Regie. Member of the Supervisory Board of the ECN. Chairman Advisory Board Nationaal Lucht & Ruimtevaartlaboratorium. Chairman Community of European Railway and Infrastructure Companies (CER).

Cees (C.P.) Veerman: CEO of Bracamonte B.V. in Groesbeek. Professor at Tilburg University and Wageningen University focusing on the field of sustainable rural development from a European perspective. Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Member of the Supervisory Board of Clearwood B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Barenbrug B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Koninklijke Reesink N.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of the Netherlands Genomics Initiative. Chairman of the Board of Supervision for the Kennis voor Klimaat (Knowledge for Climate) research project. Chairman of the

Delta Committee. Chairman of the Society for the Preservation of Nature Reserves in the Netherlands (*Vereniging Natuurmonumenten*). Chairman of the Research Institute of Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA).

Antoon (A.J.A.M.) Vermeer: Chairman of the Board of Directors of Zuidelijke Land en Tuinbouw Organisatie (ZLTO). Member of the Maatschap Melkveehouderijbedrijf (dairy farming partnership). Vice-chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of VION N.V. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Eureko B.V. Member of the Board of Governors of the ZLTO Food, Farming and Agribusiness Chair, Tilburg University. Vice-Chairman of the Federation Committee of LTO Nederland (*Land en Tuinbouw Organisatie*). Chairman of the Agricultural Innovation Agency (*Landbouwinnovatiebureau, LIB*) for the Province of North Brabant. Chairman of the Board of Supervision of the Historische en Archeologische Stichting (HAS).

Arnold (A.H.C.M.) Walravens: Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Eureko B.V. Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Achmea Re Luxembourg. Member of the Supervisory Board of OWM Molest-risico W.A. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Sneepe Industries B.V. Vice Chairman of the Board of Vereniging Achmea. Chairman of the Board of the President of MBA Studies, IEDC, Bled School of Management Slovenia. Member of the Senate of International Executive Development Center, Slovenia. Director/Owner 'Aan de Oude Delft', Art and Auction Services.

Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland

Name	Born	Year	Nationality
		Appointed	
Piet (P.W.) Moerland, Chairman	1949	2009	Dutch
Bert (A.) Bruggink	1963	2004	Dutch
			Dutch and
Berry (B.J.) Martin.....	1965	2009	Brazilian
Sipko (S.N.) Schat.....	1960	2006	Dutch
Piet (P.J.A.) van Schijndel.....	1950	2002	Dutch
Gerlinde (A.G.) Silvis.....	1959	2009	Dutch

Piet (P. W.) Moerland: Mr. Moerland was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of 1 January 2003 and was appointed Chairman of the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland as of 18 June 2009. Mr. Moerland is responsible for Audit Rabobank Group and the Supervisory and Legal and Fiscal Affairs directorates. His portfolio furthermore includes the Knowledge & Economic Research, Communications and Corporate Social Responsibility directorates. After completing his degree and dissertation in the field of economics at the Erasmus University of Rotterdam in 1978, Mr. Moerland undertook a position with Rabobank Nederland's Central Group Staff from 1979 to 1980. Mr. Moerland then took a position as a professor of business administration with a focus on economics at the University of Groningen from 1981 to 1987 and as a professor of business economics with a focus on corporate finance at the University of Tilburg from 1988 to 2002. Mr. Moerland also had a sponsored chair as a professor of corporate governance at the University of Tilburg. Within the Rabobank Group Mr. Moerland serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Rabobank Foundation and as chairman of the board of the Foundation Contingency Fund Rabobanken (Stichting Garantiefonds Rabobanken) and Chairman of the Board of Stichting Toezicht Interne Markt Rabobank Ledencertificaten. Outside Rabobank, Mr. Moerland serves as a member of the Supervisory Board of Essent N.V. (electricity), member of the Advisory Board of the Dutch Order of Accountants and Administration Consultants, Member of the Board of Directors of the NVB

(Association of Dutch Banks), chairman of the European Association of Co-operative Banks (Groupement) and Member of the Board of Directors International Raiffeisen Union (IRU).

Bert (A.) Bruggink: Mr. Bruggink was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland as of 15 November 2004. Mr. Bruggink is responsible for Control Rabobank Group, Credit Risk Management, Global Risk Management, Treasury Rabobank Group and Special Administration Rabobank. Mr. Bruggink joined the Rabobank Group in 1986. After several different jobs in Finance and Control within Rabobank Group, he became Head of Finance and Control Rabobank International (1994-1998) and Group Finance Director Rabobank Group (1998-2004). As CFO he fulfils several additional functions. He also works as a part time professor in the Twente University of Technology (Financial Institutions and Markets). He is a member of the Advisory Council of Isala Klinieken and of the Board of Supervisory Directors ROVA. Member of the Dutch Banking Association Policy Committee of Supervision & Monetary Affairs and Member of the Policy Committee of the DNB/Dutch Banking Association Mixed Working Group.

Berry (B.J.) Marttin: Mr. Marttin was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of 18 June 2009. Mr. Marttin joined Rabobank in 1990. Within the Executive Board, Mr. Marttin is responsible for the international retail network, the regional international operations, international risk management and Rabobank Development. Shortly after earning his degree in business administration in Brazil, he went to work for Rabobank as an international management trainee. During the more than fourteen years that he worked for Rabobank International on various continents and in a range of roles, he gained extensive experience as an international banker in both wholesale and retail banking. After fulfilling a number of positions in Brazil, Mr. Marttin was appointed food & agri account manager in Curacao. He then continued his career as Head of International Corporates in Hong Kong. Mr. Marttin subsequently moved to Indonesia four years later to take up an appointment as Head of Risk Management. Thereafter, Mr. Marttin served as Deputy General Manager of Rural Banking in Australia and New Zealand. Prior to his appointment to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Rabobank Amsterdam. Mr. Marttin is a member of the Steering Committee Unico Banking Group and member of the Board of Directors American Chambers of Commerce.

Sipko (S.N.) Schat: Mr. Schat was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as per 1 July 2006. Mr. Schat is responsible for Rabobank International Wholesale, Corporate Clients Large Businesses, Corporate Finance, Trade & Commodity Finance, Global Financial Markets and Private Equity. Mr. Schat took a position as in-house counsel with Rabobank Nederland between 1985 and 1990. Mr. Schat was senior manager Structured Finance between 1990 and 1995, Head Corporate Finance of Rabobank Ireland Plc between January 1994 and December 1994, Head Structured Finance Europe between 1995 and 1999 and Head Corporate Finance of Rabobank International between 1999 and 2002. Mr. Schat also held positions as Head Corporate Finance (worldwide), member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Ireland Plc and Managing Director of Rabo Merchant Bank N.V. He was appointed as a member of the management board of Rabobank International as of April 2002 responsible for North and South America and as of September 2004 responsible for Corporate Finance, Trade Finance, Private Equity and Corporate Advisory. He is also Member of the Supervisory Board of De Lage Landen International, Member of the Supervisory Board of Bouwfonds N.V. and member of the Supervisory Board of Bank Sarasin & Cie AG.

Piet (P.J.A.) van Schijndel: Mr. van Schijndel was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of 1 December 2002. Mr. van Schijndel is responsible for the Retail, Private Banking and Group ICT directorates. Mr. van Schijndel took a position as a management consultant with Rabobank Nederland from 1975 to 1977. From 1977 to 1979, Mr. van Schijndel was Head of Insurance Administration. From 1979 to 1983, Mr. van Schijndel was a member of the Staff Group Directorate Insurance. Thereafter, he served as Acting Head and Head of the Insurance and Travel Directorate from 1983 to 1986 and from 1986 to 1990, respectively, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board of Interpolis from 1990 to 1997 and Chairman of the

Executive Board of Interpolis from 1998 to 2002. Mr. van Schijndel serves as Chairman of the Supervisory Boards of Obvion and Rabohypotheekbank, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of De Lage Landen International and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabo Mobiel. Furthermore, Mr. van Schijndel is a Member of the Board of Directors of the NVB (Association of Dutch Banks). Member of the Board of the Nederlandse Rode Kruis. Member of the Supervisory Board of St. Elisabeth Ziekenhuis Tilburg. Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Orbay.

Gerlinde (A.G.) Silvis: Mrs. Silvis was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of 18 June 2009. Mrs. Silvis is responsible for the Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Company Management, Co-operative & Management Affairs and Human Resources directorates. Mrs. Silvis joined Rabobank in 1984. Having begun working for Rabobank Nederland as a management trainee, she then went on to hold a number of positions within the securities division, the international division, the payments division and Rabofacet. In her role as Head of Administrative Affairs, she was closely engaged in the process of merging local member banks. In recent years, she has served as Head of the Management and Talent Development Directorate and has been responsible for merging the Human Resources and Management and Talent Development directorates into a single directorate providing integrated services, for the entire Rabobank Group.

Administrative, management and Supervisory Bodies - conflicts of interests

The Issuer is not aware of any potential conflicts of interest between the duties to the Issuer and their private interests or other duties of the persons listed above under 'Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland' and 'Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland'.

Administrative, management and Supervisory Bodies - business address

The business address of the members of the Issuer's Supervisory Board and Executive Board is Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

REGULATION OF THE RABOBANK GROUP

Rabobank Nederland is a bank organised under the laws of the Netherlands. The principal Dutch law on supervision applicable to Rabobank Nederland is the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*), which entered into force on 1 January 2007 and under which Rabobank Nederland is supervised by the Dutch Central Bank (*De Nederlandsche Bank*), the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten*) and the Dutch Ministry of Finance (*Ministerie van Financiën*). Rabobank Nederland and the various Rabobank Group entities are also subject to certain European Union ('EU') directives which have a significant impact on the regulation of the Rabobank Group's banking, asset management and broker-dealer businesses in the EU and the regulation and control of local supervisory authorities of the various countries in which the Rabobank Group does business.

Basel Standards

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision of the Bank for International Settlements (the Basel Committee) develops international capital adequacy guidelines based on the relationship between a bank's capital and its credit risks. In this context, on July 15, 1988, the Basel Committee adopted risk-based capital guidelines (the 'Basel guidelines'), which were implemented by banking regulators in the countries that have endorsed them. The Basel guidelines are intended to strengthen the soundness and stability of the international banking system. The Basel guidelines are also intended to reduce an existing source of competitive inequality among international banks by harmonising the definition of capital and the rules for the evaluation of asset risks and by establishing a uniform target capital base ratio (capital to risk-weighted assets). Supervisory authorities in each jurisdiction have, however, some discretion in determining whether to include particular instruments as capital under the Basel guidelines and to assign different weights, within a prescribed range, to various categories of assets. The Basel guidelines were adopted by the European Community and applied to all banks and financial institutions in the EU, and on January 1, 1991, the Dutch Central Bank implemented them and they were made part of Dutch regulations.

In June 1999, the Basel Committee proposed a review of the Basel guidelines of 1988. A new accord ("Basel II" - the previous Basel guidelines being referred to as "Basel I") was published in June 2004. Basel II is a flexible framework that is more closely in line with internal risk control and that results in a more sophisticated credit risk weighting. The Basel II framework, consisting of three 'pillars', reinforces these risk-sensitive requirements by laying out principles for banks to assess the adequacy of their capital ("Pillar 1") and for supervisors to review such assessments to ensure banks have adequate capital to support their risks ("Pillar 2"). It also seeks to strengthen market discipline by enhancing transparency in banks' financial reporting ("Pillar 3").

Basel II provides a range of options for determining the capital requirements for credit risk and also operational risk. In comparison to Basel I, Pillar 1 of the new capital framework aligns the minimum capital requirements more closely to each bank's actual risk of economic loss. Pursuant to Pillar 2, effective supervisory review of banks' internal assessments of their overall risks is exercised to ensure that bank management is exercising sound judgment and has reserved adequate capital for these risks. Pillar 3 uses market discipline to motivate prudent management by increasing transparency in banks' public reporting.

Instead of the previous 'one size fits all' approach, under Basel II banks have the option to choose between various approaches, each with a different level of sophistication in risk management, ranging from simple via intermediate to advanced, giving banks the possibility to select approaches that are most appropriate for their operations and their financial market infrastructure.

For 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 external credit ratings and 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'. The Rabobank Group has chosen for the most sophisticated approach, the 'Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach'.

For operational risk, banks can also choose between three approaches with different levels of sophistication, the most refined one being the Advanced Measurement Approach. The Rabobank Group has chosen for the 'Advanced Measurement Approach'.

European Union Standards

The European Community had adopted a capital adequacy regulation for credit institutions in all its member states based on the Basel I guidelines. In 1989, the EC adopted the Council Directive of April 17, 1989 on the 'own funds' of credit institutions (the 'Own Funds Directive'), defining qualifying capital ('own funds'), and the Council Directive of December 18, 1989 on a capital base ratio for credit institutions (the 'Capital Base Ratio Directive' and, together with the Own Funds Directive, the 'Capital Directives'), setting forth the required ratio of own funds to risk-adjusted assets and off-balance sheet items. The Capital Directives required EU member states to transform the provisions of the Capital Base Ratio Directive and the provisions of the Own Funds Directive into national law directly binding on banks operating in the member states. The Capital Directives permitted EU member states, when transforming the Capital Directives into national law, to establish more stringent requirements, but not more lenient requirements. In 1993, the EC adopted the Directive of March 15, 1995 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions ('EEC Directive 1993/6') and in 2000 the Directive of March 20, 2000 on the taking up and pursuit of the Business of Credit Institutions ('EC Directive 2000/12'), which directive consolidated various previous directives, including the Capital Directives.

EC Directive 2000/12 and EEC Directive 1993/6 have been recast by EC Directives 2006/48 and 2006/49, respectively, to introduce the new capital requirements framework agreed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The new rules on capital requirements reflect the flexible structure and the major components of Basel II, tailored to the specific features of the EU market. The simple and intermediate approaches of Basel II have been available from January 2007 and the most advanced approaches since January 2008.

On December 16, 2002, the European Union adopted a directive on the supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate. This directive aims to address the supervisory issues that arise from the blurring of distinctions between the activities of firms in each of the banking, securities, investment services and insurance sectors. The main objectives of the directive are to:

- ensure that a financial conglomerate has adequate capital;
- introduce methods for calculating a conglomerate's overall solvency position;
- deal with the issues of intra-group transactions, exposure to risk and the suitability and professionalism of management at financial conglomerate level; and

- prevent situations in which the same capital is used simultaneously as a buffer against risk in two or more entities which are members of the same financial conglomerate ('double gearing') and where a parent issues debt and downstreams the proceeds as equity to its regulated subsidiaries ('excessive leveraging').

The directive was implemented in the Netherlands in the Financial Supervision Act that came into effect on 1 January 2007.

Dutch Regulation

General

As of September 2002, banking supervision in the Netherlands has been divided into prudential supervision, carried out by the Dutch Central Bank, and conduct of business supervision, carried out by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets.

Pursuant to authority granted under the Financial Supervision Act, the Dutch Central Bank, on behalf of the Dutch Minister of Finance, supervises and regulates the majority of the Rabobank Group's activities. The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets supervises primarily the conduct of business. Set forth below is a brief summary of the principal aspects of the Financial Supervision Act.

Scope of the Financial Supervision Act

A bank is any enterprise whose business it is to receive repayable funds from outside a closed circle and from others than professional market parties, and to grant credits for its own account. Rabobank Nederland and various Rabobank Group entities, including each of the local Rabobanks, are banks and, because they are engaged in the securities business as well as the commercial banking business, each is considered a 'universal bank'.

Licensing

Under the Financial Supervision Act, a bank established in the Netherlands is required to obtain a licence from the Dutch Central Bank before engaging in any banking activities. 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 board of supervisory directors; and (iii) the bank must have a minimum equity (*eigen vermogen*) of € 5,000,000. Also, the Dutch Central Bank shall refuse to grant a licence if, among other things, it 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, (ii) the trustworthiness of the persons who determine the policy of the bank is not 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*). In addition to certain other grounds, the licence may be revoked if a bank fails to comply with the requirements for maintaining it.

Reporting and investigation

A bank is required to file with the Dutch Central Bank its annual financial statements in a form approved by the Dutch Central Bank, which includes a balance sheet and a profit and loss statement 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 Dutch Central Bank, which also has the option to demand more frequent reports.

Rabobank Nederland and the local Rabobanks 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 Dutch Central Bank. Rabobank Nederland's independent auditors audit these reports annually.

Supervision

The Dutch Central Bank exercises supervision with respect to the solvency and liquidity of banks, supervision of the administrative organisation of banks and structure supervision relating to banks. To this end, the Dutch Central Bank has issued the following general regulations:

Solvency supervision

The regulations of the Dutch Central Bank on solvency supervision require - in broad terms - that a bank maintains own funds in an amount equal to at least 8% of its risk-weighted assets and operations. 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. Since the implementation of the Financial Supervision Act, the regulations have become more sophisticated, being derived from the new capital measurement guidelines of Basel II as described under 'Basel Standards' above and as laid down in EU directives described above under 'European Union Standards'. For credit risk Rabobank uses the advanced internal ratings based approach. For operational risk Rabobank uses the most refined approach, the Advanced Measurement Approach.

Liquidity supervision

The regulations of the Dutch Central Bank relating to liquidity supervision require that a bank maintains sufficient liquid assets against certain liabilities of the bank. The basic principle of the liquidity regulations is that liquid assets must be held against 'net' liabilities of banks (after netting out claims and liabilities in a maturity schedule) so that the liabilities can be met on the due dates or on demand, as the case may be. These regulations impose additional liquidity requirements if the amount of liabilities of a bank with respect to one debtor or group of related debtors exceeds a certain limit.

Structure supervision

The Financial Supervision Act provides that a bank must obtain a declaration of no-objection from the Minister of Finance (or in certain cases from the Dutch Central Bank) before, among other things, (i) reducing its own funds (*eigen vermogen*) by way of repayment of capital or distribution of reserves or making disbursements from the item comprising the cover for general banking risks as referred to in article 2:424 of the Dutch Civil Code, (ii) acquiring or increasing a qualified holding in a regulated institution such as a bank or other regulated financial institution, if the balance sheet total of that institution at the time of the acquisition or increase amounts to more than 1% of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (iii) acquiring or increasing a 'qualified holding' in another enterprise than those mentioned under (ii) if the amount paid for the acquisition or the increase together with any amounts paid for prior acquisitions and prior increases exceeds 1% of the consolidated own funds (*eigen vermogen*) of the bank, (iv) acquiring all or a substantial part of the assets and liabilities of another enterprise or institution if this amounts to more than 1% of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (v) merging with another enterprise or institution if the balance sheet total thereof amounts to more than 1% of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total or (vi) proceeding to financial or corporate reorganisation. For purposes of the Financial Supervision Act, 'qualified holding' is defined to mean the holding, directly or indirectly, of an interest of at least 10% of the issued share capital or voting rights in an enterprise, or a similar form of control.

In addition, any person is permitted to hold, acquire or increase a qualified holding in a bank, or to exercise any voting power in connection with such holding, only after such declaration of no objection has been obtained.

Administrative supervision

The Dutch Central Bank also supervises the administrative organisation of the individual banks, their financial accounting system and internal controls. 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 rights and obligations. Furthermore, the electronic data processing systems, which form the core of the accounting system, must be secured in such a way as to ensure optimum continuity, reliability and security against fraud. As part of the supervision of the administrative organisation, the Dutch Central Bank has also stipulated that this system must be able to prevent conflicts of interests, including the abuse of inside information.

Emergencies

The Financial Supervision Act contains an ‘emergency regulation’ which can be declared in respect of a bank by a Dutch court at the request of the Dutch Central Bank in the interest of the combined creditors of the bank. As of the date of the emergency, only the court appointed administrators have the authority to exercise the powers of the organs of the bank. A bank can also be declared in a state of bankruptcy by the court.

CAPITALISATION OF THE RABOBANK GROUP

The following table sets forth in summary form the Group's consolidated own funds and consolidated medium and long-term debt securities at 31 December 2008 and at 31 December 2007:

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2008	2007
Equity of Rabobank Nederland and local Rabobanks		
Retained earnings and other reserves	20,074	19,684
Rabobank Member Certificates issued by a group company	6,236	6,233
Capital Securities and Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	3,510	2,779
Minority interests	3,639	2,713
Total equity	33,459	31,409
Subordinated debt	2,159	2,294
Debt securities in issue ¹⁰	135,779	141,812
Total capitalisation	171,397	175,515
Breakdown of reserves and retained earnings		
Revaluation reserves for available-for-sale financial assets	(898)	489
Other reserves	(332)	38
Retained earnings	21,304	19,157
Total reserves and retained earnings	20,074	19,684

Note:

- (10) Debt securities in issue includes short-term debt and long-term debt. At 31 December 2008, and at 31 December 2007, The Rabobank Group had short-term debt amounting to € 55,385 million respectively € 58,440 million. At 31 December 2008, and at 31 December 2007, The Rabobank Group had long-term debt amounting to € 80,394 million respectively € 83,372 million.

There has been no material change in the capitalisation of the Rabobank Group since 31 December 2008.

TAXATION

1 General

The following summary describes the principal Dutch tax consequences of the acquisition, holding, redemption and disposal of Notes and certain tax principles under German and Luxembourg tax law. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all Dutch, German or Luxembourg 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 with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes. The discussion of certain Dutch, German and Luxembourg taxes set forth below is included for general information purposes only.

This summary is based on the Dutch, German and Luxembourg tax legislation, published case law, treaties, rules, regulations and similar documentation, in force as of the date of the Base Prospectus, without prejudice to any amendments introduced at a later date and implemented with retroactive effect.

2 European Union Savings Directive

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, Belgium 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.

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.

On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a proposal for amendments to the Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of those proposed changes are made in relation to the Directive, they may 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.

3 Netherlands Taxation

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 this summary it is assumed that no holder of a Note has or will have a substantial interest, or – in the case of a holder of a Note being an entity – a deemed substantial interest, and that no connected person (verbonden persoon) to the holder of a Note has or will have a substantial interest in the Issuer.

Generally speaking, a holder of a Note has a substantial interest in the Issuer if (a) such a holder of a Note, either alone or, where the holder of a Note is an individual, together with his partner, directly or indirectly has, or (b) certain relatives of such an individual or his partner, directly or indirectly have, (I) the ownership of, or certain rights over, membership rights (lidmaatschapsrechten) in the Issuer, or equity certificates (bewijzen van deelgerechtigdheid in het vermogen) issued by the Issuer, that relate to 5 per cent or more of the annual profit or liquidation proceeds of the Issuer, or (II) rights representing at least 5% or more of the voting rights in the general meeting of participants of the Issuer.

A holder of a Note has a deemed substantial interest in the Issuer if such a holder of a Note 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.

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

3.1 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). According to Supreme Court case law, the Notes effectively function as equity if (a) the Notes are subordinated to all non-subordinated creditors of the Issuer, (b) the Notes do not have a fixed maturity or have a maturity of more than 50 years, and (c) payments under the Notes are entirely or almost entirely dependent on the Issuer's profits.

3.2 Taxes on Income and Capital Gains

A holder of a Note will not be subject to taxation on income or a capital gain derived from a Note unless:

- (i) the holder is, is deemed to be or - in case the holder is an individual - has elected to be treated as, resident in The Netherlands for the relevant tax purposes; or
- (ii) 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; or
- (iii) 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).

3.3 Gift and Inheritance Taxes

Dutch gift, estate 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 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 resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions; or
- (iii) such Note is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is either effectively managed in The Netherlands or carried on through a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in The Netherlands.

3.4 Value Added Tax

There is no Dutch value added tax payable by a holder of a Note in respect of payments in consideration for the issue of the Notes or in respect of the payment of interest or principal under the Notes, or the transfer of the Notes.

3.5 Other Taxes and Duties

There is no Dutch registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in The Netherlands by a holder of a Note in respect of or in connection with the execution, delivery and/or enforcement by legal proceedings (including any foreign judgement in the courts of The Netherlands) of the Notes or the performance of the Issuer's obligations under the Notes.

3.6 Residence

A holder of a Note will not be treated as a resident of The Netherlands by reason only of the holding of a Note or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of the Notes.

4 Germany

The following discussion of certain German tax consequences of buying, holding or disposing of the Notes is based on tax laws (including tax treaties), regulations, decisions, judgments and administrative decrees currently in effect, which may be amended or construed differently, potentially with retroactive or retrospective effect. However, this section does not cover all possible tax consequences which are relevant to the decision of any potential purchaser with respect to buying, holding or disposing of the Notes; in particular, it does not refer to specific circumstances which may be relevant to certain purchasers. This means that the following comments exclusively refer to Notes as an investment as such (unless expressly indicated otherwise) and does not address any persons in their specific tax situation. The information contained in the following section is not intended to be, and does not purport to be, legal or tax advice.

POTENTIAL INVESTORS IN THE NOTES ARE, THEREFORE, ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS AS TO THE GERMAN AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES.

4.1 German Tax Residents

A person is generally tax resident in the Federal Republic of Germany if such person has its residence, habitual abode, place of management or statutory seat in the Federal Republic of Germany (“**German Holder**”).

4.1.1 Income from the Notes

All income from the Notes (e.g. interest income and capital gains) realised by Private German Investors will qualify as income from capital investments and, thus, be subject to German income tax plus solidarity surcharge thereon, and church tax, if any.

If the Notes are held as business assets of a German Holder, capital gains resulting from the disposal or redemption of the Notes (or, as the case may be, from the payment at maturity of the Notes) are subject to income or corporate income tax as business income (in both cases plus solidarity surcharge thereon) and, if applicable, trade tax.

4.1.2 Withholding tax arises as follows:

Interest income:

If the Notes are held by the German Holder in a custodial account maintained with a German branch of a German or non-German bank or financial services institution or with a German securities trading firm (*Wertpapierhandelsunternehmen*) or a German securities trading bank (*Wertpapierhandelsbank*) which pays or credits the interest, a 25 per cent. withholding tax (so-called *Abgeltungsteuer*), plus a 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon, resulting in a total withholding tax charge of 26.375 per cent., and church tax – if any – will be levied on interest payments or credits. The same will apply if Notes are presented for payment or credit at the office of a German credit or financial services institution (or at a German branch of a foreign institution), or a German *Wertpapierhandelsunternehmen* or a German *Wertpapierhandelsbank*.

Capital gains:

If the Notes are held by the German Holder in a custodial account maintained with a German branch of a German or non-German bank or financial services institution or with a German *Wertpapierhandelsunternehmen* or a German *Wertpapierhandelsbank*, a 25 per cent. withholding tax (so-called *Abgeltungsteuer*), plus a 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon, resulting in a total withholding tax charge of 26.375 per cent., and church tax if any, will be levied on the positive difference between the purchase price paid by the Noteholder and the selling price or redemption amount, as the case may be, if the Notes are kept in such custodial account since the time of their acquisition. If such criteria are not fulfilled, if e.g. the Notes are sold or redeemed after a transfer from another securities deposit account, the Noteholder may, under certain circumstances, provide evidence for the purchase price. If such evidence is not provided, the price difference as the taxable base for withholding tax will be substituted by a flat amount of 30 per cent. of the selling price or the redemption price. If the Notes are denominated in a currency other than Euro, capital gains will be calculated in Euro.

For Private German Investors, such withholding tax shall generally be final and only be included in the relevant tax assessment upon application, especially if the individual income tax rate lies below 25 per cent. The *Sparer-Freibetrag* is combined with the *Werbungskostenpauschale* to a flat sum (*Sparer-Pauschbetrag*) in the amount of EUR 801.00 (EUR 1,602.00 for married couples filing their tax return jointly) to be deducted in computing the overall income from capital investments. The deduction of actually accrued expenses is not possible any more.

4.2 Non-German Tax Residents

Income derived from the Notes by persons who are not tax resident in the Federal Republic of Germany (“**Non-German Holders**”) is in general exempt from German income or corporate income taxation. Withholding tax and solidarity surcharge are not withheld (even if the Notes are held with a German Disbursing Agent). The foregoing assumes that (i) the Notes are not held as business assets in a

German permanent establishment of the Non-German Holder (including a permanent representative or fixed base of the Non-German Holder), (ii) the income derived from the Notes does not otherwise constitute German source income (such as income from the letting and leasing of certain property located in Germany), (iii) the Notes are not presented for payment at the counter of a German Disbursing Agent in an over-the-counter-transaction (*Tafelgeschäft*) and (iv) in the event that the Notes are held in a custodial account maintained with a German Disbursing Agent, the Non-German Holder complies with the applicable procedural rules under German law and provides evidence of the fact that the Notes are not subject to taxation in Germany.

If the interest income is subject to German taxation (for example, if the Notes are held as business assets in a German permanent establishment of a Non-German Holder), such holder is subject to a tax treatment similar to that described above under the caption “German Tax Residents”.

4.3 Gift and Inheritance Taxation

According to German tax law, no estate, inheritance or gift taxes with respect to any Notes will arise if, in the case of estate and inheritance taxes, both the decedent and the heir and, in the case of gift taxes, both the donor and the donee are not tax-resident and are not deemed to be tax-resident in Germany at the time of the transfer and such Notes are not attributable to a permanent establishment in Germany. In the case of a decedent, donor or heir who is a German national, this only applies if such person has not been resident in Germany for more than five consecutive years.

4.4 Stamp Duty

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will be payable in Germany in connection with the issuance, delivery or execution of the Notes. Currently, net worth tax (*Vermögensteuer*) is not levied in Germany.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

1 Dealer Agreement

The Issuer and the Dealer have agreed in a dealer agreement dated 9 August 2007 (the “**Dealer Agreement**”) relating to the Programme basis upon which they may from time to time issue Notes. The Dealer Agreement makes provisions for the resignation or replacement of existing Dealers and the appointment of additional or other dealers (each a “**Dealer**”). The Notes will be offered on a continuous basis by the Issuer to the Dealer and may be resold by the relevant Dealer at market prices prevailing at the time of such sale. It also contemplates that Notes may be sold on a syndicated basis pursuant to subscription agreements or corresponding documents. Any such agreement to issue and sell will, *inter alia*, make provision for the form and terms and conditions of the relevant Notes, the price at which such Notes will be purchased by the Dealers and the commissions or other agreed deductibles (if any) payable or allowable by the Issuer in respect of such purchase.

2 Selling Restrictions

2.1 General

Offers and sales of the Notes issued under this Programme are subject to the selling restrictions applicable in the jurisdictions where the Notes are offered or sold. The selling restrictions in respect of the United States, the European Economic Area (EEA), Austria, and the UK are set out below. Additional selling restrictions, if any, may be set out in the Final Terms. 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 be set out in the applicable Final Terms issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Base Prospectus.

None of the Issuer or the Dealers represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

Each Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed pursuant to the Programme will be required to agree, that it will comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes the Base Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approvals or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sales or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and none of the Issuer or any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

2.2 United States of America: Regulation S Category 2, TEFRA D or TEFRA C

A purchase of the Notes by an employee benefit plan subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“**ERISA**”) or a plan subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), or by any entity whose assets are treated as assets of any such plan, could result in severe penalties or other liabilities for (among others) the purchaser and the Issuer. The Notes may not be acquired by such a plan or entity.

By its purchase and holding of a Note or any interest therein, each purchaser and each transferee will be deemed to have represented and warranted that (A) it is not, and is not acting on behalf of, an

employee benefit plan as described in Section 3(3) of ERISA that is subject to Title I of ERISA, or a plan subject to Section 4975 of the Code, or a governmental plan or church plan which is subject to any federal, state or local law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, or an entity whose assets are treated as assets of any such plan and (B) it will not sell or otherwise transfer any such Note, or any interest therein, to any person without first obtaining from such person these same foregoing written representations and warranties.

Each Note will bear a legend to the following effect, in addition to such other legends as may be necessary or appropriate:

“EACH BENEFICIAL OWNER HEREOF REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS THAT FOR SO LONG AS IT HOLDS THIS NOTE OR ANY INTEREST HEREIN (1) IT IS NOT AND WILL NOT BE (A) AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (“**ERISA**”) THAT IS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA, (B) A PLAN DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4975(E)(1) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE “**CODE**”), THAT IS SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE, OR (C) AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE PLAN ASSETS BY REASON OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE ENTITY BY A PERSON DESCRIBED IN (A) OR (B) ABOVE OR OTHERWISE, AND (2) IT WILL NOT SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER ANY NOTE OR INTEREST THEREIN TO ANY PERSON WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE SAME FOREGOING REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES AND COVENANTS FROM THAT PERSON”

For Notes to which neither TEFRA C nor TEFRA D is applicable, the following shall apply:

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) and are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”). Each Dealer has agreed that it will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes within the United States.

Each Dealer has agreed and each further bank appointed as Dealer will agree that, except as permitted by the Subscription Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after completion of the distribution of an identifiable tranche of which such Notes are a part, as determined and certified to the Fiscal Agent by such Dealer (or, in the case of an identifiable tranche of Notes sold to or through more than one Dealer, by each of such Dealers with respect to Notes of an identifiable tranche purchased by or through it, in which case the Fiscal Agent shall notify such Dealer when all such Dealers have so certified), within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons. Each Dealer has agreed and each further bank appointed as Dealer will agree that it will have sent to each Dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period for distribution a confirmation or other notice setting out the restrictions on offers and sales set out above. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any identifiable tranche of such Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any Dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements under the Security Act.

For Notes which are subject to TEFRA C or TEFRA D, the following shall apply:

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In addition, the Notes are subject to certain requirements of U.S. tax laws and may not be offered, sold or delivered in the United States or its territories or possessions or to U.S. Persons except in certain transactions permitted by the U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder. Each Global Note representing TEFRA D Notes will bear the following legend: “Any United States person (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) 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.”

Each Dealer has agreed and each further bank appointed as Dealer will agree that, except as permitted by the Subscription Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after completion of the distribution of an identifiable tranche of which such Notes are a part, as determined and certified to the Fiscal Agent by such Dealer (or, in the case of an identifiable tranche of Notes sold to or through more than one Dealer, by each of such Dealers with respect to Notes of an identifiable tranche purchased by or through it, in which case the Fiscal Agent shall notify such Dealer when all such Dealers have so certified), within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons. Each Dealer has agreed and each further bank appointed as Dealer will agree that it will have sent to each Dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period for distribution a confirmation or other notice setting out the restrictions on offers and sales set out above. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

In addition, until 40 days of the commencement of the offer, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any Dealer not participating in the issuance of the Notes may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

2.3 European Economic Area: Public Offer Selling Restrictions Under The Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “**Relevant Member State**”), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, 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 the 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:

- (1) 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**”), in the period beginning on 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, and ending on the date specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable;

- (2) at any time to legal entities which are authorised or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorised or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (3) at any time to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than EUR 43,000,000; and (3) an annual net turnover of more than EUR 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (4) at any time to fewer than 100 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
- (5) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of the Notes referred to in (2) to (5) 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 the 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 and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Selling Restrictions Addressing Additional Austria Securities Law

The following selling restriction shall apply to offers of the Notes in Austria in place of those for the European Economic Area set out above.

No offer of the Notes may be made to the public in Austria, except that an offer of the Notes may be made to the public in Austria (a) in the period beginning one bank working day following (i) the date of publication of this Prospectus including any supplements but excluding any Final Terms in relation to the Notes which has been approved by Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde in Austria (the “FMA”) or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the FMA, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive and (ii) or being the date of publication of the relevant Final Terms for the Notes and (iii) the date of filing of a notification with Oesterreichische Kontrollbank, all as prescribed by the Capital Market Act 1991 (“CMA”; Kapitalmarkgesetz 1991), or (b) otherwise in compliance with the CMA.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression “an offer of the securities to the public” means the communication to the public in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the securities.

This definition encompasses the placing of the Instruments through financial intermediaries.

Selling Restrictions Addressing Additional United Kingdom Securities Laws

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed and each further Dealer appointed will be required to represent, warrant and agree that:

- (1) in relation to any Notes which must be redeemed before the first anniversary of the date of their issue, (a) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (b) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) by the Issuer;
- (2) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any 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, or would not, if it was not an authorised person, apply to the Issuer; and
- (3) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to such Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

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 of the Programme was authorised pursuant to a resolution of the Issuer passed on 15 September 2009.
2. Except as disclosed under “Recent developments” on page 93 of this Base Prospectus, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer since 31 December 2008 nor of the Group since 30 June 2009, and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer nor of the Group since 31 December 2008.
3. There are no governmental, litigation 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 TEFRA D Note 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 Clearstream Banking and the Euroclear and Clearstream systems. The Common Code, the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) and (where applicable) the identification number for any other relevant clearing system for each Series of Notes will be set out in the applicable Final Terms. The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V., 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels; the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg and the address of Clearstream Banking is Clearstream Banking AG, Neue Börsenstraße 1, D-60487 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
6. 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 offices of the Paying Agents at BNP Paribas Securities Services S.A. - Frankfurt Branch at Grüneburgweg 14, 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany and Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International) at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, The Netherlands:
 - (a) the Agency Agreement (as amended and supplemented from time to time) (which includes the form of the Global Notes;
 - (b) the most recent articles of association of the Issuer;
 - (c) the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group and audited statutory financial statements of Rabobank Nederland for the years ended 31 December 2006, 2007 and 2008;
 - (d) a copy of the latest Base Prospectus (together with any supplement including the Form of Final Terms thereto); and
 - (e) any copies of the documents incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.
7. For the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus, copies of the latest annual consolidated accounts of Rabobank Group and the latest unaudited consolidated half yearly interim accounts of Rabobank Group may be obtained free of charge at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents during normal business hours, so long as any of the Notes are outstanding. Copies of

the latest annual non-consolidated accounts of Rabobank Nederland may be obtained free of charge at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents during normal business hours, so long as any of the Notes are outstanding. Rabobank Nederland does not publish non-consolidated interim accounts.

8. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, of which the 'Registeraccountants' are members of the Netherlands Institute for Registeraccountants, has audited, and issued unqualified audit reports, on the financial statements of Rabobank Group and Rabobank Nederland for the years ended 31 December 2008, 2007 and 2006. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP has given its consent to the incorporation by reference of the financial statements of Rabobank Group and Rabobank Nederland. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP has no interest in Rabobank Group nor Rabobank Nederland.
9. A copy of this Base Prospectus has been, and a copy of each Final Terms will be filed with the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets.
10. The Issuer is subject to corporate income tax.
11. The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of the issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.
12. The Issuer does not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issues of Notes constituting Derivative Securities (as such term is used in the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004).

ISSUER

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Structured Products)

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DEALER

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International)

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FISCAL AND PAYING AGENT

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PAYING AGENT

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Clifford Chance

Partnerschaftsgesellschaft von Rechtsanwälten,
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