

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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Confirmation of Your Representation: You have been sent the attached Prospectus on the basis that you have confirmed to Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International), HSBC Bank plc and Nomura International plc (the “**Joint Lead Managers**”) being the sender of the attached, (i) that the electronic mail (or e-mail) address to which it has been delivered is not located in the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States and the District of Columbia; and which include Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake Island and the Northern Mariana Islands and (ii) that you consent to delivery by electronic transmission.

This Prospectus has been sent to you in an electronic form. You are reminded that documents transmitted via this medium may be altered or changed during the process of transmission and consequently none of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland) (the “**Issuer**”) or the Joint Lead Managers and any person who controls any of them or any director, officer, employee or agent of the Issuer or any Joint Lead Manager or any person who controls either of them or any affiliate of any of the foregoing accepts any liability or responsibility whatsoever in respect of any difference between the Prospectus distributed to you in electronic format and the hard copy version available to you on request from the Issuer or any Joint Lead Manager.

You are reminded that the attached Prospectus has been delivered to you on the basis that you are a person into whose possession the attached Prospectus may be lawfully delivered in accordance with the laws of jurisdiction in which you are located and you may not nor are you authorised to deliver the attached Prospectus to any other person.

Restrictions: Nothing in this electronic transmission constitutes an offer of securities for sale in the United States or any other jurisdiction. Any securities to be issued will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (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 (as such terms are defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) unless registered under the Securities Act or pursuant to an exemption from such registration.

The attached Prospectus may not be forwarded or distributed to any other person and may not be reproduced in any manner whatsoever, and in particular, may not be forwarded to any U.S. person or to any U.S. address. Any forwarding, distribution or reproduction of this document in whole or in part is unauthorised. Failure to comply with this directive may result in a violation of the Securities Act or the applicable laws of other jurisdictions.

Under no circumstances shall the attached Prospectus constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful. The attached Prospectus may only be communicated to persons in the United Kingdom in circumstances where section 21(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 does not apply to the Issuer.



Rabobank

(Rabobank Nederland)

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.

GBP1,000,000,000 4.625 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2029

Issue Price of the Notes: 99.422 per cent.

The GBP1,000,000,000 4.625 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2029 (the “Notes”) will be issued by Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland) (“**Rabobank Nederland**”, the “**Issuer**” or the “**Bank**”). The Notes will bear interest at an interest rate of 4.625 per cent. per annum, from (and including) 23 May 2014 (the “**Issue Date**”) to (but excluding) 23 May 2029, payable annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date (as defined below), as more fully described under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”. Interest will be payable in arrear on 23 May in each year (each, an “**Interest Payment Date**”), commencing on 23 May 2015.

The Notes will have a final maturity date of 23 May 2029. Upon the occurrence of a Tax Law Change or a Capital Event (each as defined in “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”), the Notes may be redeemed (at the option of the Issuer) in whole but not in part in an amount equal to their principal amount, together with any accrued and unpaid interest. The Notes will constitute direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and shall rank at all times *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves.

Application has been made to the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten* or “**AFM**”), in its capacity as competent authority under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) and regulations thereunder (together “**Dutch securities laws**”), for the approval of this Prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended, to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in the relevant Member State of the European Economic Area (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). Application has also been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on NYSE Euronext in Amsterdam, a regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. (“**Euronext Amsterdam**”). References in this Prospectus to the Notes being “**listed**” (and all related references) shall mean that the Notes have been admitted to trading on Euronext Amsterdam. Euronext Amsterdam is a regulated market for the purposes of the Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and the Council on Markets in Financial Instruments.

The denominations of the Notes shall be GBP100,000 and integral multiples of GBP1,000 in excess thereof, up to and including GBP199,000. The Notes will initially be represented by a temporary global Note without interest coupons in bearer form (the “**Temporary Global Note**”), which will be deposited with a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“**Euroclear**”) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**”) on the Issue Date. The Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for interests in a global Note (the “**Global Note**”), without interest coupons, on or after a day which is expected to be 3 July 2014, upon certification as to non-US beneficial ownership. Individual definitive Notes in bearer form (“**Definitive Notes**”) will only be available in certain limited circumstances as described herein. See “*Summary of the Provisions Relating to the Notes in Global Form*”.

The Notes are expected upon issue to be rated A2, A and A+ by Moody’s Investors Service Limited (“**Moody’s**”), Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Limited (“**Standard & Poor’s**”) and Fitch Ratings Limited (“**Fitch**”), respectively. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

The credit ratings included or referred to in this Prospectus have been issued by Moody’s, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch, each of which is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies.

Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed “Risk Factors” in this Prospectus.

Joint Lead Managers

Citigroup

HSBC

Nomura

Rabobank International

This Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all the documents which are incorporated herein by reference (see “*Important Information - Documents Incorporated by Reference*” below).

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the “**Securities Act**”). Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act).

EACH PURCHASER OF THE NOTES MUST COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH IT PURCHASES, OFFERS OR SELLS THE NOTES OR POSSESSES OR DISTRIBUTES THIS PROSPECTUS AND MUST OBTAIN ANY CONSENT, APPROVAL OR PERMISSION REQUIRED BY IT FOR THE PURCHASE, OFFER OR SALE BY IT OF THE NOTES UNDER THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN ANY JURISDICTION TO WHICH IT IS SUBJECT OR IN WHICH IT MAKES SUCH PURCHASES, OFFERS OR SALES, AND NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR THE JOINT LEAD MANAGERS SHALL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY THEREFOR.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers (as defined in “*Subscription and Sale*” below) to subscribe or purchase, any of the Notes. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer and the Joint Lead Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of further restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and distribution of this Prospectus see “*Subscription and Sale*” below.

No person is authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in this Prospectus and any information or representation not so contained must not be relied upon as having been authorised by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this 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 Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that the information contained in it or any other information supplied in connection with the Notes is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

None of Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc or Nomura International plc have separately verified the information contained in this Prospectus. Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc and Nomura International plc make no representation, express or implied, or accept any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Prospectus. Neither this Prospectus nor any other financial statements are or should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or the Joint Lead Managers that any recipient of this Prospectus or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes. Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed “*Risk Factors*” in this Prospectus. This Prospectus does not describe all of the risks of an investment in the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Prospectus and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Prospectus to “**Rabobank Group**”, “**Rabobank**” or the “**Group**” are to Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. and its members, subsidiaries and affiliates.

Unless otherwise specified or the context requires, references to “**EUR**” and “**€**” are to euro, which means the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union that have adopted the single currency in

accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, and references to “**GBP**” and “**£**” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In connection with this issue of Notes, Citigroup Global Markets Limited (the “**Stabilising Manager**”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager (or persons acting on behalf of the 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 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 Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager (or person(s) acting on behalf of the Stabilising Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

All figures in this Prospectus have not been audited, unless stated otherwise. Such figures are internal figures of Rabobank Nederland or Rabobank Group (as defined hereafter).

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RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes. All 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.

Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes are also described below.

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

Capitalised terms used herein shall, unless otherwise defined, have the same meanings as in the terms and conditions of the Notes (the “Conditions”).

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

Business and general economic conditions

The profitability of Rabobank Group could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions in the Netherlands and/or globally. Banks are still facing persistent turmoil in financial markets following the European sovereign debt crisis that arose in the first half of 2010 and has continued. In 2013, the Dutch economy contracted more than foreseen and was characterised by low consumer spending, rising unemployment, a stagnated housing market and a lack of business investments. These factors have resulted in reduced borrowing and interest rates, and increases in impaired loans. Despite modest economic growth beginning in the fourth quarter of 2013, it is expected that 2014 will be another difficult year for the Dutch economy, as structural reform in the Dutch economy and throughout Europe has led to higher unemployment, lower household purchasing power and low business investments. Factors such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, deflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the global financial markets and the level and volatility of equity prices can significantly affect the activity level of customers and the profitability of Rabobank Group. Interest rates remained low in 2013 and the beginning of 2014. Persistent low interest rates have negatively affected and continue to negatively affect the net interest income of Rabobank Group. Also, a prolonged economic downturn, or significantly higher interest rates for customers, could adversely affect the credit quality of Rabobank Group’s assets by increasing the risk that a greater number of its customers would be unable to meet their obligations. Moreover, a market downturn and worsening of the Dutch and global economy could reduce the value of Rabobank Group’s assets and could cause Rabobank Group to incur further mark-to-market losses in its trading portfolios or could reduce the fees Rabobank Group earns for managing assets or the levels of assets under management. In addition, a market downturn and increased competition for savings in the Netherlands could lead to a decline in the volume of customer transactions that Rabobank Group executes and, therefore, a decline in customer deposits and the income it receives from commissions and interest. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Factors affecting results of operations — General market conditions”. Continuing volatility in the financial markets or a protracted economic downturn in the Netherlands or Rabobank Group’s other major markets could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that a bank will suffer economic losses because a counterparty cannot fulfil its financial or other contractual obligations arising from a credit contract. A “credit” is each legal relationship on the basis of which Rabobank, in its role as financial services provider, can or will obtain a claim on a debtor by providing a product. In addition to loans and facilities (with or without commitment), credit as a generic term also includes, among other things, guarantees, letters of credit and derivatives. A further economic downturn or worsening of the European sovereign debt crisis may result in an increase in credit risk and, consequently, loan losses that are above Rabobank Group’s long-term average, which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

Country risk

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

Unpredictable and unexpected events which increase transfer risk and/or collective debtor risk could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

Interest rate and inflation risk

Interest rate risk is the risk, outside the trading environment, of deviations in net 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 Rabobank Group’s liabilities, such as savings, can be adjusted immediately. This does not apply to the majority of Rabobank Group’s assets, such as mortgages, which have longer interest rate fixation periods. Sudden and substantial changes in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations. Inflation and expected inflation can influence interest rates. An increase in inflation may: (i) decrease the value of certain fixed income instruments which Rabobank Group holds; (ii) result in surrenders of certain savings products with fixed rates below market rates by banking customers of Rabobank Group; (iii) require Rabobank Group to pay higher interest rates on the securities that it issues; and (iv) cause a general decline in financial markets.

Funding and liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that 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 Rabobank Group’s cash resources or by selling or pledging assets or by borrowing funds from third parties. Important factors in preventing this are preserving the trust of customers for retail funding and maintaining access to financial markets for wholesale funding. If either of these was seriously threatened, this could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

Market risk

The value of Rabobank Group’s trading portfolio is affected by changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equities, currencies, certain commodities and derivatives. Any future worsening of the situation in the financial markets could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

Currency risk

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

Operational risk

As a risk type, operational risk has acquired its own distinct position in the banking world. It is defined within Rabobank as "the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or by external events". Rabobank Group operates within the frameworks of the Basel II Advanced Measurement Approach as regards measuring and managing operational risk, including holding capital for this risk. Events of recent decades in modern international banking have shown that operational risks can lead to substantial losses. Examples of operational risk incidents are highly diverse: fraud, claims relating to inadequate products, inadequate documentation, losses due to poor occupational health and safety conditions, errors in transaction processing, non-compliance with the law and system failures. The occurrence of any such incidents could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's reputation and results of operations.

Legal risk

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

Tax risk

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

Systemic risk

Rabobank Group could be negatively affected by the weakness and/or the perceived weakness of other financial institutions, which could result in significant systemic liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other financial institutions and counterparties. Financial services institutions that deal with each other are interrelated as a result of trading, investment, clearing, counterparty and other relationships. This risk is

sometimes referred to as “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with whom Rabobank Group interacts on a daily basis. Concerns about the creditworthiness of sovereigns and financial institutions in Europe and the United States remain. The large sovereign debts and/or fiscal deficits of a number of European countries and the United States go hand in hand with concerns regarding the financial condition of financial institutions. Any of the above-mentioned consequences of systemic risk could have an adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s ability to raise new funding and its results of operations.

Effect of governmental policy and regulation

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

As of 1 October 2012, the Dutch government introduced a bank tax for all entities that are authorised to conduct banking activities in the Netherlands. The tax is based on the amount of the total liabilities on the balance sheet of the relevant bank as at the end of such bank’s preceding financial year, with exemptions for equity, deposits that are covered by a guarantee scheme and for certain liabilities relating to insurance business. The levy on short-term funding liabilities is twice as high as the levy on long-term funding liabilities. In 2013, Rabobank Group paid €197 million of the €600 million bank tax.

On 1 February 2013, the Dutch state nationalised the Dutch banking and insurance group SNS Reaal. To finance this operation, a special, one-off resolution levy of €1 billion will be imposed on banks based in the Netherlands. Rabobank’s share of the resolution levy will be approximately €320 million and will have an adverse effect on Rabobank’s results of operations in 2014. If further financial institutions are bailed out, additional taxes or levies could be imposed, which may have a material adverse effect on Rabobank’s results of operations.

Moreover, in 2015, a new way of financing the Dutch deposit guarantee scheme (the “**Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme**”), a pre-funded system that protects bank depositors from losses caused by a bank’s inability to pay its debts when due, will come into force. The target level of the scheme will be 1 per cent. of total guaranteed deposits in the Netherlands, or €4 billion. Each bank will be required to pay a base premium of 0.0167 per cent. per quarter of its total guaranteed deposits in the Netherlands. A risk add-on may be charged depending on the risk-weighting of the bank. The Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme was originally planned to be introduced in 2012, however, the introduction of the new financing method was postponed to 1 July 2015. Furthermore the Single Resolution Mechanism (see the risk factor entitled “*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*”) and other new European rules on deposit guarantee schemes will both have an impact on Rabobank in the years to come. All these factors may have material adverse effects on Rabobank Group’s results of operations.

In February 2013, the European Commission issued a proposal for a financial transactions tax. The financial transactions tax would be levied on transactions involving certain financial instruments by financial institutions with an established link to one of the 11 participating member states. These participating member states are Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. The financial transactions tax would be assessed on a transaction either if one of the parties is established in one of the 11 participating member states or if the transaction involves financial instruments issued in one of the 11 participating member states. If the proposal is implemented, Rabobank Group may be required to pay the financial transactions tax on certain transactions in financial instruments. The proposal requires further approval by the European Council, and will require consultation with other European Union institutions before it may be implemented by the participating member states. Currently the proposal is still under discussion, given broad opposition in a number of countries as well as outstanding legal issues. The Dutch Parliament has not adopted the proposal, but may do so in the future. The financial transactions tax, if implemented, may have a material adverse effect on Rabobank's results of operations.

As of 1 July 2013, a personal mortgage loan may not be higher than €290,000 to be eligible for being secured by the Dutch Homeownership Guarantee Fund (*Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen* or "**WEW**"), an institution that was founded by the Dutch government in 1993, through the National Mortgage Guarantee Scheme (*Nationale Hypotheek Garantie* or "**NHG**"). As of 1 July 2014, this maximum will be reduced to €265,000.

In 2013, the tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments for Dutch homeowners has been restricted. As of 1 January 2013, interest payments on new mortgage loans can only be deducted if the loan amortises within 30 years on a linear or annuity basis. Moreover, the maximum permissible amount of a residential mortgage has been reduced from 106 per cent. to 105 per cent. of the value of the property. This maximum will be further reduced (by 1 percentage point each year) to 100 per cent. in 2018. In addition to these changes, further restrictions on tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments entered into force as of 1 January 2014. The tax rate against which the mortgage interest payments may be deducted will be gradually reduced as of 1 January 2014. For taxpayers previously deducting mortgage interest at the highest income tax rate (52 per cent.), the interest deductibility will decrease annually at a rate of 0.5 percentage points, from 52 per cent. to 38 per cent. Changes in governmental policy or regulation with respect to the Dutch housing market could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

On 21 July 2010, the United States enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**"), which provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that extend to almost every area of U.S. financial regulation. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act requires detailed rulemaking by different U.S. regulators, including the Department of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "**Federal Reserve**"), the SEC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "**FDIC**"), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "**OCC**"), the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") and the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the "**FSOC**"). While many of the implementing rules have been finalised, significant uncertainty remains about the implementation, timing and impact of many of such rules.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides for new or enhanced regulations regarding, among other things: (i) systemic risk oversight, (ii) bank capital and prudential standards, (iii) the resolution of failing systemically significant financial institutions, (iv) OTC derivatives, (v) the ability of banking entities to engage in proprietary trading activities and invest in hedge funds and private equity (the so-called "Volcker Rule") and (vi) consumer and investor protection. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and related final regulations is expected to take several years and could result in significant costs and potential limitations on Rabobank Group's businesses and may have material adverse effects on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

On 10 December 2013, the five U.S. federal financial regulatory agencies adopted final regulations to implement the Volcker Rule. The regulations will impose significant limitations and costs across all of Rabobank Group's subsidiaries and affiliates. While the regulations contain a number of exceptions that will permit Rabobank Group to maintain certain of its trading and fund businesses and operations, particularly those outside of the United States, aspects of those business may have to be modified to comply with the Volcker Rule. Further, Rabobank Group will be required to spend significant resources to develop a Volcker Rule compliance program mandated by the final regulations. Rabobank Group must conform its activities to the Volcker Rule and implement the compliance program by July 2015.

The Federal Reserve has also issued a final rule on 18 February 2014 imposing "enhanced prudential standards" with respect to foreign banking organizations ("FBOs") such as Rabobank Group. The rule will impose, among other things, new liquidity, stress testing, risk management and reporting requirements on Rabobank Group's U.S. operations, which could result in significant costs to the Group. The final rule becomes effective with respect to Rabobank Group on 1 July 2016.

The Federal Reserve did not finalise (but continues to consider) requirements relating to single counterparty credit limits and an "early remediation" framework under which the Federal Reserve would implement prescribed restrictions and penalties against an FBO and its U.S. operations and certain of its officers and directors, if the FBO and/or its U.S. operations do not meet certain requirements, and would authorise the termination of U.S. operations under certain circumstances.

In the United Kingdom, the Banking Reform Act 2013 received Royal Assent on 18 December 2013. It is a key part of the UK Government's plan to create a banking system that supports the economy, consumers and small businesses. It implements the recommendations of the Independent Commission on Banking, set up by the Government in 2010 to consider structural reform of the UK banking sector. Measures contained in the Banking Reform Act include the structural separation of the retail banking activities of banks in the United Kingdom from wholesale banking and investment banking activities by the use of a "ring fence". A similar recommendation was made at EU level in the final report (the "**Liikanen Report**"), published on 2 October 2012, of the High-level Expert Group on reforming the structure of the EU banking sector under the chair of Mr. Erkki Liikanen. In November 2012, the Dutch government established a committee, the *Commissie Structuur Nederlandse banken*, chaired by Mr. Herman Wijffels, to investigate the applicability of the Liikanen Report to the Dutch banking sector and the manner in which a defaulting bank might be split up and resolved. The committee delivered its final report on 28 June 2013. The Dutch Parliament still has to decide on how to implement the recommendations included in the Wijffels-report. Adopting the full recommendations in the Wijffels report could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

The impact of future regulatory requirements, including the Basel III Reforms (as defined below), the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (as defined below), sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**" and such sections of the Code and the regulations thereunder being commonly referred to as "**FATCA**"), the framework recovery plan, the Volcker Rule, the Banking Reform Act and the Dodd-Frank Act will have far-reaching implications and require implementation of new business processes and models. Compliance with the rules and regulations places ever greater demands on the Rabobank Group's management, employees and information technology.

Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements

Rabobank Group is subject to the risk, inherent in all regulated financial businesses, of having insufficient capital resources to meet the minimum regulatory capital requirements. Capital requirements will increase if economic conditions or negative trends in the financial markets worsen. Any failure of Rabobank Group to maintain its minimum regulatory capital ratios could result in administrative actions or sanctions, which, in

turn, may have a material adverse impact on Rabobank Group's results of operations. A shortage of available capital may restrict Rabobank Group's opportunities for expansion.

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

The Basel III Reforms are being implemented in the European Economic Area (the "**EEA**") through the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the "**CRR**") and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the "**CRD IV Directive**", and together with the CRR, "**CRD IV**"), which were adopted in June 2013. The CRR entered into force on 1 January 2014 and the CRD IV Directive is anticipated to be implemented in the Netherlands in 2014 by amendments to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, although particular requirements will be phased in over a period of time, to be fully effective by 2019. The European Banking Authority (the "**EBA**") will propose detailed rules through binding technical standards during the period 2014 to 2016 for many areas including, *inter alia*, liquidity requirements and certain aspects of capital requirements.

It is possible that the Dutch Central Bank and/or the EBA may implement the Basel III Reforms and CRD IV in a manner that is different from that which is currently envisaged, or may impose additional capital and liquidity requirements on Dutch banks.

Currently, only Rabobank N.A. is subject to U.S. capital adequacy standards. However, under section 171 of the Dodd-Frank Act (the "**Collins Amendment**") the Rabobank Group's U.S. intermediate holding company, which holds Rabobank N.A. and many of the Group's U.S. non-bank subsidiaries, will become subject to U.S. capital adequacy standards from 21 July 2015. Among other things, the Collins Amendment imposes the leverage and risk-based standards currently applicable to U.S. insured depository institutions on U.S. bank holding companies, including U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organisations. Those standards will require Rabobank Group to maintain capital at the level of its U.S. intermediate holding company rather than relying on capital maintained at Rabobank Group's top-level parent company. This could prevent Rabobank Group from deploying that capital in accordance with its subsidiaries' business needs, which could increase the costs of the Group's operations and may result in capital deficiencies elsewhere in Rabobank Group.

If the regulatory capital requirements, liquidity restrictions or ratios applied to Rabobank Group are increased in the future, any failure of Rabobank Group to maintain such increased capital and liquidity ratios could result in administrative actions or sanctions, which may have an adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

For further information regarding the Basel III Reforms and CRD IV, including their implementation in the Netherlands, please see the section entitled "Regulation of Rabobank Group".

Credit ratings

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

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

Competition

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

Geopolitical developments

Concerns about geopolitical developments (such as tensions surrounding North Korea and Iran's nuclear programme), social unrest (such as the continuing turmoil in Ukraine and Syria), oil prices and natural disasters, among other things, can affect the global financial markets. Since the beginning of the 21st century, accounting and corporate governance scandals and financial crises have significantly undermined investor confidence from time to time. The occurrence of any such developments and events could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

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

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

Key employees

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

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

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 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 where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential Investor's Currency (as defined in "*Risks related to the market generally — Exchange rate risks and exchange controls*");
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant 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.

The Notes are subordinated obligations

The Issuer's obligation to make payments under the Notes are subordinated. In particular, the Issuer's obligations under the Notes rank:

- (i) subordinated and junior only to present or future unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer;
- (ii) *pari passu* with Parity Securities any other present or future indebtedness of the Issuer which ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise *pari passu* with the Notes; and
- (iii) senior to any other present or future obligation of the Issuer which constitutes or is eligible to constitute Tier 1 Capital or which otherwise ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise, subordinate or junior to the Notes.

By virtue of this subordination, payments to the Holders will, in the case of the bankruptcy or dissolution as a result of the insolvency of the Issuer or in the event of a Moratorium, only be made after all payment obligations of the Issuer ranking senior to Notes and Coupons have been satisfied in full. In addition, any right of set-off by the Holder or Couponholder in respect of any amount owed to such Holder or Couponholder by the Issuer under or in connection with such Note or Coupon shall be excluded and each Holder or Couponholder shall, by virtue of being the Holder or a Couponholder, as the case may be, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off. See also the risk factor entitled "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*" and "*Statutory loss absorption*".

No limitation on issuing pari passu and senior securities; subordination

The Notes do not limit the Issuer's ability or the ability of any entity in the Rabobank Group to incur additional indebtedness, including indebtedness that ranks senior in priority of payment to the Notes.

The issue of any such securities may reduce the amount recoverable by Holders on a winding-up of the Issuer. Accordingly, in the winding-up of the Issuer and after payment of the claims of senior creditors and of depositors, there may not be a sufficient amount to satisfy the amounts owing to the Holders.

The ability to transfer the Notes may be limited by the absence of an active trading market, and there is no assurance that any active trading market will develop for the Notes

The Notes are a new issue of securities for which there is no established public market.

The Joint Lead Managers have advised Rabobank that they may make a market in the Notes, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations; however, the Joint Lead Managers are not obligated to make a market in the Notes, and they may discontinue their market-making activities at any time without notice. Therefore, Rabobank cannot assure investors that an active market for the notes will develop or, if developed, that it will continue. In addition, subsequent to their initial issuance, the Notes may trade at a discount from their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar Notes, Rabobank's performance and other factors.

Redemption at maturity

The Notes mature on 23 May 2029. Holders have no ability to require the Issuer to redeem their Notes unless an Event of Default occurs. The Events of Default, and Holders' rights following an Event of Default, are set out in Condition 7.

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

At any time upon the occurrence of a Tax Law Change or a Capital Event, the Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer at their principal amount, as more particularly described in the Conditions. Such an optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of the Notes. 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.

Statutory loss absorption

In June 2012, the European Commission proposed a new directive providing for the establishment of an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the “**Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive**” or the “**BRRD**”). A draft of the BRRD was accepted by the European Parliament in April 2014 and adopted by the European Council on 6 May 2014. Most of its provisions will be applied by national authorities with effect from 1 January 2015. The BRRD includes proposals (to be applied by no later than 1 January 2016) to give regulators resolution powers, *inter alia*, to write down the debt (including senior debt securities) of a failing bank (or to convert such debt into capital) to strengthen its financial position and allow it to continue as a going concern, subject to appropriate restructuring measures being taken. Please see “Regulation of Rabobank Group – European Union Standards – Regulation” for more information on the BRRD.

Accordingly, it is possible that, pursuant to the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive or other resolution or recovery rules which may in the future be applicable to the Issuer, new powers may be given to the Dutch Central Bank or another relevant authority/ies (each, a “**Relevant Authority**”) which could be used in such a way as to result in the Notes absorbing losses (“**Statutory Loss Absorption**”).

Pursuant to the exercise of any Statutory Loss Absorption measures, the Notes could become subject to a determination by the Relevant Authority or the Issuer (following instructions from the Relevant Authority) that all or part of the principal amount of the Notes, including accrued but unpaid interest in respect thereof, must be written off or otherwise converted into common equity Tier 1 capital or otherwise be applied to absorb losses. Such determination shall not constitute an Event of Default and Noteholders will have no further claims in respect of any amount so written off or otherwise as a result of such Statutory Loss Absorption. Potential investors should also refer to the risk factor entitled “*Loss absorbency at the point of non-viability*” for more information on the power contemplated in the BRRD for capital instruments such as the Notes to be written-down or converted either at the point of non-viability (and independently of resolution action) or together with a resolution action.

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

Potential investors should also refer to the risk factors entitled “*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*”, “*Loss absorbency at the point of non-viability*” and “*Change of law*”.

Bank recovery and resolution regimes

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

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

In addition, on 10 July 2013, the European Commission proposed a regulation (the “**SRM Regulation**”) establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in a framework of a single resolution mechanism and a single bank resolution fund (the “**Single Resolution Mechanism**” or “**SRM**”). Political agreement on the text of the SRM Regulation was reached by the European Council and the European Parliament on 20 March 2014, and on 15 April 2014, the European Parliament voted in a plenary session to adopt the SRM Regulation. It is expected that the final text of the SRM Regulation will be adopted by the European Council by September 2014. The SRM proposes to establish a single resolution authority (consisting of representatives from the European Central Bank (the “**ECB**”), the European Commission and the relevant national authorities) that will manage the failing of any bank in the Euro area and in other EU member states participating in the European Banking Union (as defined herein). On the basis of the current proposal for the SRM, the single resolution authority is granted the same resolution tools as those set out in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, including a bail-in tool.

It is possible that under the SMFI, the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, the Single Resolution Mechanism or any other future similar proposals, any new resolution powers given to the Dutch Central Bank or another relevant authority could be used in such a way as to result in capital instruments of the Issuer, such as the Notes, absorbing losses or otherwise affecting the rights of Noteholders either in the course of any resolution of the Issuer or, party thereto, at the point of non-viability.

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

In addition, potential investors should refer to the risk factors entitled “*Statutory loss absorption*” and “*Change of law*”.

Loss absorbency at the point of non-viability

The Basel III Reforms provide that instruments, such as the Notes, which do not contain any contractual terms providing for their writing off or conversion into common equity tier 1 instruments at the point of non-viability (as described below), will, subject to implementation of the Basel III Reforms and to applicable transitional provisions, cease to be eligible to count in full as Tier 2 Capital unless, among other things, the jurisdiction of the relevant bank has in place laws that (i) require such instruments to be written down at the point of non-viability, or (ii) otherwise require such instruments fully to absorb losses before tax payers are exposed to loss.

Accordingly, the proposed Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive contemplates that resolution authorities may require the permanent write down in full of capital instruments, such as the Notes, or the conversion of them into common equity tier 1 instruments at the point of non-viability and, if necessary, before any other resolution action is taken (the “**BRRD Loss Absorption Requirement**”).

For the purposes of the BRRD Loss Absorption Requirement, the point of non-viability is the point at which, *inter alia*, the relevant authority determines that the institution meets the conditions for resolution or will no longer be viable (on a standalone or group basis) unless the relevant capital instruments are written down or converted to equity or extraordinary public financial support is required by the institution. The determination that an institution is no longer viable may depend on a number of factors which may be outside that institution’s control.

In addition, on 10 July 2013, the European Commission announced that it has adapted its temporary state aid rules for assessing public support to financial institutions during the crisis (the “**Revised State Aid Guidelines**”). The Revised State Aid Guidelines provide for strengthened burden-sharing requirements, which require banks with capital needs to obtain shareholders’ and subordinated debt holders’ contribution before resorting to public recapitalisations or asset protection measures. The European Commission have applied the principles set out in the new rules from 1 August 2013. In these guidelines, the European Commission has made it clear that any burden sharing imposed on subordinated debt holders will be made in line with principles and rules set out in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive.

The operation of any such future legislation or guidelines, whether implemented through the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, CRD IV or otherwise, may have an adverse effect on the position of Holders. See also the risk factors entitled “*Statutory loss absorption*”, “*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*” and “*Change of law*”.

Modification and waiver

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

The Agency Agreement 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 and the Fiscal Agent may mutually deem necessary or desirable and which does not adversely affect the interests of the Holders or the Couponholders, to all of which each Holder and Couponholder shall, by acceptance thereof, consent.

Risks related to the market generally

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

The secondary market generally

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

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in pounds sterling. 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 pounds sterling. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of pounds sterling 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 pounds sterling 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 pounds sterling. Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal at all.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

The Notes are expected to be assigned on issue a rating of A2 by Moody's Investors Service Limited, A by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited and A+ by Fitch Ratings Ltd. There can be no assurance that the methodology of the ratings agencies will not evolve or that any ratings once given will not be suspended, reduced or withdrawn at any time by the assigning rating agency.

The credit rating(s) of the Notes from time to time may not be reliable and changes to the credit ratings could affect the value of the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. In addition, any reduction in the credit ratings of the Notes or deterioration in the capital market's perception of Rabobank's financial resilience following any such downgrade, could adversely affect the trading price 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 advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the “**Savings Directive**”), EU Member States are to provide to the tax authorities of other EU Member States details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person established within its jurisdiction to (or for the benefit of) an individual resident, or certain other types of entity established, in that other EU Member State, except that Austria and Luxembourg will instead impose a withholding system for a transitional period (subject to a procedure whereby, on meeting certain conditions, the beneficial owner of the interest or other income may request that no tax be withheld) unless during such period they elect otherwise. The Luxembourg government has announced its intention to elect out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information. The European Commission has proposed certain amendments to the Savings Directive, which may, if implemented, amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

The European Council has adopted a Directive (the “**Amending Directive**”) amending the Savings Directive, which will, when implemented, *inter alia*, broaden (i) the scope of the information reporting or withholding requirements to include payments to (or for the benefit of) an entity or legal arrangement having its place of effective management in an EU Member State and not being subject to effective taxation, (ii) the circumstances in which an economic operator, entity or legal arrangement may be required to report information or withhold tax, (iii) the types of payment to which the Savings Directive applies and (iv) the circumstances in which an individual resident in an EU Member State is to be treated as the beneficial owner of such payments. The Amending Directive requires EU Member States to adopt national legislation necessary to comply with it by 1 January 2016, which legislation must apply from 1 January 2017.

A number of third countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures to the Savings Directive.

If a payment were to be made or collected through an EU 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 pursuant to the Savings Directive or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive, neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent (as defined in the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”) 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. Furthermore, once the Amending Directive is implemented and takes effect in EU Member States, such withholding may occur in a wider range of circumstances than at present, as explained above. The Issuer is required to maintain a Paying Agent with a specified office in an EU Member State that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the Savings Directive or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26-27 November 2000 on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive, which may mitigate an element of this risk if the Noteholder or Couponholder is able to arrange for payment through such a Paying Agent. However, investors should choose their custodians and intermediaries with care, and provide each custodian and intermediary with any information that may be necessary to enable such persons to make payments free from withholding and in compliance with the Savings Directive.

Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

Integral multiples of less than £100,000

The Notes are denominated in amounts of £100,000 and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof up to and including £199,000. In the event that definitive Notes are required to be issued, a Holder who holds a principal amount which is less than £100,000 in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that his holding amounts to at least £100,000 before he may receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding. Except in circumstances set out in the relevant Global Note, investors will not be entitled to receive definitive Notes.

Change of law

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

U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding

Whilst the Notes are in global form and held within Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the “*ICSDs*”), in all but the most remote circumstances, it is not expected that FATCA (as defined in “*Taxation – FATCA withholding*”) will affect the amount of any payment received by the ICSDs (see “*FATCA withholding*” below). However, FATCA may affect payments made to custodians or intermediaries in the subsequent payment chain leading to the ultimate investor if any such custodian or intermediary generally is unable to receive payments free of FATCA withholding. It also may affect payments to any ultimate investor that is a financial institution that is not entitled to receive payments free of withholding under FATCA, or an ultimate investor that fails to provide its broker (or other custodian or intermediary from which it receives payment) with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for the payments to be made free of FATCA withholding. Investors should choose the custodians or intermediaries with care (to ensure each is compliant with FATCA or other laws or agreements related to FATCA, including any legislation implementing intergovernmental agreements relating to FATCA, if applicable), provide each custodian or intermediary with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for such custodian or intermediary to make a payment free of FATCA withholding. Investors should consult their own tax adviser to obtain a more detailed explanation of FATCA and how FATCA may affect them. The Issuer’s obligations under the Notes are discharged once it has paid the Common Depositary or Common Safekeeper for the ICSDs (as bearer, or registered holder, of the Notes) and the Issuer has therefore no responsibility for any amount thereafter transmitted through hands of the ICSDs and custodians or intermediaries.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Responsibility Statement

This Prospectus comprises a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and the Dutch securities laws. Rabobank Nederland, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, confirms that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this Prospectus with respect to the Group and the Notes or otherwise is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. Rabobank Nederland accepts responsibility accordingly.

Documents incorporated by reference

This Prospectus is to be read and construed in conjunction with the following documents which have been previously published or are published simultaneously with this Prospectus and that have been approved by the AFM or filed with it:

- (a) the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2011, 2012 and 2013 (in each case, together with the independent auditor's reports thereon and explanatory notes thereto); and
- (b) the audited unconsolidated financial statements of Rabobank Nederland for the years ended 31 December 2011, 2012 and 2013 (in each case, together with the independent auditor's reports thereon and explanatory notes thereto).

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

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

The contents of websites referenced in this Prospectus do not form any part of this Prospectus.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Prospectus includes forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Prospectus, including, without limitation, those regarding the Issuer's financial position, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to the Issuer's products), are forward-looking statements.

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

Important factors that could cause the Rabobank Group's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, changes or downturns in the Dutch economy or the economies in other countries in which the Rabobank Group conducts business, the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and the impact of future regulatory requirements.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Prospectus. Other than as required by law or the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange, the Issuer expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Issuer's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. The foregoing paragraph applies to those forward-looking statements which are both set out in this Prospectus and which are incorporated by reference herein — see "*Important Information — Documents incorporated by reference*".

OVERVIEW

The Overview below describes the principal terms of the Notes. The section of this Prospectus entitled “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” contains a more detailed description of the Notes. Capitalised terms used but not defined in this Overview shall bear the respective meanings ascribed to them in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.

Issuer of the Notes	Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland)
Joint Lead Managers	Citigroup Global Markets Limited Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International) HSBC Bank plc Nomura International plc
Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch
Listing Agent	Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International)
Issue Size	GBP 1,000,000,000
Maturity Date	23 May 2029
Issue Date	23 May 2014
Interest	The Notes will bear interest at an interest rate of 4.625 per cent. per annum, from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date, payable annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, as more fully described under Condition 4.
Interest Payment Dates	Interest will be payable on 23 May in each year (each, an “ Interest Payment Date ”), commencing on 23 May 2015.
Ranking	The payment obligations under the Notes and the Coupons constitute direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank <i>pari passu</i> and without any preference among themselves. Subject to exceptions provided by mandatory applicable law, in the case of (a) the bankruptcy of the Issuer; (b) a Moratorium; or (c) dissolution (<i>ontbinding</i>) as a result of the insolvency of the Issuer, the payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Coupons shall rank: (i) subordinated and junior only to present or future unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer; (ii) <i>pari passu</i> with Parity Securities and any other present or future indebtedness of the Issuer which ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise <i>pari passu</i> with the Notes; and (iii) senior to any other present or future obligation of the Issuer which constitutes or is eligible to constitute Tier 1 Capital or which otherwise ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise, subordinate or junior to the Notes. By virtue of such subordination, payments to Holders and Couponholders will, in the case of the bankruptcy or dissolution as a

result of the insolvency of the Issuer or in the event of a Moratorium, only be made after all payment obligations of the Issuer ranking senior to the Notes and Coupons have been satisfied in full.

Redemption for Taxation Reasons	If as a result of a Tax Law Change: (i) there is more than an insubstantial risk that the Issuer will be required to pay Additional Amounts with respect to payments on the Notes; or (ii) interest payable on the Notes when paid would not be deductible by the Issuer for Netherlands corporate income tax liability purposes, then the Issuer may at any time redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at their principal amount together with any accrued and unpaid Interest on the relevant date fixed for redemption as more particularly set out in Condition 5(c).
Redemption for Regulatory Reasons	If a Capital Event has occurred and is continuing, then the Issuer may, at any time redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at their principal amount together with any accrued and unpaid Interest, on the relevant date fixed for redemption, as more particularly set out in Condition 5(d).
Withholding Tax and Additional Amounts	Notwithstanding Condition 5(c), the Issuer will pay such Additional Amounts as may be necessary in order that the net payment received by each Holder in respect of the Notes, after withholding for any taxes imposed by tax authorities in the Netherlands upon payments made by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Notes, will equal the amount which would have been received in the absence of any such withholding taxes, subject to customary exceptions, as more particularly set out in Condition 8.
Listing	Application has been made to list the Notes on NYSE Euronext in Amsterdam, a regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. It is expected that admission to listing will become effective and dealings are expected to commence on 23 May 2014.
Governing Law	The Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of the Netherlands.
Form	Bearer. The Notes will initially be represented by a Temporary Global Note, without interest coupons, which will be deposited with a common depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The Temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for interests in a permanent global Note, without interest coupons, on or after 3 July 2014, upon certification as to non-US beneficial ownership.
Denomination	GBP100,000 and integral multiples of GBP1,000 in excess thereof, up to and including GBP199,000.
Clearing and Settlement	The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the facilities of each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Rating	The Notes are expected to be assigned on issue a rating of A2 by Moody's Investors Service Limited, A by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited and A+ by Fitch Ratings Ltd. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.
Security Codes	ISIN: XS1069886841 Common Code: 106988684
Selling Restrictions	The United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Switzerland, France, the Republic of Italy and Israel. The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and, subject to certain exceptions, may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act). The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S. For a description of these and certain further restrictions on offers, sales and transfers of the Notes and distribution of this Prospectus, see " <i>Subscription and Sale</i> ".

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The issue of the Notes was authorised by a resolution of the Executive Board passed on 19 May 2014 and a resolution of the Supervisory Board passed on 19 May 2014. The Agency Agreement which will be entered into in respect of the Notes will be available for inspection during usual business hours at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents. The Agency Agreement includes the form of the Notes and the Coupons. The Holders and the Couponholders (whether or not the Coupons held are attached to the relevant Notes) are deemed to have notice of all the provisions of the Agency Agreement applicable to them.

1 Definitions

In these Conditions:

“**Additional Amounts**” means such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by the Holders or the Couponholders, after the relevant withholding or deduction of any Relevant Tax, will equal the amount which would have been received in respect of the Notes or the Coupons in the absence of such withholding or deduction;

“**Administrative Action**” means any judicial decision, official administrative pronouncement, published or private ruling, regulatory procedure, notice or announcement (including any notice or announcement of intent to adopt such procedures or regulations) affecting taxation;

“**Agency Agreement**” means the fiscal agency agreement dated 23 May 2014 entered into between the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agents;

“**Authorised Signatories**” means any two of the members of the Executive Board;

“**Business Day**” means a day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, on which registered banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London;

“**Calculation Amount**” means £1,000 in principal amount of each Note;

A “**Capital Event**” is deemed to have occurred if the Issuer is notified in writing by the Competent Authority to the effect that, as a result only of any amendment to, or change in, the Solvency Rules the whole of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes is fully excluded from Tier 2 Capital and in any such case the relevant amendment or change is one which the Competent Authority is satisfied was not reasonably foreseeable as at the Issue Date. For the avoidance of doubt, there shall be no Capital Event if all or part of the Notes are eligible by their terms to be included in Tier 2 Capital by reason of any transitional or grandfathering provisions under CRD IV;

“**Competent Authority**” means De Nederlandsche Bank N.V., and/or such other authority or authorities having relevant supervisory authority with respect to the Rabobank Group;

“**Conditions**” means these terms and conditions of the Notes, as they may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions hereof;

“**Coupon**” means an interest coupon in respect of a Note;

“**Couponholders**” means the holder of a Coupon;

“**CRD IV**” means, taken together, (i) the CRD IV Directive, (ii) the CRD IV Regulation and (iii) the Future Capital Instruments Regulations;

“**CRD IV Directive**” means the Directive (2013/36/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Directive 2002/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the

supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate;

“**CRD IV Regulation**” means the Regulation (EU No. 575/2013) of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms;

“**Day-count Fraction**” means (i) in respect of an Interest amount payable on a scheduled Interest Payment Date, one; and (ii) in respect of an Interest amount payable other than on a scheduled Interest Payment Date, the number of days in the relevant period from and including the date from which interest begins to accrue to but excluding the date on which it falls due, divided by the number of days in the Interest Period in which the relevant period falls (including the first such day but excluding the last);

“**Euronext Amsterdam**” means NYSE Euronext in Amsterdam, a regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V.;

“**Event of Default**” means 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 Holders) or a declaration in respect of the Issuer is made under article 3:163(1)(b) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (Wet op het financieel toezicht), as modified or re-enacted from time to time which qualifies as a winding-up of the business of the Issuer (*liquidatie van het bedrijf van de kredietinstelling*);

“**Extraordinary Resolution**” means a resolution passed at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with the Agency Agreement by a majority of at least 75 per cent. of the votes cast;

“**Fiscal Agent**” means Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch in its capacity as fiscal agent, which expression shall include any successor thereto;

“**Future Capital Instruments Regulations**” means any regulatory capital rules implementing the CRD IV Regulation or the CRD IV Directive which may from time to time be introduced after the Issue Date including, but not limited to, delegated or implementing acts (regulatory technical standards) adopted by the European Commission, national laws and regulations, and regulations and guidelines issued by the Competent Authority, the European Banking Authority or other relevant authority, which are applicable to the Issuer (on a solo or consolidated basis) and which lay down the requirements to be fulfilled by financial instruments for their inclusion in the regulatory capital of the Issuer (on a solo or consolidated basis) to the extent required by (i) the CRD IV Regulation or (ii) the CRD IV Directive;

“**Holder**” means the holder of a Note, from time to time;

“**Interest**” means interest in respect of the Notes including, as the case may be, any applicable Additional Amounts thereon;

“**Interest Payment Date**” means 23 May of each year commencing 23 May 2015;

“**Interest Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the Issue Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date;

“**Interest Rate**” means 4.625 per cent. per annum;

“**Issue Date**” means 23 May 2014, being the date of the initial issue of the Notes;

“**Issuer**” means Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank Nederland);

“**Local Rabobank**” means any of the Issuer’s local member banks;

“**Moratorium**” means a situation in which an “emergency regulation” (*noodregeling*) as contemplated in Chapter 3.5.5.1 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*), as modified or re-enacted from time to time, is applicable to the Issuer;

“**Notes**” means the £1,000,000,000 4.625 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2029, which expression shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include any further instruments issued pursuant to Condition 13 and forming a single series with the Notes;

“**Parity Securities**” means the Issuer’s EUR1,000,000,000 5.875 per cent. Subordinated Notes 2009 due 20 May 2019 (ISIN: XS0429484891), EUR1,000,000,000 3.75 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 9 November 2020 (ISIN: XS0557252417), GBP500,000,000 5.25 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2027 (ISIN: XS0827563452), EUR1,000,000,000 4.125 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2022 (ISIN: XS0826634874), USD1,500,000,000 3.95 per cent Subordinated Notes due 2022 (ISIN: US21685WDF14), EUR1,000,000,000 3.875 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2023 (ISIN: XS0954910146), USD1,750,000,000 4.625 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2023 (ISIN: US21684AAA43) and USD1,250,000,000 5.750 per cent. Subordinated Notes due 2043 (ISIN: US21684AAB26);

“**Paying Agents**” means Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International) in their capacity as paying agents, which expression includes any successor and additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Notes;

“**Proceedings**” means legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with any Notes;

“**Rabobank Group**” means the Issuer together with its branches and consolidated subsidiaries and the Local Rabobanks;

“**Rating Agency**” means Moody’s Investors Service Ltd or Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. or Fitch Ratings Ltd, or their respective successors;

“**Relevant Date**” means, in respect of any payment, the date on which such payment first becomes due and payable but, if such payment is improperly withheld or refused, the date on which payment is made;

“**Relevant Tax**” means, collectively, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature, which are imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Netherlands or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax;

“**Solvency Rules**” means the solvency rules from time to time pursuant to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) (as amended or replaced from time to time) or any other rules or regulations relating to capital to which the Issuer and the Rabobank Group are subject;

“**Sterling**” or “**pounds sterling**” or “**£**” means the currency of the United Kingdom;

“**Tax Law Change**” means (i) any amendment to, or clarification of, or change (including any announced prospective change) in, the laws or treaties (or any regulations promulgated thereunder) of the Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein affecting taxation, (ii) any Administrative Action or (iii) any amendment to, clarification of, or change in the official position or the interpretation of such Administrative Action or any interpretation or pronouncement that provides for a position with respect to such Administrative Action that differs from the theretofore generally accepted position, in each case, by any legislative body, court, governmental authority or regulatory body, irrespective of the manner in which such amendment, clarification or change is made known, which amendment, clarification or change is effective, or which pronouncement or decision is announced, on or after the Issue Date and, in each case, which the Competent Authority is satisfied is material and was not reasonably foreseeable at the Issue Date;

“**Tier 1 Capital**” means, at any time, all items classified as Tier 1 Capital (as defined at such time, in the Solvency Rules) of the Rabobank Group; and

“**Tier 2 Capital**” means, at any time, all items classified as Tier 2 Capital (as defined at such time, in the Solvency Rules) of the Rabobank Group.

2 Form, Denomination and Title

(a) Form and Denomination

The Notes are serially numbered and in bearer form in the denominations of £100,000, and integral multiples of £1,000 in excess thereof, up to and including £199,000, each with Coupons attached on issue. No definitive Notes will be issued with a denomination above £199,000. Notes of one denomination may not be exchanged for Notes of any other denomination.

(b) Title

Title to the Notes and the Coupons passes by delivery. The holder of any Note or Coupon will (except as otherwise required by law) be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes (whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or any interest in it, any writing on it, or its theft or loss) and no person will be liable for so treating the Holder or Couponholder, as the case may be.

3 Status and Subordination

(a) Status

The Notes and the Coupons constitute direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The rights and claims of the Holders and Couponholders are subordinated as described in Condition 3(b).

(b) Subordination

Subject to exceptions provided by mandatory applicable law, the payment obligations under the Notes and Coupons constitute unsecured obligations of the Issuer and shall, in the case of (a) the bankruptcy of the Issuer, (b) a Moratorium or (c) dissolution (ontbinding) as a result of the insolvency of the Issuer, rank:

- (i) subordinated and junior only to present or future unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer;
- (ii) *pari passu* with Parity Securities and any other present or future indebtedness of the Issuer which ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise *pari passu* with the Notes; and
- (iii) senior to any other present or future obligation of the Issuer which constitutes or is eligible to constitute Tier 1 Capital or which otherwise ranks by or under its own terms or otherwise, subordinate or junior to the Notes.

By virtue of such subordination, payments to the Holders and Couponholders will, in the case of the bankruptcy or dissolution as a result of the insolvency of the Issuer or in the event of a Moratorium, only be made after all payment obligations of the Issuer ranking senior to the Notes and Coupons have been satisfied in full. In addition, any right of set-off by the Holder or Couponholder in respect of any amount owed to such Holder or Couponholder by the Issuer under or in connection with such Note or Coupon shall be excluded and each Holder or Couponholder shall, by virtue of being the Holder of any Note or a Couponholder, as the case may be, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off in full.

In respect of this Condition 3, reference is made to statutory loss absorption as more fully described in the risk factors entitled “Change of law” and “Statutory loss absorption” in the prospectus relating to the Notes.

4 Interest

(a) General

The Notes bear Interest on their principal amount from (and including) the Issue Date in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 4.

Interest shall be payable on the Notes annually in arrear on each Interest Payment Date as provided in this Condition 4.

(b) Interest Rate

The Notes bear interest on their principal amount at the Interest Rate.

If any Interest Payment Date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the relevant payment will be made on the next day which is a Business Day, without adjustment, interest or further payment as a result.

(c) Interest Accrual, Calculation and Rounding

The Notes will cease to bear Interest from (and including) the date of redemption thereof pursuant to Condition 5 unless payment of all amounts due in respect of the Notes is not properly and duly made, in which event Interest shall continue to accrue, both before and after judgment, at the Interest Rate and shall be payable, as provided in these Conditions up to (but excluding) the Relevant Date.

Interest in respect of any Note shall be calculated per Calculation Amount and shall be equal to the product of the Calculation Amount, the Interest Rate and the relevant Day-count Fraction for the relevant period, rounding the resultant figure to the nearest penny (half a penny being rounded upwards).

5 Redemption and Purchase

(a) Final Redemption

Unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled, the Notes will be redeemed at their principal amount on 23 May 2029.

(b) Conditions to Redemption and Purchase

Any redemption or purchase of the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(c), (d), or (e) is subject to the Issuer (i) obtaining the prior written consent of the Competent Authority, provided that at the relevant time such consent is required to be given; and (ii) except in the case of any purchase of the Notes in accordance with Condition 5(e), giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days' notice to the Holders, the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agents, in accordance with Condition 12, which notice shall be irrevocable.

Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Condition 5, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by the Authorised Signatories stating that the relevant requirement or circumstance giving rise to the right to redeem is satisfied.

(c) Redemption Due to Taxation

If as a result of a Tax Law Change:

- (a) there is more than an insubstantial risk that the Issuer will be required to pay Additional Amounts with respect to payments on the Notes; or

- (b) Interest payable on the Notes when paid would not be deductible by the Issuer for Netherlands corporate income tax liability purposes,

then the Issuer may, subject to Condition 5(b), having delivered to the Fiscal Agent a copy of an opinion of an independent nationally recognised law firm or other tax adviser in the Netherlands experienced in such matters to the effect set out in (i) or, as applicable, (ii) above, and having given the notice required by Condition 5(b) specifying the date fixed for redemption, at any time redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at their principal amount together with any accrued and unpaid Interest on the relevant date fixed for redemption.

(d) *Redemption for Regulatory Purposes*

If a Capital Event has occurred and is continuing, then the Issuer may, subject to Condition 5(b) and having given the notice required by Condition 5(b) specifying the date fixed for redemption, at any time redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at their principal amount together with any accrued and unpaid Interest on the relevant date fixed for redemption.

(e) *Purchases*

The Issuer or any other member of the Rabobank Group may, subject to Condition 5(b)(i) and to applicable law and regulation (including CRD IV once it is in effect in the Netherlands and as then in effect), at any time purchase Notes in any manner and at any price (provided that, if they should be cancelled under Condition 5(f) below, they are purchased together with all unmatured Coupons relating to them).

(f) *Cancellation*

All Notes redeemed by the Issuer pursuant to this Condition 5, and any unmatured Coupons attached to or surrendered with them, will forthwith be cancelled. All Notes and Coupons purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer or any other member of the Rabobank Group may be held, reissued, resold or, at the option of the Issuer, surrendered to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation. Notes and Coupons so surrendered shall be cancelled forthwith and may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Notes or Coupons shall be discharged.

6 Payments

(a) *Method of Payment*

Payments of principal and Interest shall be made against presentation and surrender of the Notes or the appropriate Coupons (as the case may be) at the specified office of any Paying Agent. Such payments will be made by transfer to a pounds sterling account maintained by the payee with a bank in London.

(b) *Payments Subject to Fiscal Laws*

Without prejudice to the terms of Condition 8, all payments made in accordance with these Conditions shall be made subject to any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable in the place of payment or other laws to which the Issuer or its Agents agrees to be subject and the Issuer will not be liable for any taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by such laws, regulating directives or agreement, but without prejudice to Condition 8. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Holders in respect of such payments.

(c) *Unmatured Coupons*

Upon the due date for redemption of any Note, any unmatured Coupons relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them. Where any Note

is presented for redemption without all unmatured Coupons, redemption shall be made only against the provision of such indemnity as the Issuer may require.

(d) Payments on Business Days

A Note or Coupon may only be presented for payment on a business day in the place of presentation (and, in the case of payment by transfer to a pounds sterling account, a day which is a Business Day). Unless otherwise specified herein, if the day on which the relevant Note or Coupon may be presented for payment falls after the due date for any payment in respect of the Notes or Coupons, the Holder or Couponholder, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment. In this Condition, “**business day**” means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open in the place of the location of the specified office of the relevant Paying Agent.

7 Events of Default

If an Event of Default occurs, the Holder of any Note may by written notice to the Issuer at its specified office declare such Note to be forthwith due and payable, whereupon the principal amount of such Note together with any accrued and unpaid Interest to the date of payment shall become immediately due and payable, provided that repayment will only be effected after the Issuer has obtained the prior written consent of the Competent Authority.

8 Taxation

All payments made by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the Notes and the Coupons will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of Relevant Tax paid by or on behalf of the Issuer, unless the withholding or deduction of such Relevant Tax is required by law. In that event, the Issuer will pay, as further Interest, Additional Amounts, except that no such Additional Amounts will be payable to a Holder or Couponholder (or to a third party on the Holder’s or Couponholder’s behalf) with respect to any Notes:

- (i) if such Holder or Couponholder is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within the Netherlands in respect of the Notes or Coupons by reason of such Holder or Couponholder having some connection with the Netherlands other than by reason only of holding Notes or Coupons or the receipt of the relevant payment in respect thereof;
- (ii) if such Holder or Couponholder could lawfully avoid (but has not so avoided) such deduction or withholding by complying, or procuring that any third party complied, 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;
- (iii) where such deduction or withholding 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 the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; or
- (iv) if such Holder or Couponholder could lawfully avoid (but has not so avoided) such deduction or withholding by presenting and surrendering the relevant Note or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union.

9 Prescription

Claims for principal and Interest shall become void unless the relevant Note or Coupon is presented for payment as required by Condition 8 within a period of five years of the appropriate due date.

10 Replacement of Notes and Coupons

If any Note or Coupon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent, subject to all applicable laws and stock exchange requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Notes or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

11 Meetings of Holders, Modification and Waiver

(a) Meetings of Holders

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of Holders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Conditions. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or Holders holding not less than 10 per cent. in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. The quorum for any meeting convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution shall be two or more persons holding or representing a clear majority in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons holding or representing whatever the principal amount of the Notes held or represented, unless the business of such meeting includes consideration or proposals, *inter alia*, (i) to modify the provisions for redemption of the Notes or the dates on which Interest is payable in respect of the Notes, (ii) to reduce or cancel the principal amount of, or amounts payable on redemption of, the Notes, (iii) to reduce the Interest Rate in respect of the Notes on the Notes, (iv) to change the currency of payment of the Notes or the Coupons, (v) to modify the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Holders or (vi) to modify the provisions regarding the status or subordination of the Notes referred to in Condition 3, in which case the necessary quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed shall be binding on Noteholders (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed) and on all Couponholders.

The Agency Agreement provides that a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the Noteholders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

So long as the Notes are represented by a global note and any such global note is held on behalf of a clearing system, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely upon approval of a resolution proposed by the Issuer given by way of electronic consents communicated through the electronic communications systems of the relevant clearing system(s) in accordance with their operating rules and procedures by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding, in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

(b) Modification and Waiver

The Issuer shall only permit any modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, or any failure to comply with, the Agency Agreement, if to do so could not reasonably be expected to be prejudicial to the interests of the Holders or Couponholders.

The Agency Agreement may be amended by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, without the consent of any Paying Agent, Holder or Couponholder, for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or of curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or in any manner which the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent may mutually deem necessary or desirable and which does not adversely affect the interests of the Holders or Couponholders.

12 Notices

Notices to Holders shall be valid if published in a leading newspaper having general circulation in London (which is expected to be the Financial Times) and, for so long as the Notes are listed on Euronext Amsterdam and the rules of such exchange so require, in the Euronext Amsterdam N.V.'s Daily Official List and a daily newspaper with general circulation in the Netherlands. If any such publication is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published in another leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Europe. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication as provided above. Couponholders will be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the Holders in accordance with this Condition.

13 Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time, without the consent of the Holders or Couponholders, create and issue further instruments ranking *pari passu* in all respects (or in all respects save for the date from which interest thereon accrues and the amount of the first interest payment on such further instruments) and so that such further issue shall be consolidated and form a single series with the outstanding Notes.

14 Agents

The Fiscal Agent and Paying Agents initially appointed by the Issuer and their respective specified offices are listed below. The Fiscal Agent and Paying Agents act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Holder. The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent and to appoint additional or other agents, provided that it will at all times maintain (i) a Fiscal Agent, (ii) a Paying Agent, (iii) paying agents having specified offices in at least two major European cities (including Amsterdam) and (iv) a Paying Agent having specified office in a major city in a Member State of the European Union other than the United Kingdom that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax 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 or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced to conform to such Directive.

Notice of any such termination or appointment and of any change in the specified office of the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent will be given to the Holders in accordance with Condition 12. If the Fiscal Agent or any Paying Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such or if it fails to make a determination or calculation or otherwise fails to perform its duties under these Conditions or the Agency Agreement (as the case may be), the Issuer shall appoint an independent investment bank or financial institution registrar to act as such in its place. The Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agents may not resign their duties or be removed without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid.

15 Governing Law

The Notes and the Coupons are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of the Netherlands.

16 Jurisdiction

The competent courts of Amsterdam, the Netherlands are to have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes or the Coupons and, accordingly, any Proceedings may be brought in such courts. This submission is made for the benefit of each of the Holders and Couponholders and shall not affect the right of any of them to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

The Temporary Global Note and the Global Note contain provisions which apply to the Notes while they are in global form, some of which modify the effect of the terms and conditions of the Notes set out in this document. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions.

1. Form of Notes

The Notes will initially be represented by a Temporary Global Note without interest coupons in bearer form, which will be deposited on or about the Issue Date with Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as common depositary on behalf of interests held through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

2. Exchange

The Temporary Global Note is exchangeable in whole or in part for interests in the Global Note on or after a date which is expected to be 3 July 2014, upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Temporary Global Note.

The Global Note is exchangeable in whole but not, except as provided in the paragraph below, in part (free of charge to the holder) for Definitive Notes:

- (i) if such Notes are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or does in fact do so; or
- (ii) if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due; or
- (iii) with the consent of the Issuer.

If principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due, the Holder may, by notice to the Fiscal Agent (which may but need not be the default notice referred to in 'Default' below) require the exchange of a specified principal amount of the Global Note (which may be equal to or (provided that if the Global Note is held by or on behalf of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or the Alternative Clearing System, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or the Alternative Clearing System agree) less than the outstanding principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note) for Definitive Notes on or after the Exchange Date specified in such notice.

3. Payments

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Notes represented by the Global Note will be made against presentation for endorsement and, if no further payment falls to be made in respect of the Notes, surrender of the Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent or such other Paying Agent as shall have been notified to the Holders for such purpose.

A record of each payment made in respect of Notes represented by the Global Note will be endorsed in the appropriate schedule to such Global Note, which endorsement will be prima facie evidence that such payment has been made in respect of such Notes. Conditions 8(iv) and 14(iv) will apply to the Definitive Notes only.

4. Accountholders

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system as the holder of a Note represented by the Global Note must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or such other clearing system (as the case may be) for his share of each payment made by the Issuer to the holder of the underlying Global Note, and in relation to all other rights arising under the Global

Note, subject to and in accordance with the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or such clearing system (as the case may be). Such persons shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due on the Notes for so long as the Notes are represented by such Global Note and such obligations of the Issuer will be discharged by payment to the holder of the Global Note, as the case may be, in respect of each amount so paid.

5. Default

The Global Note provides that the Holders may cause the Global Note or a portion of it to become due and payable in the circumstances described in Condition 7 by stating in the notice to the Issuer the principal amount of Notes to which such notice relates. If principal in respect of any Note is not paid when due and payable, the holder of the Global Note may from time to time elect that direct enforcement rights under the provisions of the Global Note shall come into effect as against the Issuer, in favour of the relevant person(s) shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system as the holder(s) of such Notes represented by the Global Note. Such election shall be made by notice to the Fiscal Agent and presentation of the Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent for reduction of the principal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note to GBP zero (or to such other figure as shall be specified in the notice) by endorsement thereon and the corresponding endorsement thereon of such principal amount of Notes in respect of which such direct enforcement rights have arisen. Upon such notice being given the appropriate direct enforcement rights shall take effect.

6. Notices

So long as the Notes are represented by the Global Note and the Global Note is held on behalf of a clearing system, notices to Holders may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, except that so long as the Notes are listed on Euronext Amsterdam and rules of such exchange so require, notices to Holders will also be published on the Euronext Daily Official List.

7. Prescription

Claims against the Issuer in respect of principal and interest on redemption while the Notes are represented by the Global Note will become void unless the Global Note is presented for payment within a period of five years of the appropriate due date in the case of principal and interest.

8. Meetings

The holder of the Global Note will be treated as being two persons for the purposes of any quorum requirements of a meeting of Holders and, at any such meeting, as having one vote in respect of each GBP0.01 principal amount of Notes for which the Global Note may be exchanged.

9. Purchase and Cancellation

Cancellation of any Note required by the Conditions to be cancelled will be effected by reduction in the principal amount of the Global Note.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS OF RABOBANK GROUP

General

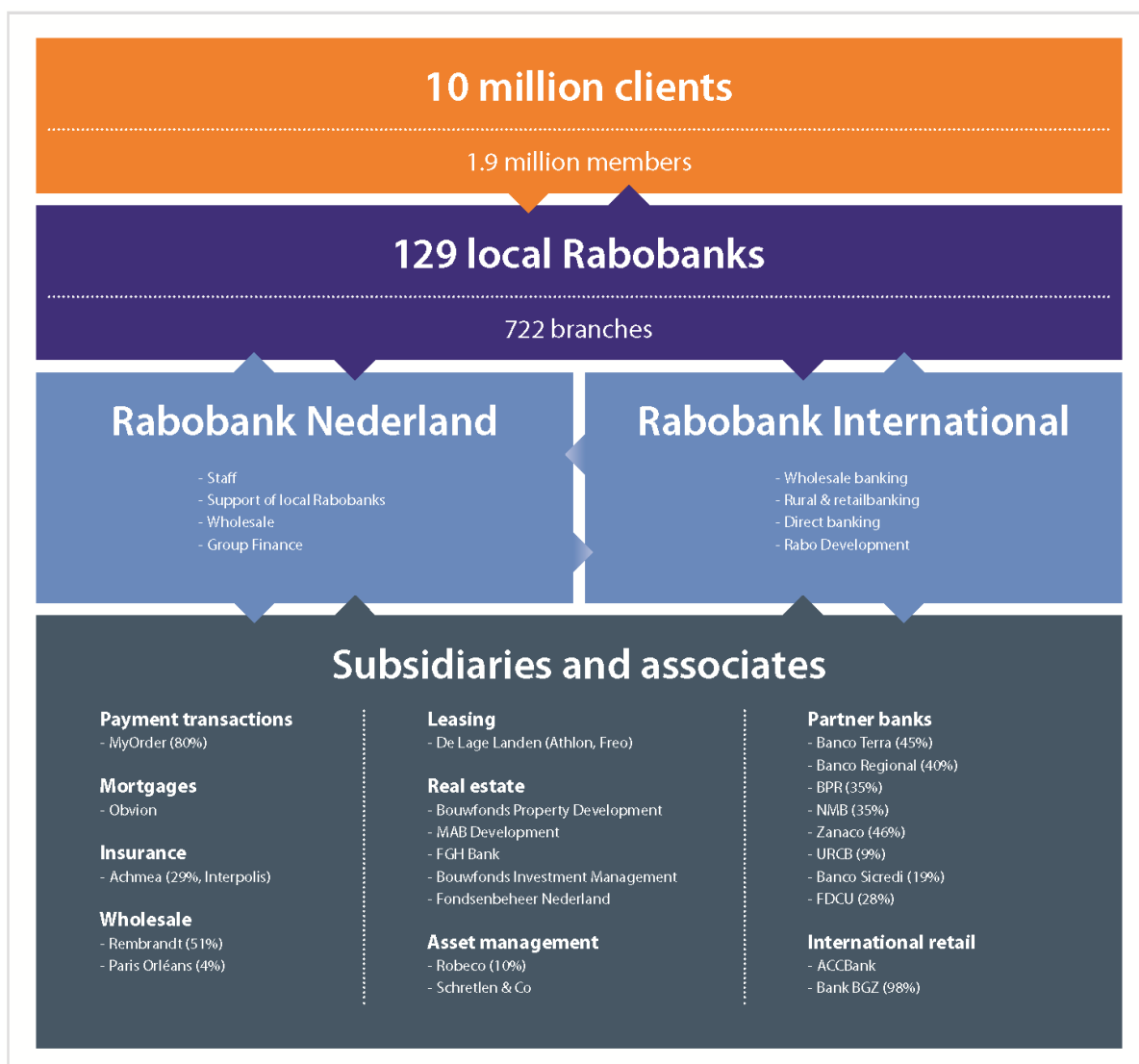
Rabobank Group is an international financial services provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. At 31 December 2013, it comprised 129 independent local Rabobanks and their central organisation Rabobank Nederland and its subsidiaries. Rabobank Group operates in 41 countries. Its operations include domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international retail banking, leasing and real estate. It serves approximately 10 million clients around the world. In the Netherlands, its focus is on maintaining the Group's position in the Dutch market and, internationally, on food and agri. Rabobank Group entities have strong inter-relationships due to Rabobank's cooperative structure.

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 722 branches and 2,524 cash-dispensing machines at 31 December 2013, the local Rabobanks form a dense banking network in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, the local Rabobanks serve approximately 7 million retail customers, and approximately 800,000 corporate clients, offering a comprehensive package of financial services.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (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 become a provider of a full range of financial products and services, both in the Netherlands and internationally. The Group provides an integrated range of financial services comprising primarily domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international retail banking, leasing, real estate and distribution of insurance products to a wide range of both individual and corporate customers.

At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had total assets of €674.1 billion, a private sector loan portfolio of €439.0 billion, amounts due to customers of €329.4 billion (of which savings deposits total €151.5 billion) and equity of €40.0 billion. Of the private sector loan portfolio, €216.4 billion, virtually all of which were mortgages, consisted of loans to private individuals, €135.6 billion of loans to the trade, industry and services sector and €87.0 billion of loans to the food and agri sector. At 31 December 2013, its core Tier 1 ratio, which is the ratio between core Tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 13.5 per cent. and its BIS ratio, which is the ratio between qualifying capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 19.8 per cent. For the year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's efficiency ratio, which is the ratio between total operating expenses and total income, was 75.0 per cent., and the return on equity, or net profit expressed as a percentage of Tier 1 capital, was 5.2 per cent. For the year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group realised a net profit of €2,012 million and a risk-adjusted return on capital ("RAROC"), which is the ratio between net profit and average economic capital, of 8.4 per cent. after tax. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had 56,870 full-time employees.



Business activities of Rabobank Group

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

Domestic retail banking

The domestic retail banking business comprises the local Rabobanks, Obvion N.V. (“**Obvion**”), Friesland Bank N.V. (“**Friesland Bank**”), Roparco and Rabohypotheekbank N.V. (“**Rabohypotheekbank**”). In the Netherlands, Rabobank is a large mortgage bank, savings bank and insurance agent. Based on internal estimates, the Group believes it is also the leading bank for the small and medium-sized enterprises sector in the Netherlands. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers.

At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group’s domestic retail banking operations had total assets of €376.3 billion, a private sector loan portfolio of €303.1 billion, amounts due to customers of €215.7 billion (of which savings deposits total €125.2 billion). For the year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group’s domestic retail banking operations accounted for 58 per cent., or €7,540 million, of Rabobank Group’s total income and

39 per cent., or €781 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations employed approximately 27,000 full-time employees.

Local Rabobanks

The 129 (at 31 December 2013) local Rabobanks are independent cooperative entities, each with their own operating areas. With 722 branches and 2,524 cash-dispensing machines at 31 December 2013, they together comprise one of the leading local banks in the Netherlands with a dense branch network. Proximity and commitment to their clients enhances the local Rabobanks' responsiveness and speed of decision-making. Their commitment is reflected in their close ties with local associations and institutions. The local Rabobanks are committed to providing maximum service to their clients by making optimum use of different distribution channels, such as branch offices, the internet and mobile telephones. Together, the local Rabobanks serve approximately 7 million retail customers and approximately 800,000 corporate clients in the Netherlands with a comprehensive package of financial services. Many private individuals have current, savings and/or investment accounts and/or mortgages with the local Rabobanks. The local Rabobanks constitute a major financier of Dutch industry, from small high street shops to listed enterprises. Furthermore, the local Rabobanks traditionally have had close ties with the agricultural sector and, together, they are the largest insurance broker in the Netherlands (source: Insurance Magazine Yearbook 2013 (*AM Jaarboek 2013*)).

Obvion N.V.

Obvion is a provider of mortgages and a number of service products, including guarantees and bridging loans. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers.

Friesland Bank N.V.

Friesland Bank is 100 per cent. owned by Rabobank Nederland. Its client base consists of personal, institutional and corporate customers.

Rabohypotheekbank

Rabohypotheekbank, with its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, provides mortgage-lending documentation services to all of the local Rabobanks and was owned 100 per cent. by Rabobank Nederland as at 31 December 2013.

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 2013, Rabohypotheekbank had assets of €6.9 billion.

Wholesale banking 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 and agri sector. Rabobank International is a division of Rabobank Nederland and has a presence in 30 countries. Its activities are subdivided into the following regions: the 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, Global Client Solutions, Acquisition Finance, Project 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. In addition to customer-focused activities, Global Financial

Markets manages 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. Acquisition Finance is involved in financing acquisitions by private equity companies and has a significant market share in the agricultural market. Global Client Solutions offers client-tailored products aimed at both the asset and liability sides of the balance sheet. The Project Finance department operates in the sustainable sectors wind, solar, bio fuels and biomass. The Trade & Commodity Finance department serves clients that operate in 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 Australia, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand and Poland.

Rabobank's retail activities are performed under the Rabobank label, with the exception of an Irish bank, ACCBank plc ("**ACCBank**"), which is a wholly owned subsidiary, and a Polish bank, Bank Gospodarki Zywnosciowej SA ("**Bank BGZ**"), in which Rabobank International had a 98.5 per cent. stake at 31 December 2013. It was decided to proceed to further reorganise the activities of ACCBank in 2013, prioritising reducing costs associated with recovering loans. In 2014 ACCBank will discontinue its regular financial services to customers.

In December 2013, Rabobank reached an agreement on the sale of its equity interest in Bank BGZ to the BNP Paribas Group for an amount of 4.2 billion Polish Zloty (approximately €1 billion). The sale includes the activities of the internet savings bank BGZ Optima. Completion of the transaction is contingent on required regulatory approvals, but is expected to take place in 2014.

Over the last few years, Rabobank International has strengthened its position in retail banking.

In addition, Rabobank International has interests in private equity. Under the Rabo Capital label, 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 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international retail banking operations had total assets of €487.4 billion and a private sector loan portfolio of €92.1 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international retail banking operations accounted for 31 per cent., or €4,047 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 3 per cent., or €52 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international retail banking operations had approximately 16,000 full-time employees.

Leasing

De Lage Landen International B.V.

De Lage Landen International B.V. ("**De Lage Landen**") is the subsidiary responsible for Rabobank Group's leasing business. It uses vendor finance to assist producers and distributors in their sales in 36 countries. With its innovative finance programmes, De Lage Landen stands out in a competitive market. In the Netherlands, it offers a broad range of lease and trade finance products, which it markets both directly and through the local Rabobanks. Through international car lease company Athlon Car Lease, De Lage Landen operates in nine countries in Europe. In the Netherlands, De Lage Landen strengthens Rabobank Group's position in the Dutch consumer credit market, in part through the Freo online brand.

Rabobank Nederland owned a 100 per cent. equity interest in De Lage Landen at 31 December 2013. 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 2013, Rabobank Nederland's liabilities to De Lage Landen amounted to €1,127 million. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Nederland's

claims on De Lage Landen amounted to €24,722 million (loans, current accounts, financial assets and derivatives). All liabilities of De Lage Landen are guaranteed (through the cross guarantee system) by Rabobank Nederland and the other participants of this system.

At 31 December 2013, De Lage Landen had a lease portfolio of €30.2 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2013, De Lage Landen accounted for 12 per cent., or €1,570 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 21 per cent., or €422 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's leasing operations employed approximately 5,100 full-time employees.

Real estate

Rabo Vastgoedgroep Holding N.V.

Rabo Real Estate Group (Rabo Vastgoedgroep Holding N.V. ("**Rabo Vastgoedgroep**")) is a prominent real estate enterprise. It operates in the private and corporate markets and has three core activities: residential and commercial real estate development, real estate finance and serving real estate investors. Bouwfonds Property Development B.V. ("**Bouwfonds Property Development**") is responsible for residential development and MAB Development for the development of commercial real estate. Financing commercial real estate is done by FGH Bank N.V. ("**FGH Bank**"). Bouwfonds REIM is responsible for real estate-related investments. In addition to these three core activities, Rabo Real Estate Group contributes to social real estate development and financing through Fondsenbeheer Nederland. Rabo Real Estate Group operates mainly in the Netherlands, France and Germany.

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the Rabo Real Estate Group sold 5,169 houses. At 31 December 2013, Rabo Real Estate Group managed €5.9 billion of real estate assets and its loan portfolio amounted to €19.4 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2013, the real estate operations accounted for (2) per cent., or €(209) million, of Rabobank Group's total income and (41) per cent., or €(815) million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's real estate operations had approximately 1,600 full-time employees.

Participations

Achmea B.V.

At 31 December 2013, Rabobank had a 29 per cent. interest in Achmea B.V. ("**Achmea**"). Rabobank does not exercise control over Achmea and therefore does not consolidate Achmea as a subsidiary in Rabobank's financial statements. Achmea is accounted for as an associate in Rabobank's financial statements in accordance with the equity method. At 31 December 2013, Achmea had a workforce of approximately 18,400 full-time equivalents. Achmea is a major insurance company in the Netherlands, where it serves a broad customer base of private individuals as well as government agencies and corporate clients. Achmea occupies a relatively minor position outside the Netherlands, operating in seven other European countries. Rabobank and Achmea work closely together in the area of insurance. Achmea operates in the Dutch domestic market with brands including Centraal Beheer Achmea, FBTO, InShared, Interpolis, Avéro Achmea, Zilveren Kruis Achmea, Agis Zorgverzekeringen, OZF Achmea, Pro Life Zorgverzekeringen, Staalbankiers, Syntrus and Woonfonds Hypotheken. Interpolis is the prime supplier of insurance products to clients of the local Rabobanks, offering a broad range of non-life, health and life insurance policies for both private individuals and enterprises. Serving over a million private individuals and several hundreds of thousands of enterprises, Interpolis is one of the major players in the Dutch insurance market and in the agricultural sector.

Recent developments

Changes to the Executive Board

On 27 February 2014, it was announced that Mr. Jan van Nieuwenhuizen will join the Executive Board. On 24 March 2014 the Dutch Central Bank approved the appointment.

On 23 March 2014, it was announced that Mr. Wiebe Draijer was nominated as Chairman of the Executive Board. The appointment has been approved by the regulators and Mr. Wiebe Draijer will join Rabobank on 1 July 2014. On 1 October 2014 he will take over the role of Chairman from Mr. Rinus Minderhoud.

Ratings

The credit ratings assigned to the Notes issued under the Programme are a reflection of Rabobank Nederland's credit status and, in no way, are a reflection of the potential impact of other factors discussed in this Prospectus, or any other factors, on the market value of the Notes. A rating reflects only the views of the relevant rating agency and is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their own financial and legal advisers as to the risks entailed by an investment in such Notes and the suitability of such Notes in light of their particular circumstances.

On 21 November 2013, Fitch changed the long-term issuer default rating of Rabobank Group from 'AA' to 'AA-'. The outlook on this rating is negative.

On 25 March 2014, Moody's confirmed Rabobank Nederland's long-term debt and deposit ratings of 'Aa2' with a negative outlook.

On 30 April 2014, Standard & Poor's affirmed the long-term counterparty credit rating of Rabobank Nederland of 'AA-'. The outlook on the long-term credit rating remained negative.

A rating outlook is an opinion regarding the likely direction of an issuer's rating over the medium term. Thus, a negative outlook indicates that Rabobank Nederland's credit rating may be downgraded in the medium term. Actual or anticipated declines in Rabobank Nederland's credit ratings may affect the market value of the Notes. There is no assurance that a rating will remain unchanged during the term of the Notes of any series.

The ratings represent the relevant rating agency's assessment of Rabobank Nederland's financial condition and ability to pay its obligations, and do not reflect the potential impact of all risks relating to the Notes. Any rating assigned to the long-term unsecured debt of Rabobank Nederland does not affect or address the likely performance of the Notes other than Rabobank Nederland's ability to meet its obligations.

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

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

Strategy of Rabobank Group

Strategic Framework 2013-2016: cooperative, robust and sustainable

Rabobank wants to be close to its customers, be at the heart of society and focus on sustainable development. Rabobank believes its banking products and services should be as simple as possible and meet actual client needs. Rabobank engages in universal relationship banking, both in the Netherlands and abroad. It wishes to continue to do so, based on its cooperative identity and principles. Rabobank's employees have a

key part to play in achieving this. Among other things, a robust bank must have adequate capital and liquidity buffers. In order to achieve this, the reserves must continue to grow and the amounts due to customers must grow faster than the bank's lending. Measures have been taken in order to effect the desired changes. The ambitions for the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland have been further elaborated in the Vision 2016 programme that calls for procedural changes at the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland that help to improve customer services and the efficiency of business processes. An important element in this is that the costs of the domestic retail banking division have to fall from €4.5 billion in 2011 to €4 billion in 2016. A new sustainability strategy has also now been formulated. Although Rabobank will look different in 2016, it intends to remain a cooperative, robust and sustainable bank.

Strengthening our cooperative nature

Based on its cooperative origins and structure, Rabobank puts the customer's interests at the heart of its service provision, with a focus on the long term. In line with its cooperative principles, Rabobank strives to help its clients in a responsible way, especially in times of economic difficulty. The cooperative identity needs to be strengthened in order to maintain Rabobank's distinctive profile. Rabobank is thus developing initiatives designed to increase the influence and involvement of its members. In December 2013, the Central Delegates Assembly decided that Rabobank should more explicitly link its cooperative mission to its banking services. This starts with the financial services provided to customers on a daily basis, but increased participation in local and virtual networks is also required.

Catering to the Dutch market

In the Netherlands, Rabobank's ambition is to offer its customers suitable products from a position of strength. Sufficient scale is needed for successful product development and innovation, and to be able to operate efficiently. Its market leading position in the Netherlands enables Rabobank to achieve the required scale. Rabobank holds leading positions in savings, in small- and medium-sized enterprises, in the wholesale segment and in the food and agri market. Rabobank intends to maintain these leading positions and strengthen its position selectively in areas where its ambitions have not yet been realised. Although Rabobank's share of the mortgages market declined in 2013, with the local Rabobanks and Obvion, it still has a strong position in this market.

Changing customer needs are forcing Rabobank to critically evaluate its entire service chain, from the local Rabobanks to Rabobank Nederland. Customers want to do their banking through mobile telephone and internet as much as possible. Customers and members can go online for advice as well as for transactions and services such as internet banking or applying for a bank card. Customers can decide which channel they prefer to use. Personal advice continues to be available if the customer requests it, for instance regarding complex products or in relation to legislation and regulations.

Ultimately, Rabobank strives to achieve a model in the Netherlands that combines treating customers fairly with a competitive cost structure. On the basis of its cooperative principle of restraint in business conduct, Rabobank is striving to structurally reduce costs at the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland. Without additional measures, Rabobank anticipates the costs of the domestic retail banking division would rise from €4.5 billion in 2011 to €5 billion in 2016. The target is to reverse this direction and restrict costs to at most €4 billion by 2016. The reduction of the staff at the local Rabobanks by 8,000 full-time equivalent ("FTE") is part of this process. Costs at Rabobank Nederland will have to be at least €220 million lower in 2016 than they were in 2013; this is expected to involve the loss of between 1,000 and 2,000 jobs.

In this context, Rabobank invested in the virtual provision of services in 2013 while closing a large number of branches and merging local Rabobanks. The number of local Rabobanks has been reduced to 129. Standardisation and virtualisation should ultimately lead to improved customer service at lower cost. The local Rabobanks will also aim to use the cooperative dividend more effectively. The involvement and

presence of local Rabobanks in their local communities and the environment in which customers and members live will not be threatened by this change.

Wholesale banking and international retail banking division and subsidiaries

The wholesale banking division in the Netherlands and Rabobank's subsidiaries contribute to the retention of Rabobank's leading position in the Dutch market. Outside the Netherlands, Rabobank wants to strengthen its position as an innovative and leading food and agri bank. In the corporate market in the Netherlands, Rabobank intends to defend and strengthen its position where possible, with less of an explicit focus on lending where this is possible. The growth potential for the international wholesale banking division and De Lage Landen will be limited. There is some growth potential reserved for the rural and retail banking division for strengthening operations in a small number of key countries so that scale benefits can be realised. The activities of the international wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking divisions and the subsidiaries will have to focus mainly on food and agri, serve the real economy and be manageable and responsible from a risk perspective. The contribution of the various activities to the achievement of group targets will moreover come under greater scrutiny. Synergies between the various group entities will also be strengthened further. With regard to investment products, the local Rabobanks have been offering their customers the option of choosing between various providers for many years. As a consequence, the role of Robeco within Rabobank Group changed. Furthermore, the introduction of the ban on inducements on 1 January 2013 has permanently changed the distribution model for investment funds. Partly in the light of these developments, the strategic options for Robeco were reviewed in 2012, and this ultimately led to completion of the sale of Robeco to Orix Corporation on 1 July 2013. Rabobank Group has a 29 per cent. shareholding in Achmea. Achmea is Rabobank's strategic partner in the area of insurance products.

Employees

Rabobank introduced a culture programme in 2013 in order to increase employee involvement and to understand how employees can contribute to our common goals and an optimal customer service. The programme focuses on employees' attitude and behaviour in our daily business. As a cooperative bank, Rabobank is convinced that the values of respect, integrity, sustainability and professionalism must be endorsed by and embedded in all our employees.

In accordance with its strategy, Rabobank introduced a new collective labour agreement (the "**New Collective Labour Agreement**") which is more modest and restrained terms of employment package during the reporting year that is more in line with other sectors. The New Collective Labour Agreement applies from 1 July 2013 to the end of 2015. The main agreements are: abolition of the variable remuneration, no general wage increase, replacement of the social statute with a severance plan (*Sociaal Plan*) and a change to the pension scheme. Abolition of the variable remuneration will be partly compensated by a wage increase of 1.5 per cent. in 2014.

Sustainably stronger together

The new sustainability strategy, whereby Rabobank aims to focus on accelerating efforts to increase the sustainability of agriculture and food supplies around the world, was formulated in 2013. Strengthening vital communities and sustainable economic success for our customers are also important objectives. This policy will be formally ratified in 2014.

Rabobank strives to achieve a top 3 position in the global sustainability rating of the largest financial services providers in 2020. Based on the evaluation of RobecoSAM, an investment specialist that focuses exclusively on sustainability investing, and compared to the banks listed in the global Dow Jones Sustainability Index, Rabobank's provisional score has fallen from 83 to 81 points. Rabobank thus stands in 17th place in 2013, compared to 10th place in 2012. With the implementation of its new sustainability strategy, Rabobank expects to be able to achieve a higher score in the future. The Transparency Benchmark of

the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs is an important indicator in the Netherlands. The Benchmark is an annual review of the content and quality of public reporting by Dutch companies. Rabobank rose from 20th to 11th place in the general ranking during the reporting year.

Financial frameworks

Adequate capital and liquidity buffers determine financial robustness. These buffers are thus prerequisites and are vital for retaining a high credit rating and good access to wholesale funding. The requirements for the capital and liquidity buffers of Rabobank are also increasing due to tighter legislation and regulations. At the same time, it is clear that the pace of growth of Rabobank over the last 25 years is no longer sustainable. Lending grew much faster than amounts due to customers and the increase in retained earnings in this period. As a result, Rabobank increasingly had to turn to professional sources of funding and capital instruments. Recent years have shown that the limits of this old growth model have been reached. In the future, the maximum growth of lending will be determined by growth in amounts due to customers and annual additions to the reserves.

The potential for increased lending will remain limited until the end of 2016. Demand for loans in the Netherlands will be restricted by the economic conditions and the situation in the housing market. The potential areas of growth outside the Netherlands will be exploited selectively. For instance, there will be some growth in the international rural and retail banking division in order to strengthen our business in certain key countries. Choices will be made where this is needed. For example, Bank BGZ in Poland will be sold and ACCBank in Ireland will be reorganised, while the activities in Turkey will be expanded. There is little potential for growth of the assets of the wholesale banking division and De Lage Landen. Otherwise, the emphasis will be on increasing the volume of amounts due to customers and further diversification of professional funding.

Although Rabobank does not seek to maximise profit, healthy profit growth is important for ensuring its continuity, security and selective growth. Since reorganisation is currently in progress at various divisions, the branch network in the Netherlands is being slimmed down and various activities are being phased out. However, costs are still at a high level for the time being. Rabobank is also facing substantial value adjustments and large impairments on real estate as a consequence of the weak economy. The result in 2014 will furthermore be negatively affected by the one-off resolution levy in relation to the nationalisation of SNS Reaal, and in subsequent years further costs are expected in connection with the Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme and the Single Resolution Mechanism. Nevertheless, Rabobank is maintaining its ambition to improve its liquidity and capital ratios and profitability by 2016. By pursuing selective growth in lending and ensuring that amounts due to customers grow faster than lending, the dependence on professional sources of funding will be diminished.

Events during the past year have led to sales by holders of Rabobank Member Certificates (*Rabobank Ledencertificaten*) (the depository receipts of participation rights directly issued by Rabobank Nederland (“**Rabobank Member Certificates**”)). A total of €1 billion of Rabobank Member Certificates were definitively withdrawn in 2013. This also reflects Rabobank’s capital strategy, which aims to reduce the relative proportion of capital comprised of Rabobank Member Certificates as a percentage of risk-weighted assets and increase the relative proportion of retained earnings and Tier 2 capital. In early 2014, Rabobank increased the tradability of Rabobank Member Certificates by listing them on the stock exchange and thereby making them available for trading to non-members. As a result of the listing on Euronext Amsterdam, supply and demand will be determined by a public market with greater liquidity, and no longer by a relatively small internal market. The planned minimum distribution has been raised from 5.2 per cent. to 6.5 per cent. on an annual basis. The market listing was approved with a majority of 99.79 per cent. of the votes present by the holders of Rabobank Member Certificates at the certificate holder meeting on 14 January 2014. Rabobank

Member Certificates were listed on Euronext Amsterdam under the name of Rabobank Certificates with effect from 27 January 2014.

The capital strategy is moreover designed to reduce the relative proportion of hybrid capital and to increase the relative proportion of Tier 2 capital, which will reduce costs. Ultimately retained earnings will have to rise in the future, whereby the group-wide focus will be on restraint and cost control.

In practical terms, Rabobank Group's financial targets for year-end 2016 in the areas of profitability, solvency and liquidity are as follows:

- return on Tier 1 capital of 8 per cent.;
- core Tier 1 ratio of 14 per cent. and BIS ratio of more than 20 per cent.;
- loan-to-deposit ratio of 1.3.

If limited economic growth seen in recent years continues until the end of 2016, it will be a challenge to achieve these ambitious targets.

Strategy for domestic retail banking

The core task is to protect the interests of the members and customers of the bank. Customers must be able to access all normal financial products and services at Rabobank. It is moreover Rabobank's ambition to be the market leader in the Netherlands. Market leadership enables Rabobank to offer customers good products from a position of strength. On 11 December 2013, the Central Delegates Assembly approved the three pillars of the local Rabobank of the future: participation, advice and virtualisation. The local Rabobanks participate in initiatives that contribute to local socio-economic development. Many of the employees at the local Rabobanks act as advisers, and more and more often their contact with customers is through both physical and virtual networks. Rabobank is fully committed to the virtualisation of its services, because customers are increasingly doing their banking through online and mobile channels, and because this means they can be served better, faster and at a lower cost at a time of their choosing.

The implementation of Vision 2016 will lead to a sharp fall in the workforce; a total of approximately 8,000 jobs at the local Rabobanks are expected to be eliminated in the period from 2013 to year-end 2016. A certain scale is necessary to be able to offer products and services at competitive prices and low costs. A number of smaller local Rabobanks do not have this necessary scale. Around 100 of the current 129 local Rabobanks are expected to remain in 2016. Branches will also be closed. Many smaller sub-branches only receive a few customers per day. Although customers hardly use these branches, closure is frequently resisted because the disappearance of the branch is perceived to be a contraction of the service. The possibilities for using virtual channels and placing cashier functions in other retail outlets will mean that a good standard of service can be maintained. The measures outlined above will substantially reduce costs and structurally improve the result of the domestic retail banking division. This change at the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland was put in motion in 2013, under the name of Vision 2016.

Many Rabobank employees lost their jobs in the reporting year, or were notified that their job would soon disappear. The staff at the domestic retail banking division fell by 1,669 FTE in 2013, and a further decline in the workforce is expected in 2014. The departure of so many employees has a serious impact and requires great care. Many of the departing employees are using the regional mobility centres that are guiding them towards a new position.

Rabobank Nederland is also changing its structure in order to be able to continue to offer optimal and efficient support to the local Rabobanks in the future. The activities of Rabobank Nederland and Rabobank International will thus be grouped into three commercial domains focusing on (respectively) the retail business in the Netherlands including mid-sized corporates, the wholesale business in the Netherlands and the

rural and retail business outside the Netherlands. In addition, all operational and IT activities will be combined and incorporated into one domain. The same applies to all the supporting activities in the field of control and risk management. In this structure, Rabobank International will no longer be a separately managed division, but it will be an integral unit of Rabobank Nederland. As usual, the entrepreneurship of the local Rabobanks will take the lead in the new structure. Further elaboration of the new, integrated organisation will take place in the first half of 2014 and the effects on the staff of Rabobank Nederland will become clear. A broad-based culture and leadership programme will be introduced in parallel with the new organisational structure.

Strategy for wholesale banking and international retail banking

A decision was made to integrate the management of Rabobank Nederland and Rabobank International at the end of 2013. Rabobank wishes to operate as one bank, both in the Netherlands and abroad. Accordingly, Rabobank International will no longer continue to operate as a separately managed division; it will be an integral part of Rabobank Nederland. As a result of this measure, there will be a new management structure for Rabobank Group. The staff services and departments of Rabobank International and Rabobank Nederland will be combined in this new structure, which will be elaborated further in 2014.

The strategy of Rabobank International is unchanged. For the international wholesale banking division, the strengthening of market leadership in the Netherlands and fulfilling a leading role in the international food and agri sector will remain the main priorities. There will also be a focus on synergy between business lines. The rural and retail banking division has a strict focus on food and agri; the principle for the rural banks is that at least 95 per cent. of the portfolio should consist of food and agri, and for the retail banks, 40-50 per cent. of the portfolio should consist of food and agri.

A certain degree of scale is needed to ensure an optimal cost and quality standard for the products concerned. Specialist knowledge will therefore be deployed for a wider customer group.

Strategy for leasing

The activities of De Lage Landen support the group strategy of offering a broad range of financial services in the Netherlands. De Lage Landen will also strive to increase the share of food and agri in its lease portfolio. Partly for reasons of diversification, De Lage Landen will also focus on other sectors, such as Healthcare & CleanTech, Construction, Transportation & Industry and Office Technology. For De Lage Landen, 2013 was a year of heavy investment in the foundation of the organisation: the staff. De Lage Landen has undergone a rapid growth in a short time; its workforce has doubled to more than 5,100 in seven years. De Lage Landen added India and Turkey to the countries in which it operates, which rose to 36 in 2013. This global growth was partly the reason for the introduction of the OneDLL programme. The intention of OneDLL is to encourage global teamwork between employees, so that employees of De Lage Landen anywhere in the world can respond quickly and effectively to local conditions affecting demand for lease products via knowledge transfer. Several HR programmes have been launched with the aim of developing individual strengths. These programmes will strengthen the organisation and the partnerships with its customers.

In order to meet local customer demand more effectively as an international organisation, De Lage Landen has adopted a matrix structure. This distinguishes the regions of the Americas from Europe-Asia Pacific and separates its sales organisation into the following business units: Construction, Transportation & Industry, Food & Agriculture, Healthcare & CleanTech, Office Technology and Mobility Solutions. De Lage Landen offers services in the areas of Vendor Finance, (Car) Leasing, Factoring and Consumer Finance.

Strategy for real estate

Rabo Real Estate Group is Rabobank Group's centre of expertise in real estate, and operates in property and area development, property finance, investment management and community fund management. Rabo Real Estate Group is one of the largest real estate companies in Europe and strives to achieve a healthy balance between the social, economic and ecological effects of its operations. Its ambition is to rank amongst the most sustainable companies in the real estate sector. Rabo Real Estate Group's mission is to help clients achieve their ambitions for living, working, shopping and leisure. Its activities are carried out by:

- Bouwfonds Property Development - realises comprehensive residential areas;
- MAB Development - commercial property developer;
- FGH Bank - specialist in property finance;
- Bouwfonds Investment Management - real estate fund manager; and
- Fondsenbeheer Nederland - independent manager of community funds with the aim of increasing the quality of the living environment.

Competition

Rabobank Group competes in the Netherlands with several other large commercial banks and financial institutions, such as ABN AMRO, 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 savings deposits. In 2008, several large commercial banks and financial institutions in the Netherlands, including ABN AMRO, ING Group and SNS Reaal, received financial support from the Dutch government. In February 2013, SNS Reaal was nationalised by the Dutch government. These developments may affect the competitive environment in which Rabobank Group operates in the Netherlands. Rabobank expects competition in the Dutch savings market to continue in 2014.

The Dutch mortgage loan market is highly competitive. Driven by the tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments, Dutch homeowners usually take out relatively high mortgage loans. This does not necessarily indicate a high risk for banks with mortgage-lending operations. The local Rabobanks and Obvion have a balanced mortgage loan portfolio with a weighted loan-to-value of approximately 81 per cent. Historically, mortgage lending in the Netherlands has been relatively low risk and all mortgage loans are collateralised. Mortgage loan defaults do not occur frequently, either in Rabobank Group's mortgage-lending operations or in the Netherlands generally. Almost all mortgages in the Netherlands have a maturity of 30 years. Generally, mortgages have a long-term (greater than five years) fixed interest rate, after which period the rate is reset at the current market rate. Customers generally only have the option to prepay a certain percentage on the principal amount on their mortgage loan without incurring a penalty fee, thus reducing the interest rate risks related to mortgage loan refinancing for Rabobank Group.

Market shares in the Netherlands

The Group offers a comprehensive package of financial products and services. Set forth below is information regarding Rabobank Group's shares in selected markets. The percentages of market share should be read as percentages of the relevant Dutch market as a whole.

Residential mortgages: For the year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had a market share of 26.0 per cent. of the total amount of new home mortgages in the Dutch mortgage market by value (19.2 per cent. by local Rabobanks, 6.6 per cent. by Obvion and 0.2 per cent. by Friesland Bank; source: Dutch Land

Registry Office (*Kadaster*)). Rabobank Group is the largest mortgage-lending institution in the Netherlands (measured by Rabobank's own surveys).

Saving deposits of individuals: At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had a market share of 37.8 per cent. of the Dutch savings market (source: Statistics Netherlands (*Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*)). Rabobank Group is one of the largest savings institution in the Netherlands measured as a percentage of the amount of saving deposits (source: Statistics Netherlands). Of the total saving deposits in the Netherlands, 36.7 per cent. are held by the local Rabobanks, 1.0 per cent. are held by Robeco Direct's savings bank Roparco and 0.1 per cent. by Friesland Bank.

Lending to small and medium-sized enterprises: At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had a market share of 44 per cent. of domestic loans to the trade, industry and services sector (i.e. enterprises with a turnover of less than €250 million; measured by Rabobank's own surveys).

Agricultural loans: At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had a market share of 85 per cent. of loans and advances made by banks to the Dutch primary agricultural sector (measured by Rabobank's own surveys).

Properties

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

Insurance

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

Legal proceedings

Rabobank has been a member at various times of eight LIBOR panels and a EURIBOR panel. Currently, Rabobank is a member of the LIBOR panels for the British Pounds Sterling, the US Dollar and the Euro. Rabobank has not been a member of the panel for the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("**TIBOR**").

Starting early 2010, Rabobank has been receiving claims and requests for documentation and information from various regulators and competition and criminal-law authorities based in a number of different countries, including the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Switzerland. These documents and information were requested in relation to pending investigations by these regulators and other organisations. These investigations relate to the process of submitting interest rates, including for the purpose of determining the LIBOR and EURIBOR interests rates.

On 29 October 2013, Rabobank entered into settlements and agreements with the United States Department of Justice, the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the UK Financial Conduct Authority, the Japanese Financial Services Agency, the Dutch Public Prosecution Service and the Dutch Central Bank. These settlements and agreements relate to the submission of interest rates, including LIBOR and EURIBOR. There are still a small number of investigations pending into these issues. Rabobank will continue to cooperate fully in these investigations.

As part of the arrangements described above, Rabobank has paid a total amount of approximately €774 million in settlements. In the interim results for 2013, published on 22 August 2013, Rabobank had made a provision that covered the largest portion of this settlement amount. The amount which was not covered by

the provision was deducted from the profit for 2013 in the second half of the year. The payment of the settlement amount did not have a material effect on Rabobank's financial position.

Along with several other panel banks, Rabobank has been summoned in a number of class-action suits and individual civil court cases in the United States. These cases were referred to federal and local courts of law and involve claims relating to USD LIBOR, Japanese Yen LIBOR, TIBOR, and EURIBOR.

RABOBANK GROUP STRUCTURE

Rabobank Group is comprised of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A., its members being the local Rabobanks in the Netherlands and its subsidiaries and participations in the Netherlands and abroad.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (“Rabobank Nederland”)

The central institution of Rabobank Group is Rabobank Nederland. Rabobank Nederland is a licensed bank, in the legal form of a cooperative.

The objective of a cooperative is to provide for certain material needs of its members by whom it is effectively owned and controlled.

Rabobank Nederland was formed as a result of the merger of the Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisenbank and the Coöperatieve Centrale Boerenleenbank, the two largest banking cooperative entities in the Netherlands. It was incorporated with unlimited duration on 22 December 1970 and registered with the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce in Utrecht, under number 30046259.

The object of Rabobank Nederland, as stated in its articles of association at article 3, is to promote the interests of its members, and to do so by:

- (a) promoting the establishment, continued existence and development of cooperative banks;
- (b) 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;
- (c) negotiating rights on behalf of its members and, with due observance of the relevant provisions of these Articles of Association, entering into commitments on their behalf, provided that such commitments have the same implications for all members, including, but not limited to, the entering into collective labour agreements on behalf of the members;
- (d) participating in, managing and providing services to other enterprises and institutions, in particular enterprises and institutions operating in the fields of insurance, lending, investment and/or other financial services;
- (e) exercising control over the members pursuant to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*); and
- (f) performing acts, including juristic acts, that are conducive to the attainment of the objects specified under (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Rabobank Nederland is furthermore authorised by its articles of association to extend its activities to parties other than its members.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of Rabobank Nederland and of Rabobank Group as a whole. Executive Board members are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the supervision of the management by the Executive Board. Supervisory Board members are appointed by the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland. Further information regarding the governance of Rabobank Group is set out below under “Governance of Rabobank Group”.

Rabobank uses the trade names of Rabobank Nederland in the Netherlands and Rabobank International outside of the Netherlands.

The executive offices of Rabobank Nederland are located at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands. The telephone number is: +31 (0)30 2160000. The statutory seat of Rabobank Nederland is Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Rabobank Nederland operates not only from Utrecht, but also from branches and representative offices all over the world. These offices all form part of the legal entity Rabobank Nederland and focus on wholesale banking.

Rabobank branches are located in Sydney, Antwerp, Toronto, Grand Cayman, Beijing, Shanghai, Dublin, Frankfurt, Madrid, Paris, Mumbai, Milan, Labuan, Wellington, New York, Singapore, Hong Kong and London.

Rabobank representative offices are located in Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Moscow, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco and St. Louis.

Local Rabobanks

Membership of Rabobank Nederland is open only to cooperative banks whose articles of association have been approved by Rabobank Nederland. The members of Rabobank Nederland, which comprise 129 local Rabobanks in the Netherlands as at 31 December 2013, are all banking cooperatives in their own right.

Each local Rabobank must hold shares in Rabobank Nederland according to an apportionment formula (the “**Apportionment Formula**”). Since 2010, approximately 6 million shares of €1,000 have been issued by Rabobank Nederland to the local Rabobanks, creating own funds of Rabobank Nederland of approximately €6 billion. In 2013 no dividend was distributed to the local Rabobanks and in 2014 a dividend of €218 million is expected to be distributed to the local Rabobanks. In previous years, such distributed dividends to the local Rabobanks amounted to €493 million in 2012, €483 million in 2011, €438 million in 2010 and €342 million in 2009. At Rabobank Group level, these dividend distributions did not have, and are not expected to have, any impact on equity.

As members of Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks have membership rights such as voting rights at a General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland.

The liability position of members of a cooperative, however, is not comparable to the position of shareholders in a corporation for a number of reasons:

- (g) 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 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 the Apportionment Formula. If it is not possible to recover the share of one or more liable members or former members to address the shortfall, the remaining members shall be liable in the same proportion for the amount not recovered. Under Rabobank Nederland's articles of association, the total amount for which members or former members are liable shall never exceed 3 per cent. of its last adopted balance sheet total.¹
- (h) Through their mutual financial association, various legal entities within Rabobank Group make up a single organisation, including the local Rabobanks, Rabobank Nederland and a number of group entities. These legal entities have a mutual relationship of liability as referred to in Section 3:111 of the

¹ References in this paragraph to the last adopted balance sheet total are to the unconsolidated balance sheet or the unconsolidated balance sheet total of a local Rabobank drawn up by the board of a local Rabobank at the end of the previous financial year, or, if available, the consolidated balance sheet or the consolidated balance sheet total drawn up by the board of a local Rabobank at the end of the previous financial year.

Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*). This relationship is formalised in an internal cross-guarantee system. This cross-guarantee system stipulates that, if a qualifying institution should have a shortage of funds to meet its obligations towards creditors, the other qualifying institutions are required to supplement that institution's funds in order to allow it to fulfil these obligations.

- (i) The local Rabobanks are also party 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.

Traditionally, an important role of Rabobank Nederland has been its function as a bankers' bank for the local Rabobanks. 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 which acts as treasurer to the local Rabobanks.

Rabobank Nederland also provides services to the local Rabobanks in the form of support, advice and guidance.

Furthermore, 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 of collective labour agreements on behalf of the local Rabobanks).

Rabobank Nederland operates its own banking business, which is both complementary to and independent of the business of the local Rabobanks.

Notwithstanding the fact that Rabobank Nederland and the local Rabobanks are supervised by the Dutch Central Bank on a consolidated basis, it is based on article 3:111 of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) that Rabobank Nederland has responsibility for supervision of the local Rabobanks and, amongst others, 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 applied by Rabobank Nederland, however, are in some aspects more conservative than the regulations promulgated by the law. This policy partly reflects the fact that the local Rabobanks, which cannot raise new capital by issuing 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 Rabobank Group's lending limits.

The local Rabobanks are organised geographically into 12 Regional Delegates Assemblies (*Kringvergaderingen*), each with a board of six delegates. These board members together form the Central Delegates Assembly (*Centrale Kringvergadering*), consisting of 72 delegates, who meet at least four times a year. This Central Delegates Assembly has some specific powers of its own. It also advises on the subjects discussed at any General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland, in which each local Rabobank has a number of votes according to the Apportionment Formula.

At 31 December 2013, the 129 local Rabobanks (at that time) themselves had approximately 1.9 million members. The members of the local cooperative Rabobanks are their customers but they do not make capital contributions to the local Rabobanks and they are not entitled to the equity of the local Rabobanks. Such members are not liable for any obligations of the local Rabobanks.

Subsidiaries

Rabobank Nederland also conducts business through separate legal entities, not only in the Netherlands but also worldwide. Rabobank Nederland is the (ultimate) shareholder of about 1,100 subsidiaries and participations.

Rabobank Group companies focus on retail banking (Rabobank Australia, Rabobank N.A., Bank BGZ), vendor leasing (De Lage Landen) and real estate services (Rabo Vastgoedgroep).

Rabobank Nederland has assumed liability for debts arising from legal transactions for approximately 29 of its Dutch subsidiaries under article 2:403 of the Dutch Civil Code.

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 Rabobank Group incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Certain figures for Rabobank Group at and for the year ended 31 December 2012 included in the following discussion have been restated as a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation. See "Change in accounting policies and presentations" below for further information. As of 2005, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and comply with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The financial data in the (sub) paragraphs in this chapter marked with an asterisk () has 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 services provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. At 31 December 2013, it comprised 129 independent local Rabobanks and their central organisation Rabobank Nederland and its subsidiaries. Rabobank Group operates in 41 countries. Its operations include domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international retail banking, leasing and real estate. In the Netherlands, its focus is on maintaining the Group's position in the Dutch market and, internationally, on food and agri. Rabobank Group entities have strong relationships due to Rabobank's cooperative structure. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group had total assets of €674.1 billion and 56,870 full-time employees.

Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks and certain subsidiaries in 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 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.

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 722 branches and 2,524 cash-dispensing machines at 31 December 2013, the local Rabobanks form a dense banking network in the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, the local Rabobanks serve approximately 7 million retail customers and approximately 800,000 corporate clients, both private and corporate, offering a comprehensive package of financial services.

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (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 exchange rates, and increased competition. Banks are still facing persistent turmoil in the financial markets. In the first quarter of 2013, the Dutch state

nationalised the bank and insurance group SNS Reaal. This rescue highlights the fragility of European banks and the continued exposure of taxpayers to European banks five years after the financial crisis first erupted. During 2013, the contraction of the Dutch economy negatively impacted Rabobank Group's growth in lending and resulted in loan losses above Rabobank Group's long-term average. It is expected that 2014 will be another difficult year for the Dutch economy. Competition for mortgages and savings is likely to continue in 2014.

In 2013, 70 per cent. 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, securities and other markets may have a material effect on Rabobank Group's operations. However, because of Rabobank Group's high level of product diversification, it has not experienced major fluctuations in its levels of profitability in the past. Outside of the Netherlands, the markets Rabobank Group focuses on, i.e. principally food and agri, have historically been impacted by business cycles only in a limited way.

Although Rabobank Group expects that the foregoing factors will continue to affect its consolidated results of operations, it believes that the impact of any one of these factors is mitigated by its high level of product diversification. However, a protracted economic downturn in the Netherlands or Rabobank Group's other major markets could have a material negative impact on its results of operations. See "Risk Factors — Factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme — Business and general economic conditions".

Interest rates

Changes in prevailing interest rates (including changes in the difference between the levels of prevailing short-term and long-term rates) can materially affect Rabobank Group's results. For example, a low interest rate environment could adversely affect Rabobank Group's results, as due to the structure of its balance sheet, Rabobank has a significant level of non- and low-interest-bearing liabilities (its reserves, balances on payment accounts and current accounts). Generally, a sustained period of lower interest rates will reduce the yields on the assets that are financed with these liabilities. Conversely, rising interest rates should, over time, increase investment income but may, at the same time, reduce the market value of pre-existing investment portfolios. Rising rates can also lead to higher or lower interest margins depending on whether Rabobank Group's interest-earning assets reprice at a faster rate than interest-bearing liabilities or the degree to which the spreads on assets or liabilities narrow or widen. Although interest rates may start an upward trend if the European sovereign debt crisis is resolved, Rabobank expects that the relatively low interest rate environment that it faced in the recent past is likely to continue in 2014, with a corresponding impact on Rabobank Group's results.

As discussed under "Risk Management — Interest rate risk", Rabobank Group generally takes 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 Rabobank to make complex judgements based on information and financial data that may change in future periods, the results of which can have a significant effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations. As a result, determinations regarding these items necessarily involve the use of assumptions and judgements as to future events and are subject to change. Different assumptions or judgements could lead to materially different results. See the footnotes to the audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference into this Prospectus for additional discussion of the application of Rabobank Group's accounting policies.

Value adjustments

Rabobank regularly assesses the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses by performing ongoing evaluations of the loan portfolio. Rabobank's policies and procedures to measure impairment are IFRS compliant. Rabobank considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is likely that Rabobank will not be able to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the original contractual terms of the loan.

Rabobank distinguishes:

- Specific allowances 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 allowances 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. The allowance is set using IFRS-adjusted Basel II parameters.
- An Incurred But Not Reported ("IBNR") allowance 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 IFRS-adjusted expected loss parameters. Furthermore, factors are used which assume that within three to 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 an allowance against the loan balance in the balance sheet.

The Provisioning Committee headed by the CFO decides twice a year on allowance-taking for all impaired loans above a certain threshold (currently over €45 million) or with an allowance above a predetermined threshold (currently over €15 million).

Trading activities

Rabobank's trading portfolio is carried at fair value based on market prices or model prices if the market prices are not available. The market value of financial instruments in Rabobank Group's trading portfolio is generally based on listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. If prices are not readily determinable, fair value is based on valuation models. The fair value of certain financial instruments, including OTC derivative instruments, are valued using valuations models that consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlations, time value, credit, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions.

Change in accounting policies and presentation

As a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation, certain figures for Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2012 in this Prospectus have been restated (see the Consolidated Financial Statements 2013 Rabobank Group, under note 2.1.1, "Changes in accounting policies"). Where the year ended 31 December 2013 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2012, the restated figures for 2012 are discussed. Where the year ended 31 December 2012 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2011, the non-restated figures for 2012 are discussed.

Results of operations

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

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December</i>			
	2013	2012 (restated)	2012	2011
Interest.....	9,093	9,171	9,097	9,174
Commission	2,000	2,228	2,206	2,361
Other results	1,927	2,217	2,149	1,171
Total income	13,020	13,616	13,452	12,706
Staff costs	5,325	5,494	5,325	4,862
Other administrative expenses	3,912	2,982	2,979	2,850
Depreciation	528	527	527	540
Operating expenses	9,765	9,003	8,831	8,252
Gross result	3,255	4,613	4,621	4,454
Value adjustments.....	2,643	2,350	2,350	1,606
Bank tax expense.....	197	196	196	-
Operating profit before taxation	415	2,067	2,075	2,848
Taxation.....	68	158	160	355
Net profit from continuing operations..	347	1,909	1,915	2,493
Net profit from discontinued operations.....	1,665	149	197	134
Net profit	2,012	2,058	2,112	2,627

Year ended 31 December 2013 compared to year ended 31 December 2012

Total income. Rabobank Group's total income decreased 4 per cent. in 2013, falling to €13,020 million compared to €13,616 million in 2012. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in commission income resulting from the sale of Bank Sarasin & Cie. AG ("**Sarasin**"), higher impairments on real estate and landholdings and the lower results from hedge accounting.

Interest. Interest income remains more or less stable at €9,093 million in 2013 compared to €9,171 million in 2012. This was due to a restoration of the margin on savings at the local Rabobanks and the loss of part of the interest income due to the sale of Sarasin.

Commission. Sarasin was still contributing to commission income for six months in 2012. Partly due to the absence of this income in 2013, commission income decreased 10 per cent. to €2,000 million in 2013 compared to €2,228 million in 2012.

Other results. Other results were down €290 million in 2013 at €1,927 million compared to €2,217 million in 2012. The other results rose as a result of the transition to the new pension scheme, however this item was negatively affected by higher impairments on real estate and land holdings and the lower result from hedge accounting. These developments drove the 13 per cent. decrease in other results.

Operating expenses. Rabobank Group's operating expenses rose by 8 per cent. in 2013 to €9,765 million compared to €9,003 million in 2012, mainly due to an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs decreased by 3 per cent. to €5,325 million in 2013 compared to €5,494 million in 2012. Staff numbers declined by 2,758 FTE in 2013, to 56,870 FTE compared to 59,628 FTE in 2012, 1,387 FTE of which was due to the sale of Robeco. There was also a decline of 1,689 FTE at the local Rabobanks and Friesland Bank. The employee expenses at Sarasin were still included in the operating expenses at group level for six months in 2012. The decline in staff, in combination with the absence of the expenses for Sarasin, caused employee expenses to decline by €169 million.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses rose by 31 per cent. to €3,912 million in 2013 compared to €2,982 million in 2012. Other administrative expenses rose at Rabobank International as a result of the settlements relating to the LIBOR investigations. Please see "Description of Business of Rabobank Group – Legal Proceedings". At Rabobank Nederland, other administrative expenses increased due to higher costs of innovation associated with the further development of the virtual customer service as part of Vision 2016. Moreover, both the local Rabobanks and Rabo Real Estate Group faced higher costs of reorganisation. The implementation of Vision 2016 led to heavy cuts in staff at the local Rabobanks, and a decision was made to phase out the commercial real estate development activities at Rabo Real Estate Group. The sale of Sarasin on the other hand led to a reduction in other administrative expenses. On balance, these developments resulted in a 31 per cent. increase in other administrative expenses.

Depreciation. Depreciation remained virtually unchanged at €528 million in 2013 compared to €527 million in 2012.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments were up 12 per cent. at Group level, rising to €2,643 in 2013 compared to €2,350 million in 2012. At 59 basis points of average lending in 2013 compared to 52 basis points in 2012, bad debt costs were 31 basis points above the long-term average of 28 basis points (based on the period 2003 to 2012). There was a further increase in bad debt costs at Rabo Real Estate Group due to the continuing poor state of the real estate market in the Netherlands. For the local Rabobanks, commercial real estate, inland shipping and greenhouse horticulture also suffered in 2013. In addition, the low level of domestic spending led to difficulties for sectors focusing on the domestic retail market. Export-oriented companies were able to benefit from the increase in world trade. The total value adjustments at the domestic retail banking division were slightly above the high level seen in 2012. At Rabobank International, which has a more internationally diversified portfolio, the level of value adjustments fell. At De Lage Landen, value adjustments rose slightly.

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item for Rabobank Group of €197 million in 2013, compared to €196 million in 2012.

Taxation. The recognised tax expense was €68 million in 2013 compared to €158 million in 2012, which corresponds to an effective tax rate of 16.4 per cent. in 2013 compared to 7.6 per cent. in 2012. The relatively low tax burden was due to the fact that certain associates, such as Achmea, were not subject to tax.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 2 per cent. to €2,012 million in 2013 compared to €2,058 million in 2012. The sale of Robeco and the transition to the new pension scheme had a non-recurring positive effect while the settlements in relation to the LIBOR investigations had a negative effect. The impairments on land holdings and real estate projects and the increase in the reorganisation provisions at the local Rabobanks also contributed to the decrease, as did the lower result from hedge accounting and the higher value adjustments. An amount of €929 million in 2013 compared to €843 million in 2012 remains net of non-controlling interests and payments on Rabobank Member Certificates and hybrid equity instruments. This amount was used to improve Rabobank's capital position.

Year ended 31 December 2012 compared to year ended 31 December 2011

Total income. Rabobank Group's total income increased 6 per cent. in 2012, rising to €13,452 million compared to €12,706 million in 2011.

Interest. Competition in the Dutch savings market was fierce. Lower margins on saving deposits caused interest income to fall by 1 per cent. to €9,097 million in 2012 compared to €9,174 million in 2011.

Commission. Insurance and securities commissions at the local Rabobanks were down. In addition, as a result of the sale of Swiss-based private bank Sarasin to Safra, Sarasin no longer contributed to commission income as of August 2012. Due, in part, to these developments, commission income decreased 7 per cent. to €2,206 million in 2012 compared to €2,361 million in 2011.

Other results. Other income increased significantly in 2012 to €2,149 million compared to €1,171 million in 2011. Interest rate developments, which led to a steepening of the yield curve and gains on hedge accounting, had a positive effect on other results. The same held true for the completion of the sale of the shares in Yes Bank and Sarasin, for improvements in the share of the profits of Achmea, and for the acquisition of Friesland Bank. This was counteracted by the fact that the fall in credit spread on Rabobank-issued structured notes and high impairment losses on property developments had a negative effect on other results. These developments drove the 84 per cent. increase in other results.

Operating expenses. Rabobank Group's operating expenses rose by 7 per cent. in 2012 to €8,831 million compared to €8,252 million in 2011, mainly due to an increase in staff costs.

Staff costs. Staff costs increased by 10 per cent. to €5,325 million in 2012 compared to €4,862 million in 2011 because of an increase in pension costs in the Netherlands, the UK and the U.S., and a temporary increase in outside staff. These costs also rose due to routine pay increases.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses rose by 5 per cent. to €2,979 million in 2012 compared to €2,850 million in 2011. The acquisition of Friesland Bank and an increase in consultancy fees at Rabobank International caused an increase in other administrative expenses, whereas the completion of the sale of Sarasin produced a drop in these expenses.

Depreciation. Depreciation charges decreased 2 per cent. to €527 million in 2012 compared to €540 million in 2011. The sale of Sarasin was instrumental in the 2 per cent. drop.

Value adjustments. Because of the challenging economic climate in the Netherlands and the weak property market, a relatively high number of trade, industry and services customers and customers operating in the property sector experienced financial difficulties. This situation forced Rabobank Group to increase its provisions, particularly at the local Rabobanks and FGH Bank. In the aggregate, value adjustments were up 46 per cent. at Group level, rising to €2,350 in 2012 compared to €1,606 million in 2011. At 52 basis points of average lending (2011: 37 basis points), bad debt costs were 27 basis points above the long-term average of 25 basis points (based on the period 2002 to 2011).

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item for Rabobank Group of €196 million in 2012. The bank tax did not exist in 2011.

Taxation. The recognised tax expense was €160 million in 2012 compared to €355 million in 2011, which corresponds to an effective tax rate of 7.7 per cent. (2011: 12.5 per cent.).

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 20 per cent. to €2,112 million in 2012 compared to €2,627 million in 2011. An amount of €897 million (2011: €1,549 million) remains net of non-controlling interests and payments on Rabobank Member Certificates and hybrid equity instruments. This amount was used to improve Rabobank's capital position.

Segment discussion*

Domestic retail banking

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

	Year ended 31 December		
(in millions of euros)	2013	2012	2011
Interest.....	5,605	5,180	5,218
Commission	1,319	1,344	1,357
Other results	616	765	366
Total income	7,540	7,289	6,941
Staff costs	2,463	2,454	2,258
Other administrative expenses	2,408	1,755	1,609
Depreciation	144	151	119
Operating expenses	5,015	4,360	3,986
Gross result	2,525	2,929	2,955
Value adjustments.....	1,384	1,329	648
Bank tax	90	91	-
Operating profit before taxation	1,051	1,509	2,307
Taxation.....	270	205	454
Net profit	781	1,304	1,853

Year ended 31 December 2013 compared to year ended 31 December 2012

Total income. Domestic retail banking total income increased by 3 per cent., rising to €7,540 million in 2013, compared to €7,289 million in 2012. This increase was mainly due to an increase in interest profit resulting from a partial restoration of margins on savings.

Interest. Interest income increased 8 per cent. to €5,605 million in 2013, compared to €5,180 million in 2012, which was due in particular to a partial restoration of margins on savings.

Commission. Commission fell by 2 per cent. to €1,319 million in 2013, compared to €1,344 million in 2012, due in part to a decline in insurance commissions.

Other results. Other results decreased by 19 per cent. to €616 million in 2013, compared to €765 million in 2012. Contrary to the decision in 2012, the June 2013 general members meeting decided that Rabobank Nederland should not pay a dividend to the local Rabobanks. The transition to the new pension scheme positively affected the other results.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses for domestic retail banking increased 15 per cent., rising to €5,015 million in 2013, compared to €4,360 million in 2012, principally as a result of an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Despite lower staff numbers, staff costs remained more or less unchanged at €2,463 million in 2013, compared to €2,454 million in 2012. This was due to the increase in individual redundancy payments in 2013.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased 37 per cent. to €2,408 million in 2013, compared to €1,755 million in 2012, driven by higher reorganisation costs in connection with Vision 2016 and increased costs of innovation at Rabobank Nederland, which are fully recharged to the local Rabobanks.

Depreciation. Depreciation fell to €144 million in 2013, compared to €151 million in 2012, because of lower amortisation of intangible non-current assets.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments rose by €55 million to reach €1,384 million in 2013, compared to €1,329 million in 2012. At 45 basis points in 2013, compared to 44 basis points in 2012, of average lending, bad debt costs were above the long-term average of 16 basis points, based on the period from 2003 to 2012. Of lending, 69 per cent. is comprised of residential mortgage loans. Bad debt costs on residential mortgage loans stood at 6 basis points in 2013 compared to 6 basis points in 2012.

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item of €90 million in 2013 compared to €91 million in 2012.

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2013 by €65 million to €270 million compared to €205 million in 2012.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 40 per cent. to €781 million in 2013 compared to €1,304 million in 2012. The establishment of reorganisation plans associated with the Vision 2016 programme and increased costs of innovation at Rabobank Nederland, which are fully recharged to the local Rabobanks, contributed to the decrease.

Year ended 31 December 2012 compared to year ended 31 December 2011

Total income. Domestic retail banking total income increased by 5 per cent., rising to €7,289 million in 2012, compared to €6,941 million in 2011.

Interest. Interest income decreased 1 per cent. to €5,180 million in 2012, compared to €5,218 million in 2011, which was due in particular to lower margins on saving deposits.

Commission. Commission fell by 1 per cent. to €1,344 million in 2012, compared to €1,357 million in 2011, because of fewer loans being issued and lower securities commission.

Other results. Other results rose to €765 million in 2012, compared to €366 million in 2011. Other results is made up primarily of dividends payable by Rabobank Nederland to the local Rabobanks. Besides an increase in dividends, other results was up also because of higher earnings from cash management.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses for domestic retail banking increased 9 per cent., rising to €4,360 million in 2012, compared to €3,986 million in 2011, principally as a result of an increase in staff costs.

Staff costs. Staff costs increased by 9 per cent. to €2,454 million in 2012, compared to €2,258 million in 2011. A factor contributing to the increase in staff costs was the rise in headcount compared with 2011, particularly in terms of temporary staff. The upswing in staff costs was also attributable to the addition of the Friesland Bank employees.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased 9 per cent. to €1,755 million in 2012, compared to €1,609 million in 2011, due mainly to the acquisition of Friesland Bank.

Depreciation. Depreciation rose to €151 million in 2012, compared to €119 million in 2011, because of higher amortisation charges of software and intangibles.

Value adjustments. The weak economy led to further increases in value adjustments in 2012. In the food and agri sector, loan losses were incurred mostly in greenhouse horticulture. In the trade, industry and services sector, businesses reliant on domestic spending in particular suffered the consequences of low consumer and business demand. Low investment levels caused problems in the building contracting and real estate-related sectors. The sea and coastal shipping sector was also negatively affected. Value adjustments rose by €681 million to reach €1,329 million in 2012, compared to €648 million in 2011. At 44 (2011: 22) basis points of average lending, bad debt costs were above the long-term average of 13 basis points, based on the period 2002 to 2011. Of lending, 69 per cent. is comprised of residential mortgage loans. Bad debt costs on residential mortgage loans stood at 6 (2011: 3) basis points.

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item of €91 million in 2012.

Taxation. Taxation decreased in 2012 by €249 million to €205 million compared to €454 million in 2011.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 30 per cent. to €1,304 million in 2012 compared to €1,853 million in 2011.

Wholesale banking and international retail banking

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

	Year ended 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Interest.....	2,617	2,775	2,957
Commission	637	618	586
Other results	793	612	207
Total income	4,047	4,005	3,750
Staff costs	1,270	1,320	1,116
Other administrative expenses	1,737	976	847
Depreciation	127	120	109
Operating expenses	3,134	2,416	2,072
Gross result	913	1,589	1,678
Value adjustments.....	568	621	686
Bank tax	75	60	-
Operating profit before taxation	270	908	992
Taxation.....	218	204	211
Net profit	52	704	781

Year ended 31 December 2013 compared to year ended 31 December 2012

Total income. Total income at Rabobank International increased by 1 per cent. to €4,047 million in 2013 compared to €4,005 million in 2012. This increase was attributable in particular to a €181 million rise in other results.

Interest. Interest income declined by 6 per cent. to €2,617 million in 2013, compared to €2,775 million in 2012, due in part to the decrease in the loan portfolio and interest expenses relating to RaboDirect.

Commission. Commission increased by 3 per cent. to €637 million in 2013, compared to €618 million in 2012, driven by higher commission income at Capital Markets.

Other results. In 2013, other results rose by €181 million to €793 million, compared to €612 million in 2012. Positive results from Corporate Lending, Capital Markets, Acquisition Finance and Global Client Solutions and the phasing out of the illiquid asset portfolio contributed to the increase.

Operating expenses. Rabobank International's total operating expenses increased by 30 per cent. to €3,134 million, compared to €2,416 million in 2012, principally as a result of an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs decreased by 4 per cent. to €1,270 million in 2013, compared to €1,320 in 2012. There was a one-off increase in pension costs in 2012, and partly because this item returned to historically normal levels in 2013, staff costs declined.

Other administrative expenses. As a result of the settlements agreed by Rabobank in the wake of the LIBOR investigations, other administrative expenses were up 78 per cent. to €1,737 million in 2013, compared to €976 million in 2012.

Depreciation. Depreciation grew by 6 per cent. to €127 million, compared to €120 million in 2012, due to increased write-offs on proprietary software.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments at Rabobank International decreased by 9 per cent. to €568 million in 2013, compared to €621 million in 2012. Bad debt costs amounted to 57 basis points in 2013, compared to 59 basis points in 2012 of average lending, which is higher than the long-term average of 54 basis points (based on the period 2003 to 2012).

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item of €75 million in 2013, compared to €60 million in 2012.

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2013 by €14 million to €218 million, compared to €204 million in 2012.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 93 per cent. to €52 million in 2013 compared to €704 million in 2012. This decrease was mainly due to the settlements agreed by Rabobank after the LIBOR investigations.

Year ended 31 December 2012 compared to year ended 31 December 2011

Total income. Total income at Rabobank International increased by 7 per cent. to €4,005 million in 2012 compared to €3,750 million in 2011. This increase was attributable in particular to a €405 million rise in other income.

Interest. Interest income declined by 6 per cent. to €2,775 million in 2012, compared to €2,957 million in 2011. The lower deposit interest rate of the European Central Bank was a factor in the 6 per cent drop in interest results.

Commission. Commission increased by 5 per cent. to €618 million in 2012, compared to €586 million in 2011, due, in part, to an increase in commissions on loans.

Other results. In 2012, other results rose by €405 million to €612 million, compared to €207 million in 2011, because of the sale of remaining equity interest in Indian-based Yes Bank and the higher share of the profits of the participation in the Agricultural Bank of China.

Operating expenses. Rabobank International's total operating expenses increased by 17 per cent. to €2,416 million, compared to €2,072 million in 2011. The implementation of changes in international rules and regulations proved to be a substantial cost item whose impact was felt in staff costs and other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs rose by 18 per cent. to €1,320 million in 2012, compared to €1,116 in 2011, owing to routine pay increases, higher pension costs and, to a lesser extent, an increase in headcount.

Other administrative expenses. Due, in part, to higher consultancy fees, administrative expenses were up 15 per cent. to €976 million in 2012, compared to €847 million in 2011.

Depreciation. Depreciation grew by 10 per cent. to €120 million, compared to €109 million in 2011, due to higher depreciation charges on software.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments at Rabobank International decreased by 9 per cent. to €621 million in 2012, compared to €686 million in 2011. As ACCBank accounted for €301 million of these value adjustments, reflecting nearly half of the total figure. Bad debt costs amounted to 59 basis points (2011: 73 basis points) of average lending, which is higher than the long-term average of 54 basis points (based on the period 2002 to 2011).

Bank tax. The bank tax led to an additional expense item of €60 million in 2012.

Taxation. Taxation decreased in 2012 by €7 million to €204 million, compared to €211 million in 2011.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 10 per cent. to €704 million in 2012 compared to €781 million in 2011.

Leasing

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

	<i>Year ended 31 December</i>		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Interest.....	973	952	778
Commission	52	63	76
Other results	545	442	465
Total income	<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,457</u>	<u>1,319</u>
Staff costs	517	526	455
Other administrative expenses	198	223	269
Depreciation	49	47	50
Operating expenses	<u>764</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>774</u>
Gross result	806	661	545
Value adjustments.....	170	147	144
Bank tax	9	9	-
Operating profit before taxation	<u>627</u>	<u>505</u>	<u>401</u>
Taxation.....	205	138	97
Net profit	<u>422</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>304</u>

Year ended 31 December 2013 compared to year ended 31 December 2012

Total income. De Lage Landen's total income increased by 8 per cent., rising to €1,570 million in 2013, compared to €1,457 million in 2012. The increase was in particular attributable to a 23 per cent. increase in other results.

Interest. Interest income was up by 2 per cent. to €973 million in 2013, compared to €952 million in 2012. Growth of the average lease portfolio contributed to the increase.

Commission. Commission income fell by €11 million to €52 million, compared to €63 million in 2012, due to a change in presentation of amounts received.

Other results. Residual value gains on sales of leased products rose in comparison to 2012. This contributed to the increase in other results by 23 per cent. to €545 million, compared to €442 million in 2012.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses at De Lage Landen fell by 4 per cent. to €764 million in 2013, compared to €796 million in 2012, principally due to lower other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs were down €9 million, reaching €517 million, compared to €526 million in 2012, due in part to the depreciation of several foreign currencies.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses fell by 11 per cent. to €198 million, compared to €223 million in 2012. The Action project was launched in 2012, with the aim of reducing costs and increasing organisational efficiency. The effects of this were visible in 2013, in the form of the 11 per cent. decline in other administrative expenses.

Depreciation. The depreciation item was slightly higher at €49 million, compared to €47 million in 2012, mainly due to higher depreciation of inventory.

Value adjustments. De Lage Landen's value adjustments increased by 16 per cent. to €170 million, compared to €147 million in 2012. The diversification of the lease portfolio across countries and sectors in combination with strict risk management contributed to the relatively limited increase. Expressed in basis points of average lending, bad debt costs stood at 59 basis points in 2013 compared to 53 basis points in 2012. Bad debt costs are now 9 basis points below the long-term average of 68 basis points (based on the period 2003 to 2012).

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2013 by €67 million to €205 million compared to €138 million in 2012.

Net profit. Net profit increased 15 per cent. to €422 million in 2013 compared to €367 million in 2012. The increase was mainly due to an increase in interest income in combination with lower costs.

Year ended 31 December 2012 compared to year ended 31 December 2011

Total income. De Lage Landen's total income increased by 10 per cent., rising to €1,457 million in 2012, compared to €1,319 million in 2011. The lease portfolio grew due to the provision of a broader range of services to existing customers.

Interest. Interest income was up by 22 per cent. to €952 million in 2012, compared to €778 million in 2011. Active portfolio management helped to grow interest income.

Commission. Higher commission payments to the local Rabobanks resulted in a fall of commission income by 17 per cent. to €63 million, compared to €76 million in 2011.

Other results. Lower residual value gains on lease products caused a decrease in other results by 5 per cent. to €442 million, compared to €465 million in 2011.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses at De Lage Landen rose by 3 per cent. to €796 million in 2012, compared to €774 million in 2011, due to higher staff costs.

Staff costs. Staff costs were up €71 million, reaching €526 million, compared to €455 million in 2011, because of an increase in the number of temporary outside staff, a higher headcount and an increase in wage costs.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were high in 2011 because of project costs incurred for self-developed software. As these costs were lower in 2012, other administrative expenses fell by 17 per cent. to €223 million, compared to €269 million in 2011.

Depreciation. The depreciation item was slightly lower at €47 million, compared to €50 million in 2011.

Value adjustments. De Lage Landen's value adjustments increased by 2 per cent. to €147 million, compared to €144 million in 2011. Due to the global spread of the operations, the increase was very limited. Expressed in basis points of average lending, bad debt costs stood at 53 basis points (2011: 58 basis points). Bad debt costs are now 16 basis points below the long-term average of 69 basis points (based on the period 2002 to 2011).

Taxation. Taxation increased in 2012 by €41 million to €138 million compared to €97 million in 2011.

Net profit. Net profit increased 21 per cent. to €367 million in 2012 compared to €304 million in 2011.

Real estate

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

	Year ended 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Interest.....	322	312	282
Commission	32	35	41
Other results	(563)	104	207
Total income	(209)	451	530
Staff costs.....	195	193	200
Other administrative expenses	120	89	124
Depreciation	27	19	20
Operating expenses	342	301	344
Gross result	(551)	150	186
Value adjustments.....	513	237	129
Bank tax	8	8	-
Operating profit before taxation	(1,072)	(95)	57
Taxation.....	(257)	12	17
Net profit	(815)	(107)	40

Year ended 31 December 2013 compared to year ended 31 December 2012

Total income. Total income in Rabobank Group's real estate business decreased by 146 per cent. to minus €209 million in 2013 compared to €451 million in 2012 due to lower other results.

Interest. Interest income increased by €10 million to €322 million in 2013 compared to €312 million in 2012, due to improved margins on new loans and extensions.

Commission. The size of the loan portfolio was more or less unchanged. Commission also remained fairly stable at €32 million, compared to €35 million in 2012.

Other results. Impairments on land holdings and revaluations of land operations amounted to €567 million, partly due to the postponement of projects. Large impairments were also recognised on commercial real estate holdings. This led to a decrease in other results by 641 per cent. to minus €563 million in 2013, compared to €104 million in 2012.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses in Rabobank Group's real estate business increased by 14 per cent. in 2013, reaching €342 million, compared to €301 million in 2012, mainly due to higher administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Due in part to additional staff at FGH Bank and Fondsenbeheer Nederland, the number of staff increased by 26 FTE to 1,554, compared to 1,528 FTE in 2012. Staff costs rose slightly as a result, by 1 per cent. to €195 million, compared to €193 million in 2012.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by 35 per cent. to €120 million in 2013, compared to €89 million in 2012. The increase was mostly due to the formation of a reorganisation provision for the phasing out of the activities of MAB Development.

Depreciation. Depreciation increased by 42 per cent. to €27 million in 2013 compared to €19 million in 2012, mainly due to higher depreciation on real estate.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments stood at €513 million in 2013, compared to €237 million in 2012, which corresponds to 278 basis points in 2013 compared to 124 basis points in 2012 of average lending. Value adjustments rose due to the continuing poor state of the Dutch real estate market in 2013.

Taxation. Taxation decreased by €269 to minus €257 million in 2013 compared to €12 million in 2012.

Net profit. Net profit decreased 662 per cent. by €708 million to minus €815 million in 2013 compared to minus €107 million in 2012. The decrease was mainly due to heavy impairments on land holdings, revaluations of land operations and a decline in the number of housing transactions (especially in the Netherlands and France) at Bouwfonds Property Development and the large increase in value adjustments to receivables at the property financier FGH Bank.

Year ended 31 December 2012 compared to year ended 31 December 2011

Total income. Total income in Rabobank Group's real estate business decreased by 23 per cent. to €451 million in 2012 compared to €530 million in 2011 mainly due to lower other results.

Interest. Interest income increased by €30 million to €312 million in 2012 compared to €282 million in 2011, due to higher margins on new loans and renewals.

Commission. Commission decreased by 15 per cent. to €35 million, compared to €41 million in 2011, because fewer loans were issued than in 2011.

Other results. Higher impairment losses on property developments and strategic land positions contributed to a decrease in other results by 50 per cent. to €104 million in 2012, compared to €207 million in 2011.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses in Rabobank Group's real estate business declined by 13 per cent. in 2012, falling to €301 million, compared to €344 million in 2011, mainly due to lower other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. The headcount was lower as a result of staff cuts at Bouwfonds Property Development, Bouwfonds REIM, MAB Development and the Management Centre, among other divisions. As a result, staff costs decreased by 4 per cent. to €193 million, compared to €200 million in 2011.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses, which had been high in 2011 because of a reorganisation allowance, dropped by 28 per cent. to €89 million in 2012, compared to €124 million in 2011.

Depreciation. Depreciation was slightly lower at €19 million in 2012 compared to €20 million in 2011.

Value adjustments. Value adjustments stood at €237 million in 2012, compared to €129 million in 2011, which corresponds to 124 basis points (2011: 69 basis points) of average lending. Bad debt costs rose sharply due to the continued decline in the Dutch property market.

Taxation. Taxation decreased by €5 million to €12 million in 2012 compared to €17 million in 2011.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by €147 million to minus €107 million in 2012 compared to €40 million in 2011.

Loan portfolio

The Dutch economy emerged from a long period of recession in 2013. Dutch exports rose on the back of the pick-up in world trade. In the second half of the year there was (albeit very modest) economic growth. This does not mean that the problems in the Netherlands have been dealt with; domestic consumption fell further in 2013, partly due to rising unemployment. Export-oriented companies were able to benefit from increased foreign demand, but companies whose business focuses more on the domestic market continued to struggle. Due to these developments, the loans to customers item decreased by 5 per cent., or €25.1 billion, to €460.2 billion at 31 December 2013 from €485.3 billion at 31 December 2012. The private sector loan portfolio decreased by €19.1 billion to €439.0 billion at 31 December 2013, a decrease of 4 per cent. from €458.1 billion at 31 December 2012. Loans to private individuals, primarily for mortgage finance, were down €3.6 billion, or 2 per cent., to €216.4 billion at 31 December 2013. 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. Loans to the trade, industry and services sector decreased by €10.0 billion to €135.6 billion at 31 December 2013. Lending to the food and agri sector decreased by €5.4 billion to €87.0 billion at 31 December 2013, a 6 per cent. decrease.

The following table shows a breakdown of Rabobank Group's total lending outstanding to the private sector at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, by category of borrower:

At 31 December				
<i>(in millions of euros and as percentage of total private sector lending)</i>	2013		2012	
Private individuals	216,351	49%	220,029	48%
Trade, industry and services sector	135,648	31%	145,626	32%
Food and agri sector	86,976	20%	92,436	20%
Total private sector lending	438,975	100%	458,091	100%

The maturities of loans granted by Rabobank Group vary from overdraft facilities to 30-year term loans.

The following table provides a breakdown of the remaining maturity of Rabobank Group's total loans to customers (public and private sector) and professional securities transactions at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012:

At 31 December				
<i>(in millions of euros and as percentage of total loans to customers)</i>	2013		2012	
Less than 1 year	94,872	21%	102,211	21%
More than 1 year	365,330	79%	383,088	79%
Total loans to customers	460,202	100%	485,299	100%

Funding

At 31 December 2013, amounts due to customers of Rabobank Group were €329.4 billion, a decrease of 1 per cent. compared to 31 December 2012. The balance held in savings deposits increased by €1.9 billion to €151.5 billion, an increase of 1 per cent. Other amounts due to customers (including current accounts, repurchase agreements and time deposits) decreased by €6.7 billion to €177.9 billion at 31 December 2013, largely due to a decrease in other due to customers. Time deposits increased by €0.4 billion to €56.4 billion. At 31 December 2013, debt securities in issue (including certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bonds) totalled €195.4 billion compared to €223.3 billion at 31 December 2012. Savings deposits (except fixed-time deposits, from 1 month to 20 years) generally bear interest at rates that Rabobank Nederland can unilaterally change.

The following table shows Rabobank Group's sources of funding by source at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

Year ended 31 December			
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Savings deposits	151,516	149,661	140,028
Other due to customers.....	177,884	184,610	189,864
Debt securities in issue.....	195,361	223,336	213,441
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19,069	24,091	25,889
Total	543,830	581,698	569,222

Rabobank Group also receives funds from the inter-bank and institutional market. Rabobank Group's total due to other banks was €15.5 billion at 31 December 2013, a 43 per cent. decrease from €27.1 billion at 31 December 2012.

Other financial assets*

Other financial assets comprise debt securities and other assets. Other financial assets are subdivided into the following categories:

- Trading financial assets;

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

Other financial assets at 31 December 2013

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Trading	Other at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total
Purchased loans	1,171	—	—	1,171
Short-term government securities	204	—	1,710	1,914
Government bonds	1,086	63	35,714	36,863
Other debt securities	2,109	2,917	8,170	13,196
Loans.....	—	1,056	—	1,056
Total debt securities.....	4,570	4,036	45,594	54,200
Venture capital.....	—	549	—	549
Equity instruments	719	386	817	1,922
Total other assets	719	935	817	2,471
Total.....	5,289	4,971	46,411	56,671
Category 1 ⁽¹⁾	2,959	371	42,456	45,786
Category 2 ⁽¹⁾	2,155	2,994	3,645	8,794
Category 3 ⁽¹⁾	175	1,606	310	2,091

Note:

- (1) Category 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; category 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in category 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); category 3: inputs for the asset or liability not based on observable market data.

Other financial assets at 31 December 2012

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Trading	Other at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total
Purchased loans	1,767	—	—	1,767
Short-term government securities	688	—	2,096	2,784
Government bonds	935	4	39,275	40,214
Other debt securities	1,690	3,738	8,537	13,965
Loans	—	1,026	—	1,026
Total debt securities.....	5,080	4,768	49,908	59,756
Venture capital.....	—	784	—	784
Equity instruments	1,307	359	517	2,183
Total other assets	1,307	1,143	517	2,967
Total.....	6,387	5,911	50,425	62,723
Category 1 ⁽¹⁾	4,107	251	43,889	48,247
Category 2 ⁽¹⁾	2,197	4,003	6,438	12,638

Other financial assets at 31 December 2012

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Other at fair value			Total
	Trading	through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	
Category 3 ⁽¹⁾	83	1,657	98	1,838

Note:

- (1) Category 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; category 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in category 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); category 3: inputs for the asset or liability not based on observable market data.

Credit-related commitments*

Credit granting liabilities represent the unused portions of funds authorised for the granting of credit in the form of loans, guarantees, letters of credit and other lending-related financial instruments. Rabobank's credit risk exposure from credit granting liabilities consists of potential losses amounting to the unused portion of the authorised funds. The total expected loss is lower than the total of unused funds, however, because credit granting liabilities are subject to the clients in question continuing to meet specific standards of creditworthiness. Guarantees represent irrevocable undertakings that, provided certain conditions are met, Rabobank will make payments on behalf of clients if they are unable to meet their financial obligations to third parties. Rabobank also accepts credit granting liabilities in the form of credit facilities made available to ensure that clients' liquidity requirements can be met, but which have not yet been drawn upon.

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Guarantees	11,429	14,904	10,519
Letters of credit	5,919	5,583	5,487
Credit granting liabilities	32,126	33,061	34,522
Other contingent liabilities	82	—	—
Total credit related and contingent liabilities	49,556	53,548	50,528
Revocable credit facilities	45,031	45,083	44,649
Total credit related commitments	94,587	98,631	95,177

Capital adequacy

Rabobank wishes to have an adequate solvency position, which it manages based on a number of ratios. The principal ratios are the core Tier 1 ratio, the Tier 1 ratio, the BIS ratio (capital ratio) and the equity capital ratio. Rabobank's internal targets exceed the regulators' minimum requirements as it anticipates market expectations and developments in laws and regulations. Rabobank seeks to stand out from other financial institutions, managing its solvency position based on policy documents. Balans- en Risicomanagement Commissie Rabobank Groep, the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board periodically discuss the solvency position and the targets to be used.

Rabobank must comply with a number of minimum solvency positions stipulated under the law. The solvency position is determined based on ratios. These ratios compare Rabobank's BIS ratio and core Tier 1 ratio with the total amount of the risk-weighted assets. The minimum required percentages under the CRD III

are 8 per cent. and 4 per cent. of the risk-weighted assets, respectively. Since 1 January 2014, the minimum required percentages have been determined based on CRD IV. This will result in a gradual increase in the minimum required percentages. Rabobank takes this into its account in its capital planning.

The determination of the risk-weighted assets is based on separate methods for credit risk, operational risk and market risk. The risk-weighted assets are determined for credit risk purposes in many different ways. For most assets the risk weight is determined with reference to internal ratings and a number of characteristics specific to the asset concerned. For off-balance sheet items the balance sheet equivalent is calculated first, on the basis of internal conversion factors. The resulting equivalent amounts are then also assigned risk-weightings. An Advanced Measurement Approach Model is used to determine the amount with respect to the risk-weighted assets for operational risk. With the market risk approach, the general market risk is hedged, as well as the risk of open positions in foreign currencies, debt and equity instruments, as well as commodities.

The core Tier 1 ratio, the Tier 1 ratio and the BIS ratio are the most common ratios used to measure solvency. The core Tier 1 ratio expresses the relationship between core Tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets. At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's core Tier 1 ratio stood at 13.5 per cent. (year-end 2012; 13.1 per cent.).

Risk-weighted assets were down €12.0 billion to €210.8 billion at 31 December 2013 compared to €222.8 billion at 31 December 2012. The decrease of Rabobank Member Certificates was a contributing factor in the €0.7 billion decrease in core Tier 1 capital to €28.6 billion at 31 December 2013 compared to €29.3 billion at 31 December 2012. See "Regulation of Rabobank Group" for further discussion of the Basel standards.

The Tier 1 ratio expresses the relationship between Tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets. As at 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group's Tier 1 ratio stood at 16.6 per cent. (year-end 2012: 17.2 per cent.). The minimum requirement set by external supervisors is 4.0 per cent.

The BIS ratio is calculated by dividing the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital by the total of risk-weighted assets. At 31 December 2013, the BIS ratio stood at 19.8 per cent. (year-end 2012: 19.0 per cent.). This exceeds the current minimum requirement set by the external supervisors of 8.0 per cent.

The following table sets forth the risk-weighted capital ratios of Rabobank Group at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

Development in capital and solvency ratios

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros, except percentages)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Core Tier 1 capital	28,551	29,253	28,324
Core Tier 1 ratio	13.5%	13.1%	12.7%
Tier 1 capital	35,092	38,358	37,964
Tier 1 ratio	16.6%	17.2%	17.0%
Qualifying capital	41,650	42,321	39,088
BIS ratio	19.8%	19.0%	17.5%

Selected statistical information*

The following section discusses selected statistical information regarding Rabobank Group's operations. Unless otherwise indicated, average balances are calculated based on monthly balances and

geographic data are based on the domicile of the customer. See “Results of operations” for an analysis of fluctuations in Rabobank Group’s results between periods.

Return on equity and assets

The following table presents information relating to Rabobank Group’s return on equity and assets for each of the past five years:

<i>(in percentages)</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Return on assets ⁽¹⁾	0.29	0.28	0.38	0.42	0.37
Return on equity ⁽²⁾	4.88	4.70	6.17	7.00	6.37
Equity to assets ratio ⁽³⁾	5.82	5.96	6.19	4.84	5.82

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 quarter-end balances.
- (4) Average equity divided by average total assets, based on quarter-end balances.

The following table presents information relating to payments on Rabobank Member Certificates for each of the past five years:

<i>(in millions of euros, except percentages)</i>	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Outstanding Rabobank (Member) Certificates ⁽¹⁾	6,219	6,587	6,551	6,368	6,275
Payments	309	328	315	303	318
Average yield	4.96%	4.98%	4.81%	4.76%	5.07%

Note:

- (5) Average Outstanding Rabobank Member Certificates based on month-end balances.

Loan portfolio

Rabobank Group’s loan portfolio consists of loans, overdrafts, assets subject to operating leases, finance lease receivables to governments, corporations and consumers and reverse repurchase agreements. The following table analyses Rabobank Group’s loan portfolio by sector at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Private sector lending	438,975	458,091	448,337
Government clients	2,670	3,764	3,557
Securities transactions due from private sector lending	10,697	11,410	7,026
Interest rate hedges (hedge accounting)	7,860	12,034	9,165
Total loans to customers	460,202	485,299	468,085
Value adjustments in loans to customers	(4,177)	(3,715)	(3,089)
Reclassified assets	2,806	4,224	5,588

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Gross loans to customers	461,573	484,790	465,586

The following table sets forth a geographic breakdown of Rabobank Group's loan portfolio at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
The Netherlands	1,541	2,584	1,764
Other countries in the EU zone	336	408	771
North America	390	444	484
Latin America	40	5	7
Asia	288	256	465
Australia and New Zealand	2	5	12
Other countries	73	61	54
Total government clients	2,670	3,764	3,557
The Netherlands	335,046	341,614	332,489
Other countries in the EU zone	26,972	35,737	38,540
North America	40,853	42,010	40,876
Latin America	10,635	11,414	10,950
Asia	6,631	6,284	5,672
Australia	18,698	20,812	19,666
Other countries	140	220	144
Total private sector lending	438,975	458,091	448,337

Risk elements*

Breakdown of assets and liabilities by repayment date*

The following table shows Rabobank's assets and liabilities grouped by the period remaining between the reporting date and the contract repayment date. These amounts correspond with the statement of financial position.

	At 31 December 2013					
<i>Payments due by period</i>						
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	15,495	27,542	2	—	—	43,039
Due from other banks	6,380	30,730	2,376	1,138	220	40,844
Trading financial assets	50	1,868	544	1,802	1,025	5,289
Other financial assets at fair value	40	851	402	888	2,790	4,971

At 31 December 2013

<i>Payments due by period (in millions of euros)</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
through profit or loss						
Derivative financial instruments	152	3,511	2,841	11,477	21,722	39,703
Loans to customers	27,749	33,300	33,823	89,947	275,383	460,202
Available-for-sale financial assets	70	3,917	3,040	11,778	27,606	46,411
Deferred tax assets	460	—	—	—	1,451	1,911
Other assets (excluding employee benefits)	989	4,789	1,153	1,441	427	8,799
Total financial assets	<u>51,385</u>	<u>106,508</u>	<u>44,181</u>	<u>118,471</u>	<u>330,624</u>	<u>651,169</u>
Due to other banks	2,907	5,829	1,691	3,803	1,266	15,496
Due to customers	249,908	36,462	10,526	15,586	16,918	329,400
Debt securities in issue	112	31,850	62,865	70,110	30,424	195,361
Derivative financial instruments and other trade liabilities	888	3,958	2,872	16,454	25,999	50,171
Other debts (excluding employee benefits)	1,663	4,235	299	866	85	7,148
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	70	653	1,533	7,076	9,737	19,069
Deferred tax liabilities	162	—	—	—	128	290
Subordinated debt	—	5	—	89	7,721	7,815
Total financial liabilities	<u>255,710</u>	<u>82,992</u>	<u>79,786</u>	<u>113,984</u>	<u>92,278</u>	<u>624,750</u>
Net liquidity surplus/(deficit)	<u>(204,325)</u>	<u>23,516</u>	<u>(35,605)</u>	<u>4,487</u>	<u>238,346</u>	<u>26,419</u>

The above breakdown was compiled on the basis of contract information, without taking into account actual movements in items in the statement of financial position. This is taken into account, however, for the day-to-day management of liquidity risk. Customer savings are an example. By contract, they are payable on demand. However, historically this has been a stable source of financing at the long-term disposal of Rabobank. The regulations of the supervisory authority also factor this in. Based on the liquidity criteria of the Dutch Central Bank, Rabobank had a substantial liquidity surplus at 31 December 2013 and throughout 2013. The average liquidity surplus was 40 per cent. of the total liquidity requirement.

The liquidity requirements to meet payments under guarantees and stand-by letters of credit are considerably lower than the size of the liabilities, as Rabobank does not generally expect that third parties to such arrangements will draw funds. The total open position relating to contractual obligations to provide credit does not necessarily represent Rabobank's future cash resource needs, as many of these obligations will lapse or terminate without financing being required.

Interest rate sensitivity

The 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 2013, the BPV did not exceed €12 million.

Long-term interest rate risk is measured and managed using the Equity at Risk concept. Equity at Risk is the sensitivity of Rabobank Group equity's market value to interest rate fluctuations. A 100 basis point overnight upward parallel shock of the curve will result in a 2.3 per cent. drop in market value of equity.

Short-term interest rate risk is monitored using the Income at Risk concept. This is the amount of net interest income that is put at risk on an annual basis, based on certain interest rate scenarios. If interest rates were to gradually decrease 10 basis points over a one-year period, net interest income would decrease at the most by €54 million in 2013.

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 2013, there were no cross-border outstandings exceeding 1 per cent. of total assets in any country where current conditions give rise to liquidity problems which are expected to have a material impact on the timely repayment of interest or principal.

The following table analyses cross-border outstandings at the end of each of the last three years, stating the name of the country and the aggregate amount of cross-border outstandings in each foreign country where such outstandings exceeded 1 per cent. of total assets, by type of borrower:

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Banks	Public authorities	Private sector	Total
At 31 December 2013				
France	6,622	5,253	5,198	17,073
Germany	3,863	4,855	5,709	14,427
United Kingdom	14,218	6,289	10,446	30,953
Poland	96	2,415	7,592	10,103
United States	5,021	23,699	48,710	77,430
Brazil	1,043	615	5,881	7,539
Australia	953	1,898	13,149	16,000
At 31 December 2012				
France	4,448	6,001	4,213	14,662
Germany	3,556	6,605	5,751	15,912
United Kingdom	11,441	3,775	14,709	29,925
Poland	28	3,024	7,733	10,785
United States	5,294	14,471	53,871	73,636
Brazil	1,462	663	6,219	8,344
Australia	794	919	15,566	17,279
At 31 December 2011				
France	1,629	6,305	3,686	11,620
Germany	2,809	7,335	6,237	16,381
United Kingdom	8,312	3,020	10,062	21,394

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Banks	Public authorities	Private sector	Total
Poland	149	2,440	6,562	9,151
United States	4,446	10,556	52,424	67,426
Brazil	1,217	921	6,423	8,561
Australia	433	423	14,614	15,470

Diversification of loan portfolio*

One of the principal factors influencing the quality of the earnings and the loan portfolio is diversification of loans, e.g. by industry or by region. Rabobank Group uses the North America Industry Classification System (“NAICS”) as the leading system to classify industries. NAICS distinguishes a large number of sectors, subsectors and industries.

The following table is based on data according to NAICS and represents the loan portfolio of Rabobank Group loans by main sector at 31 December 2013:

At 31 December 2013

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	On balance	Off balance	Total
Grain and oilseeds	14,890	868	15,758
Animal protein	16,716	243	16,959
Dairy	14,293	184	14,477
Fruit and vegetables	9,006	148	9,154
Farm inputs	6,032	381	6,413
Food retail	4,735	264	4,999
Beverages	3,683	21	3,704
Flowers	2,915	9	2,924
Sugar	1,959	89	2,048
Miscellaneous crop farming	1,649	3	1,652
Other	11,098	345	11,443
Total private sector lending to food and agri	86,976	2,555	89,531
Lessors of real estate	26,568	22	26,590
Finance and insurance (except banks)	14,565	1,160	15,725
Wholesale	18,441	5,837	24,278
Activities related to real estate	6,795	1,350	8,145
Manufacturing	8,557	973	9,530
Transportation and warehousing	6,581	339	6,920
Construction	6,615	1,243	7,858
Healthcare and social assistance	6,065	40	6,105
Professional, scientific and technical services	5,442	279	5,721
Retail (except food and beverages)	4,711	531	5,242

At 31 December 2013

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	On balance	Off balance	Total
Utilities	2,311	829	3,140
Information and communication	1,008	60	1,068
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,310	18	1,328
Other services	26,679	1,899	28,578
Total private sector lending to trade, industry and services	135,648	14,580	150,228
Private individuals	216,351	160	216,511
Total private sector lending	438,975	17,295	456,270

Apart from due from other banks (€40.8 billion at 31 December 2013 which is 6 per cent. of total assets), Rabobank's only significant risk concentration is in the portfolio of loans to private individuals which accounted for 49 per cent. of the total loan portfolio at 31 December 2013. This portfolio has a relatively low risk profile as evidenced by the actual losses incurred in previous years. The proportion of the total loan portfolio attributable to the food and agri sector was 20 per cent. in 2013. The proportion of the total loan portfolio attributable to trade, industry and services was 31 per cent. at 31 December 2013. Loans to trade, industry and services and loans to the food and agri sector are both spread over a wide range of industries in many different countries. None of these shares represents more than 10 per cent. of the total loan portfolio.

Impaired loans

Loans for which an allowance has been taken are called impaired loans. At 31 December 2013, these loans amounted to €12,809 million (2012: €11,203 million). The allowance for loan losses covered 33 per cent. (2012: 34 per cent.) of the impaired loans. It should be noted that for several years now, the provision for portfolios to which a very low probability of recovery is assigned has been written off at group level. Accordingly, impaired loans are also reduced by that same amount. Excluding this write-off of €4,405 million (2012: €3,940 million) the coverage ratio was 51 per cent. Over and above this allowance, additional coverage is raised through collateral and other securities. Rabobank Group forms allowances at an early stage and applies the one-obligor principle, which means that the exposure to all counterparties belonging to the same group is taken into account. In addition, the full exposure to a client is qualified as impaired, even if adequate coverage is available for part of the exposure in the form of security or collateral. At 31 December 2013, impaired loans corresponded to 2.9 per cent. (2012: 2.4 per cent.) of the private sector loan portfolio.

The following table provides an analysis of Rabobank Group's impaired loans by business at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Domestic retail banking	6,651	5,317	4,559
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	2,670	3,456	3,493
Leasing	721	905	832
Real estate	2,767	1,525	1,066
Other	—	—	8
Rabobank Group	12,809	11,203	9,958

Summary of loan loss experience

The following table shows the movements in the allocation of the allowance for loan losses on loans accounted for as loans to customers for the past three years:

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Domestic retail banking	1,974	1,501	1,376
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	845	889	670
Asset management	—	1	12
Leasing	467	451	444
Real estate	376	205	94
Other	53	42	14
Total balance at 1 January	3,715	3,089	2,610
Domestic retail banking	1,979	1,757	1,119
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	1,000	1,214	1,333
Asset management	—	—	1
Leasing	276	264	313
Real estate	520	240	147
Other	16	26	
Total additions	3,791	3,501	2,913
Domestic retail banking	(582)	(416)	(465)
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	(408)	(572)	(578)
Asset management	—	(2)	(1)
Leasing	(40)	(64)	(127)
Real estate	(6)	(2)	(18)
Other	(9)	(8)	
Total reversal of impairments	(1,045)	(1,064)	(1,189)
Domestic retail banking	(1,270)	(1,370)	(590)
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	(487)	(658)	(542)
Asset management	—	—	(2)
Leasing	(223)	(196)	(199)
Real estate	(34)	(67)	(19)
Other	(10)	(6)	(14)
Total written off	(2,024)	(2,297)	(1,366)
Domestic retail banking	124	502	103
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	(346)	(28)	6
Asset management	—	1	(9)
Leasing	(25)	12	20
Real estate	(14)	—	1
Other	1	(1)	—
Total other	(260)	486	121

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Domestic retail banking	2,225	1,974	1,543
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	604	845	889
Asset management	—	—	1
Leasing	455	467	451
Real estate	842	376	205
Other	51	53	—
Total other balance at 31 December	4,177	3,715	3,089

Due to customers*

The following table presents a breakdown of due to customers at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011. Interest rates paid on time deposits and savings deposits reflect market conditions and not all current accounts/settlement accounts earn interest.

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Time deposits	56,418	56,006	58,931
Current accounts/settlement accounts	82,991	81,640	73,443
Repurchase agreements	1,474	2,299	2,669
Other	12,713	21,525	34,147
Total due to customers by businesses	153,596	161,470	169,190
Savings deposits	151,516	149,661	140,028
Current accounts/settlement accounts	14,470	15,122	12,988
Other	9,818	8,018	7,686
Total due to customers by individuals	175,804	172,801	160,702
Total due to customers	329,400	334,271	329,892

Short-term borrowings*

Short-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of one year or less. These are included in Rabobank Group's consolidated statement of financial position under "Debt securities in issue". An analysis of the balance of short-term borrowings at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011 is provided below.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Year-end balance	54,416	61,476	70,307
Average balance	53,389	72,290	74,246
Maximum month-end balance	63,765	82,795	79,737

Long-term borrowings

Long-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of more than one year. These are included in Rabobank Group's consolidated statement of financial position under "Debt securities in issue"

and “Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss”. An analysis of the balance of long-term borrowings at 31 December 2013, 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011 is provided below.

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Year-end balance	160,015	185,952	169,024
Average balance	172,906	184,554	164,471
Maximum month-end balance	185,952	191,074	169,024

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group, which have been audited by Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, the independent auditor in the Netherlands, with the exception of the bad debt costs, the latter being derived from the annual report of Rabobank Group. The data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements (and related notes), incorporated by reference herein and the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in this Prospectus. The Rabobank Group audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and comply with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	43,039	68,103
Due from other banks	40,844	35,386
Trading financial assets	5,289	6,387
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,971	5,911
Derivative financial instruments	39,703	65,423
Loans to customers	460,202	485,299
Available-for-sale financial assets	46,411	50,425
Investments in associates	3,629	3,649
Intangible assets	1,991	2,343
Property and equipment	6,901	6,500
Investment properties	1,073	1,489
Current tax assets	190	597
Deferred tax assets	1,911	960
Other assets	8,805	9,763
Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations	9,180	8,475
Total assets	674,139	750,710

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Liabilities		
Due to other banks	15,496	27,059
Due to customers	329,400	334,271

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Debt securities in issue	195,361	223,336
Derivative financial instruments and other trade liabilities	50,171	74,800
Other debts	7,436	11,166
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	19,069	24,091
Provisions	972	752
Current tax liabilities	267	205
Deferred tax liabilities	290	186
Subordinated debt	7,815	5,407
Liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations	7,825	7,357
Total liabilities	634,102	708,630

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Equity		
Equity of Rabobank Nederland and local Rabobanks	24,641	25,311
Equity instruments issued directly		
Rabobank Member Certificates	5,823	6,672
Capital Securities	7,029	7,114
	<u>12,852</u>	<u>13,786</u>
Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries		
Capital Securities	236	236
Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	1,269	1,340
	<u>1,505</u>	<u>1,576</u>
Other non-controlling interests	1,039	1,407
Total equity	40,037	42,080
Total equity and liabilities	674,139	750,710

Consolidated statement of income

	Year ended 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Interest income	19,756	21,965

	Year ended 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Interest expense	10,663	12,794
Interest	<u>9,093</u>	<u>9,171</u>
Commission income	2,194	2,577
Commission expense	194	349
Commission	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,228</u>
Income from associates	157	255
Net income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	232	872
Gains/(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	56	132
Other results	1,482	958
Income	<u>13,020</u>	<u>13,616</u>
Staff costs	5,325	5,494
Other administrative expenses	3,912	2,982
Depreciation	528	527
Operating expenses	<u>9,765</u>	<u>9,003</u>
Value adjustments	2,643	2,350
Bank tax	197	196
Operating profit before taxation	<u>415</u>	<u>2,067</u>
Taxation	68	158
Net profit from continuing operations	347	1,909
Net profit from discontinued operations	1,665	149
Net profit	<u>2,012</u>	<u>2,058</u>
Of which attributable to Rabobank Nederland and local Rabobanks	929	843
Of which attributable to holders of Rabobank (Member) Certificates	309	328
Of which attributable to Capital Securities	655	717
Of which attributable to Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	67	75
Of which attributable to non-controlling interests	52	95
Net profit for the year	<u>2,012</u>	<u>2,058</u>

Financial ratios:

	2013	2012
BIS ratio	19.8%	19.0%
Tier 1 ratio	16.6%	17.2%

	<i>2013</i>	<i>2012</i>
Core Tier 1 ratio	13.5%	13.1%
Equity capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	16.1%	15.3%
Bad debt costs (in basis points of average lending)	59	52

Note:

- (6) The equity capital ratio is calculated by dividing retained earnings and Rabobank Member Certificates by total of risk-weighted assets.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Rabobank Group places a high priority on the management of risk and has extensive procedures in place for systematic risk management. Within Rabobank Group, the risk management policies relating to interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk are developed and monitored by the 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 Group Operational Risk Committee (“**GORC**”) focuses on operational risks, whereas the 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 committees report to the Executive Board, which is ultimately responsible for risk management within Rabobank Group.

The principal risks faced by Rabobank Group are credit risk, country risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk, legal risk and currency risk. Rabobank has implemented an economic capital framework to determine the amount of capital it should hold on the basis of its risk profile and desired credit rating. Economic capital represents the amount of capital needed to cover for all risks associated with a certain activity. The economic capital framework makes it possible to compare different risk categories with each other because all risks are analysed by using the same methodology. See also “Risk Factors”.

Risk Adjusted Return On Capital

Relating the profit achieved on a certain activity to the capital required for that activity produces the Risk Adjusted Return On Capital (“**RAROC**”). RAROC is calculated by dividing economic return by economic capital. The calculation and review of RAROC across Rabobank Group’s business activities and entities assists Rabobank Group in striking a balance between risk, returns and capital for both 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 Rabobank Group’s activities also plays a role 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 year ended 31 December 2013, Rabobank realised a RAROC, which is the ratio between net profit and average economic capital, after tax of 8.4 per cent.

Credit risk

Rabobank Group aims to offer continuity in its services. It therefore pursues a prudent credit policy. Once granted, loans are carefully managed so there is a continuous monitoring of credit risk. At 31 December 2013, 49 per cent. of Rabobank Group’s credit loan portfolio to the private sector consisted of loans to private individuals, mainly residential mortgages, which tend to have a very low risk profile in relative terms. The remaining 51 per cent. was a highly diversified portfolio of loans to business clients in the Netherlands and internationally.

Approval of larger credit applications is decided on by committees. A structure consisting of various committees has been established, with the total exposure including the requested financing determining the applicable committee level. The Executive Board itself decides on the largest credit applications. Rabobank

Group has three Policy Credit Committees (“PCCs”): Rabobank Group PCC and the Rabobank International and Member Banks PCCs. Rabobank Group PCC establishes Rabobank Group’s credit risk policy. Rabobank Group entities define and establish their own credit policies within this framework. In this context, the Member Banks PCC is responsible for domestic retail banking and the Rabobank International PCC for wholesale banking and international retail banking. Rabobank Group PCC is chaired by the CFO and the Executive Board is represented by three members. The CFO also chairs the Rabobank International and Member Banks PCCs. The PCCs are composed of representatives from Rabobank Group’s most senior management levels. For corporate loans, a key concept in Rabobank Group’s policy for accepting new clients is the “know your customer” principle, meaning that loans are granted only to corporate clients whose management, including their integrity and expertise, is known and considered acceptable by Rabobank Group. In addition, Rabobank Group is familiar with the industry in which a client operates and can assess its clients’ financial performance. Corporate social responsibility implies responsible financing; accordingly, corporate social responsibility guidelines apply to the lending process as well.

With respect to the management of Rabobank Group’s exposure to credit risk, Rabobank 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.

Rabobank Group uses the Advanced IRB approach for credit risk. This is the most risk-sensitive form of the Basel II Credit Risk approaches. Rabobank Group has professionalised its risk management even further by combining Basel II compliance activities with the implementation of a best-practice framework for Economic Capital. The main Basel II parameters as far as credit risk is concerned are Exposure At Default (“EAD”), Probability of Default (“PD”) and Loss Given Default (“LGD”). It is partly on the basis of these parameters that Rabobank Group determines the economic capital and the Risk Adjusted Return On Capital (RAROC). These Basel II parameters are an important element of management information. A significant advantage associated with the use of economic capital is a streamlined and efficient approval process. The use of the Basel II parameters and RAROC support credit analysts and the Credit Committees in making well-considered decisions. Every group entity has established a RAROC target at customer level. Next to credit quality, this is an important factor in taking decisions on specific credit applications.

Rabobank Group believes it has a framework of policies and processes in place that is designed to measure, manage and mitigate credit risks. Rabobank Group’s policy for accepting new clients is characterised by careful assessment of clients and their ability to make repayments on credit granted. Rabobank Group’s objective is to enter into long-term relationships with clients which are beneficial for both the client and Rabobank Group.

EAD is the expected exposure to the client in the event of, and at the time of, a counterparty’s default. At year-end 2013, the EAD of the total Advanced IRB loan portfolio was €574 billion (2012: €606 billion). This EAD includes the expected future usage of unused credit lines. As part of its approval process Rabobank Group uses the Rabobank Risk Rating system, which indicates the counterparty’s PD over a one-year period. The counterparties have been assigned to one of the 25 rating classes, including four default ratings. These default ratings are assigned if the customer defaults, the form of which varies from payment arrears of 90 days to bankruptcy. The weighted average PD of the total Advanced IRB loan portfolio is 1.12 per cent. (2012: 1.03 per cent.). This slight deterioration in PD was caused by a change in the PD of existing debtors as

well as by changes in the composition of the portfolio (inflow and outflow of clients), the implementation of new models and policy changes.

The following table shows the impaired loans (i.e. the amount of loans for which an allowance has been taken) of 31 December 2013, 2012 and 2011 per business unit as a percentage of private sector loans:

Impaired loans/private sector lending per business unit

	At 31 December		
<i>(in percentages)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Domestic retail banking	2.2	1.7	1.5
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	2.9	3.2	3.5
Leasing	2.9	3.6	3.1
Real Estate	15.1	8.2	5.5
Rabobank Group	2.9	2.4	2.3

Bad debt costs

Once a loan has been granted, ongoing credit management takes place as part of which new information, both financial and non-financial, is assessed. Rabobank monitors if the client meets all its obligations and whether it can be expected the client will continue to do so. If this is not the case, credit management is intensified, monitoring becomes more frequent and a closer eye is kept on credit terms. Guidance is provided by a special unit within Rabobank Group, particularly in case of larger and more complex loans granted to businesses whose continuity is at stake. If it is likely that the debtor will be unable to fulfil its contractual obligations, this is a matter of impairment and an allowance is made which is charged to income.

The following table sets forth Rabobank Group's bad debt costs for the three years ended 31 December 2013, 2012 and 2011 per business unit as a percentage of private sector lending:

Bad debt costs/average private sector lending per business unit

	Year ended 31 December		
<i>(in percentages)</i>	2013	2012	2011
Domestic retail	0.45	0.44	0.22
Wholesale banking and international retail banking	0.57	0.59	0.73
Leasing	0.59	0.53	0.58
Real estate	2.78	1.24	0.69
Rabobank Group	0.59	0.52	0.37

Country risk

Rabobank Group uses a country limit system to manage transfer risk and collective debtor risk. After careful review, relevant countries are given an internal country risk rating, after which transfer limits and general limits are established.

Transfer limits are determined according to the net transfer risk, which is defined as total loans granted, less loans granted in local currency, less guarantees and other collateral obtained to cover transfer risk, and less a reduced weighting of specific products. The limits are allocated to the offices, which are themselves responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the loans granted by them and for reporting on this to Group Risk Management.

At Rabobank Group level, the country risk outstanding, including additional capital requirements for transfer risk, is reported every quarter to Rabobank Group's Balance Sheet and Risk Management Committee Rabobank Group (the "BRMC-RG") and the Country Limit Committee. The calculations of additional capital requirements for transfer risk are made in accordance with internal guidelines and cover all countries where transfer risk is relevant. Special Basel II parameters, specifically EATE (Exposure at Transfer Event), PTE (Probability of Transfer Event) and LGTE (Loss Given Transfer Event), are used to calculate the additional capital requirement for transfer risk. These calculations are made in accordance with internal guidelines and cover all countries where risk is relevant.

At 31 December 2013, the ultimate collective debtor risk for non-OECD countries was €23.8 billion and the net ultimate transfer risk before provisions for non-OECD countries was €14.2 billion, which corresponds to 2.1 per cent. of total assets (2012: 1.4 per cent.). It should be noted that reduced weighting of specific products is no longer included in this transfer risk figure.

Risk in non-OECD countries

in millions of euros

31 December 2013

Regions	Europe	Africa	Latin America	Asia/Pacific	Total	In % of total assets
Ultimate country risk (excluding derivatives)	569	365	8,757	14,140	23,831	3.5%
- of which in local currency exposure	201	163	5,859	3,448	9,671	
<i>Net ultimate country risk before allowance</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>2,899</i>	<i>10,692</i>	<i>14,160</i>	<i>2.1%</i>
						In % of total allowance
<i>Total allowance for ultimate country risk</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>7.3%</i>

Since concerns about the euro increased, the outstanding country risk, including the sovereign risk for relevant countries, has been reported on a monthly basis.

At 31 December 2013, Rabobank Group exposure to government bonds issued by Ireland, Spain and Italy was €174 million. Rabobank Group no longer held any government bonds issued by Greece or Portugal. There was a limited exposure to Greek state-guaranteed bonds of €42 million. The bonds issued by financial institutions in the countries referred to in the following table are mainly Spanish covered bonds backed by additional collateral provided by the issuing entity.

Government exposure at year-end 2013 (in millions of euros)

Country	Government bonds	State-guaranteed bonds	Bonds issued by financial institutions	Total	Cumulative changes through profit or loss at 31 December 2013
Greece	—	42	—	42	8
Ireland	6	—	42	48	—
Italy	124	—	52	176	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	44	—	1,390	1,434	6
Total	174	42	1,484	1,701	14

Based on Rabobank Group's accounting policies, it has been established with respect to the Greek government bonds and a number of bonds issued by financial institutions that impairment losses need to be recognised; these positions have been impaired to their fair market value at 31 December 2013. The average valuation of the Greek government bonds and state-guaranteed bonds was 84 per cent. at year-end 2013.

Exposure to European government bonds other than Dutch, German and French is very limited.

Interest rate risk

Rabobank Group is exposed to structural interest rate risk in its balance sheet. Interest rate risk can result from, among other things, mismatches in assets and liabilities; for example, mismatches between the periods for which interest rates are fixed on loans and funds entrusted. Rabobank Group uses three indicators for managing, controlling and limiting short- and long-term interest rate risk: Basis Point Value, Income at Risk and Equity at Risk. Based on the Basis Point Value, Income at Risk and Equity at Risk analyses, the Executive Board forms an opinion with regard to the acceptability of losses related to projected interest rate scenarios, and decides upon limits with regard to the Group's interest rate risk profile.

Rabobank Group's short-term interest rate risk can be quantified by looking at the sensitivity of net interest income (interest income less interest expenses, before tax) for changes in interest rates. This "Income at Risk" figure represents the change in net interest income for the coming 12 months, due to parallel increases/decreases in interest rates, assuming no management intervention. The Income at Risk calculation also takes account of changes in client savings and prepayments behaviour in reaction to interest rate movements and changes in the pricing policy of savings products. In the past, the applied interest rate scenarios were based on the assumption that all money and capital market interest rates will show an even and parallel increase/decline by 200 basis points during the first 12 months. Given the low interest rate environment and the assumption that interest rates cannot become negative, the methodology which assumed a 200 basis point decline has been replaced by an alternative methodology that assumes an interest rate decline by 5 basis points in 2012 and 10 basis points in 2013. The simulation of the possible net interest income development is based on an internal interest rate risk model. This model includes certain assumptions regarding the interest rate sensitivity of products with interest rates that are not directly linked to a certain money or capital market rate, such as savings of private customers.

Rabobank Group's long-term interest rate risk is measured and controlled based on the concept of "Equity at Risk", which is the sensitivity of Rabobank Group's economic value of equity to an instant parallel change in interest rates of 200 basis points. The economic value of equity is defined as the present value of

the assets less the present value of the liabilities plus the present value of the off-balance sheet items. In the Equity at Risk calculation, client behaviour and the bank's pricing policy are supposed to show no changes, while all market interest rates are assumed to increase by 100 basis points at once. Just as in the Income at Risk calculation, the impact analysis of these scenarios is based on an internal interest rate risk model. In that model, balance sheet items without a contractual maturity, like demand savings deposits and current accounts, are included as a replicating portfolio. Equity at Risk is expressed as a percentage. This percentage represents the deviation from the economic value of equity at the reporting date.

At 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012, the Income at Risk ("IatR") and Equity at Risk ("EatR") for Rabobank Group were as follows:

<i>(in millions of euros, except percentages)</i>	2013	2012
	10 bp decline	5 bp decline
Income at Risk	(50)	(18)
Equity at Risk	2.3%	1.4%

Rabobank Group performs complementary scenario analyses to assess the impact of changes in customer behaviour and the economic environment.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank will not be able to fulfil all its payment and repayment obligations on time, as well as the risk that it will at some time be unable to fund increases in assets at a reasonable price, if at all.

Responsibility for the day-to-day management of liquidity exposures, the raising of professional funding on the money market and the capital market, and the management of the structural position lies with Rabobank Group's Treasury department, which reports to the CFO. In keeping with the Basel principles, the policy is aimed at financing long-term loans by means of stable funding, specifically amounts due to customers and long-term funding from the professional markets. Rabobank Group's funding and liquidity risk policy also entails strictly limiting outgoing cash flows at the wholesale banking business, maintaining a large liquidity buffer and raising sufficient long-term funding in the international capital market. The retail banking division is assumed to be largely self-funding thanks to money raised from customers. The division raised more than enough money to fund operations in 2013, thanks to growth in amounts due to customers at the retail banking division outpacing growth in lending.

Liquidity risk is an organisation-wide matter and managed by Treasury Rabobank Group. Rabobank has developed several methods to measure and manage liquidity risk, including a method for calculating the survival period, i.e. the period that the liquidity buffer will hold up under severe market-specific or idiosyncratic stress. In the most severe stress scenario, it is assumed that the Bank no longer has access to the capital markets, i.e. no long- or short-term debt can be issued or refinanced. During 2013, Rabobank more than satisfies the minimum survival period of three months in all the internally used scenarios.

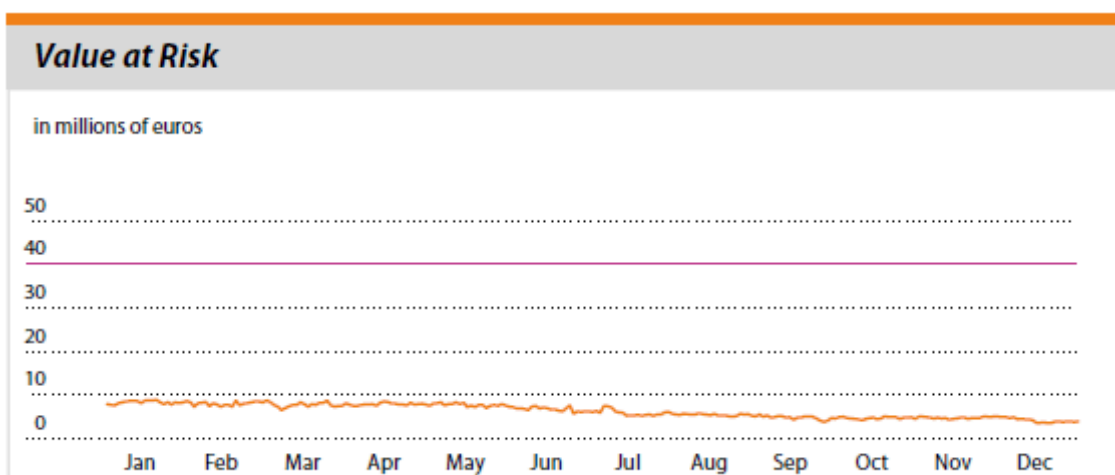
Market risk

Market risk relates to the change in value of 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 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 Dutch Central Bank. Rabobank Group's risk models are based on the "Value at Risk" concept. Value at Risk describes the maximum possible loss that Rabobank Group can suffer within a defined holding period, based on historical market price changes and a given certain confidence interval. Value at Risk within Rabobank Group is based on actual historical market circumstances. To measure the potential impact of strong adverse market price movements, stress tests are applied. These "event risk scenarios" measure the effect of sharp and sudden changes in market prices. Value at Risk and event risk are tied to limits that are set by the Executive Board on an annual basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2013, the Value at Risk, based on a one-day holding period and 97.5 per cent. confidence level, fluctuated between €3.5 million (2012: €7.6 million) and €8.9 million (2012: €20.6 million), with an average of €6.4 million (2012: €11.6 million). The slight decrease of the average Value at Risk compared to 2012 follows from changes in positions and activities.

Value at Risk models have certain limitations; they are more reliable during normal market conditions, and historical data may fail to predict the future. Therefore, Value at Risk results cannot guarantee that actual risk will follow the statistical estimate. The performance of the Value at Risk models is regularly reviewed by means of back testing. These back testing results are reported both internally, as well as to the regulator. In addition to Value at Risk, other risk indicators are also used for market risk management. Some of them are generated by using statistical models. All these indicators assist the Market Risk department, as well as the BRMC-RG, in evaluating Rabobank Group's market positions.



Source: Rabobank Group Annual Report 2013

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Possible legal and reputational risks are included while assessing and managing operational risks. Rabobank Group has a group-wide operational risk policy and it applies the Advanced Measurement Approach to its operational risk framework. The group-wide operational risk policy is based upon the principle that the primary responsibility for managing operational risks lies with Rabobank Group entities and should be interwoven in the strategic and daily decision-making. The management of each Rabobank Group entity is responsible for developing policies and procedures to manage their specific operational risks in line with Rabobank Group Operational Risk Management policy. Group Risk Management — Operational Risk Management ("GRM-ORM") offers overview, support tools, expertise and challenge to the group entities and provides transparency in Rabobank Group to senior management. Examples of the instruments made available to facilitate operational risk management within

each Rabobank Group entity include risk assessment and scenario analysis. All entities record operational incidents and report them on a quarterly basis to the Group Operational Risk department which are, in turn, used for both operational risk management and measurement.

Legal risk

Rabobank Group is subject to a comprehensive range of legal obligations in all countries in which it operates. As a result, Rabobank Group is exposed to many forms of legal risk, which may arise in a number of ways. Rabobank Group faces risk where legal proceedings, whether private litigation or regulatory enforcement actions are brought against it. The outcome of such proceedings is inherently uncertain and could result in financial loss. Defending or responding to such proceedings can be expensive and time-consuming and there is no guarantee that all costs incurred will be recovered even if Rabobank Group is successful.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk of changes in income or equity as a result of currency exchange movements. In currency risk management, a distinction is made between positions in trading books and positions in banking books. In the trading books, currency risk is part of market risk and is controlled using Value at Risk and other limits, as are other market risks. This risk is monitored on a daily basis. The policy aims to prevent open positions whenever possible. The value at risk from currency risk exposure in the trading books stood at €0.6 million at 31 December 2013 (2012: €0.8 million). The non-trading books are only exposed to the translation risk on capital invested in foreign activities and on issues of hybrid equity instruments not denominated in euros. To monitor and manage translation risk, Rabobank follows a policy of protecting equity against exchange rate fluctuations.

GOVERNANCE OF RABOBANK GROUP

Corporate governance

In recent years, the corporate governance of organisations has been of particular public interest. On account of its cooperative organisation, Rabobank's corporate governance is characterised by a robust system of checks and balances. As a result, this governance is in many respects even stricter than in listed enterprises. The members of the independent, cooperative local Rabobanks exercise influence at a local level. As members of Rabobank Nederland, the local Rabobanks in turn play a very important part in the policy-making within Rabobank's organisation. For example, a distinguishing feature 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 virtually all Rabobank Nederland's strategic decisions.

Although the Dutch Corporate Governance Code does not apply to the cooperative as a legal form of enterprise, Rabobank Nederland's corporate governance is broadly consistent with this code. Rabobank also observes the Banking Code, which was adopted in 2009 by the Netherlands Bankers' Association and came into force on 1 January 2010.

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 defining and achieving the targets of Rabobank Nederland, for determining its strategic policy and associated risk profile, for its financial results, and for the corporate social responsibility aspects that are relevant to the business. In addition, the Executive Board is in charge of Rabobank Group's compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, the management of business risks and the financing of Rabobank Group. In performing its duties, the Executive Board acts in accordance with the interests of Rabobank Nederland and its affiliated entities, also taking into account the interests of relevant groups of stakeholders. The Executive Board is accountable on all these aspects to the Supervisory Board (*raad van commissarissen*) of Rabobank Nederland, the Central Delegates Assembly and the General Meeting (*algemene vergadering*) of Rabobank Nederland. 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. Reappointments likewise are for a four-year term. Members may be dismissed and suspended by the Supervisory Board. The principles of the remuneration policy for the Executive Board, as recommended by the Supervisory Board, are established by the Central Delegates Assembly. The Supervisory Board then determines the remuneration of the members of the Executive Board and is accountable for decisions in this regard to the Committee on Confidential Matters of the Central Delegates Assembly. Finally, the Supervisory Board periodically assesses and follows up on the Executive Board's performance.

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 thereof, the Supervisory Board monitors the compliance with the law, the Articles of Association and other relevant rules and regulations. In practice, this means that the achievement of Rabobank 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.

The Supervisory Board has five committees: the Audit, Compliance & Risk Committee, the Cooperative Issues Committee, the Appointments Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Appeals Committee. These committees perform preparatory and advisory work for the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board evaluates whether enough consideration is given to 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 of Rabobank Nederland on the recommendation of the Supervisory Board. However, the Executive Board, Rabobank Nederland's Works Council and the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland are each entitled to nominate individuals for consideration by the Supervisory Board. The independence and the expertise of the individual members, among other factors, are important considerations for nomination and appointments of Supervisory Board members. Any semblance of a conflict of interests must be avoided. The profile for the members of the Supervisory Board sets standards for its size and composition, taking into account the nature of the enterprises carried on by Rabobank Nederland and its activities, and for the expertise, backgrounds and diversity of the Supervisory Board members. The profile for the members of the Supervisory Board is drawn up in consultation with the Committee on Confidential Matters of the Central Delegates Assembly and is adopted by the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland. The Supervisory Board's desired composition and the competencies represented in it are specific areas of attention, within the profile's framework, when nominating candidates for appointment or reappointment.

The Committee on Confidential Matters of the Central Delegates Assembly determines the remuneration of the Supervisory Board members. The Supervisory Board, headed by its Chairman, continually assesses its own performance, both as a collective body and in terms of its separate committees and individual members. Initiatives are developed regularly to keep Supervisory Board members abreast of developments or to increase their knowledge in various areas.

Member influence

As a cooperative, Rabobank has members, not ordinary shareholders like companies do. The local cooperative Rabobanks are members of Rabobank Nederland and hence have an important role in the working of Rabobank Nederland's governance. In that context, a key element is the open and transparent culture, with clear accountability for the management and supervision and the assessment thereof. The influence and control of the local Rabobanks are manifested through their representation in two bodies: the Central Delegates Assembly and the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland.

Central Delegates Assembly

The local Rabobanks are geographically divided into 12 Regional Delegates Assemblies, each of which has its own board of directors. The Regional Delegates Assemblies jointly form the Central Delegates Assembly, which meets four times a year. The members of the Central Delegates Assembly have largely been appointed – via the Regional Delegates Assemblies – by clients/members as their representative at the local and collective level. Ahead of every Central Delegates Assembly, the Regional Delegates Assemblies discuss the matters placed on the agenda. In addition, the Regional Delegates Assemblies themselves can submit items for their own meeting. The Regional Delegates Assemblies and Central Delegates Assembly have a

significant influence on the views adopted in the Rabobank organisation, as they are involved, for instance, in policy preparation, policy-making and policy implementation.

The Central Delegates Assembly also considers other matters beside the proposed policy, and is, for instance, authorised:

- to set rules to be complied with by all local Rabobanks;
- to determine the Strategic Framework, through which it determines the Group's strategic direction; and
- to adopt the budget for the activities of Rabobank Nederland for the local Rabobanks.

The Central Delegates Assembly advises either the local Rabobanks, the Executive Board or the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland. It will issue advice in advance on specific matters where decision-making is reserved by the articles of association to the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland.

The Central Delegates Assembly is a forum in which matters are discussed in great depth. This includes not only matters arising from the specific roles and responsibilities of the Central Delegates Assembly, as the Central Delegates Assembly also acts as a sounding board. The discussions in the Central Delegates Assembly are also guided by the shared aim of consensus between the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland.

The Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland informs the Central Delegates Assembly of the policies pursued and discusses them with it. To enable it to operate responsively, the Central Delegates Assembly has appointed committees with specific responsibilities from among its members.

General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland

The General Meeting (*algemene vergadering*) of Rabobank Nederland is the body through which all local Rabobanks, as members of Rabobank Nederland, can exercise direct control. The General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland 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 of Rabobank Nederland on all the items on the agenda. This procedure ensures that, prior to the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland, these subjects have been discussed in detail on a local, regional and central level. Because of the special relationship between Rabobank Nederland and its members, the General Meeting of Rabobank Nederland enjoys almost full attendance.

Local Rabobanks

The local Rabobanks have a cooperative structure. Their members are locally based clients.

Each local Rabobank has a Board of Directors comprised of banking professionals who collectively conduct its management. This Board of Directors is appointed by the local Supervisory Board after having obtained the approval of Rabobank Nederland.

The Board of Directors operates under the supervision of the local Supervisory Board. The Board of Directors is composed in a balanced and complementary manner in order to ensure the management's effectiveness. One of the Board of Directors' key tasks is to ensure and safeguard member involvement and member influence.

Supervisory Board of the local Rabobanks

The members of the local Supervisory Board are nominated by the local Supervisory Board and appointed by the members council, subject to the approval of Rabobank Nederland. One of the main responsibilities of the local Supervisory Board is to conduct supervision across the full breadth of the local cooperative Rabobank.

This encompasses the policies of the Board of Directors and the general course of affairs relating to the cooperative and its operations. The local Supervisory Board is authorised to rule on the general policy and to provide the Board of Directors with solicited and unsolicited advice. Major decisions made by the Board of Directors require the approval of the local Supervisory Board. It furthermore oversees compliance with the applicable legislation and regulations. Appointing, appraising, suspending and dismissing members of the Board of Directors are also the responsibility of the local Supervisory Board.

The local Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors of the local Rabobank jointly represent the local Rabobank in the committee meetings as a member of Rabobank Nederland.

Accountability for the supervision conducted by the local Supervisory Board is rendered in a meeting of the members council and through a report included in the annual report of the local Rabobank.

Members council of the local Rabobanks

Each local Rabobank has a members council in order to ensure that member control and influence are strongly and structurally embedded. A members council is a delegation from the total group of members who are chosen by and from the members and it therefore comprises a cross-section of the local community. A members council consists of 30 to 50 members. The local Board of Directors engages the members council to assess its policies in order to make its services as suitable as possible. The members council influences and monitors the course of the local Rabobank and forms the link to the Bank's broad member basis. It performs an influential, sounding board, advisory and control role and serves as the link between the broad member basis on the one hand and the Bank on the other.

The members council's activities include adopting the financial statements and appointing the members of the local Supervisory Board.

Employee influence within Rabobank Group

Rabobank attaches great value to consultations with the various employee representative bodies. Employee influence within Rabobank Group has been enabled at various levels. Issues concerning the business of Rabobank Nederland are handled by Rabobank Nederland's Works Council. Subsidiaries such as De Lage Landen, Orbay and Rabo Real Estate Group each have their own Works Councils with consultative powers on matters concerning these enterprises. In addition, each local Rabobank has its own Works Council to discuss matters concerning that particular local Rabobank.

The Group Works Council of Member Banks ("**GOR AB**") is a cooperative-structure based employee representative body that represents the interests of the employees of the local Rabobanks on issues that concern all the local Rabobanks or a majority thereof. In the case of a proposed decision, as defined in the Dutch Works Councils Act, that affects the majority of the local Rabobanks, it is submitted for approval or advice to the GOR AB. In the case of a proposed decision that does not affect the majority of all local Rabobanks, the GOR AB does not interfere with the position of the Works Councils of the local Rabobanks.

Rabobank Group also has an employee representative body at a European level, the European Working Group ("**EWG**"), in which employees of Rabobank offices from the EU member states are represented. The

EWG regularly holds discussions with the Executive Board about developments within Rabobank Group. This does not affect the role of the national employee representative bodies.

Members of Supervisory Board and Executive Board

Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland

The following persons, all of whom are resident in the Netherlands, are appointed as members of the Supervisory Board:

Name	Born	Year Appointed	Term Expires	Nationality
Wout (W.) Dekker, Chairman	1956	2010	2016	Dutch
Antoon (A.J.A.M.) Vermeer, Vice Chairman	1949	2002	2014	Dutch
Irene (I.P.) Asscher-Vonk	1944	2009	2017	Dutch
Henk (C.H.) van Dalen	1952	2013	2017	Dutch
Leo (L.N.) Degle	1948	2012	2016	German
Louise (L.O.) Fresco	1952	2006	2014	Dutch
Leo (S.L.J.) Graafsma	1949	2010	2014	Dutch
Erik (E.A.J.) van de Merwe	1950	2010	2016	Dutch
Ron. (R.) Teerlink	1961	2013	2017	Dutch
Cees (C.P.) Veerman	1949	2007	2015	Dutch

Mr. W. Dekker (Wout)

<i>Date of birth</i>	10 November 1956
<i>Former profession</i>	Professional supervisory director
<i>Main position</i>	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	<p><u>Supervisory Directorships:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Member of the Supervisory Board of Macintosh Retail Group N.V. – Member of the Supervisory Board of Randstad N.V. – Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Prinses Maxima Centrum
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2010
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2012 - June 2016

Mr. A.J.A.M. Vermeer (Antoon)

Date of birth 21 October 1949

Profession Professional supervisory director

Main position Member of a dairy farming partnership (*maatschap melkveehouderijbedrijf*)

Nationality Dutch

Auxiliary positions Supervisory Directorships:

- Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Achmea B.V.

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2002

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2010 - June 2014

Mrs. I.P. Asscher-Vonk (Irene)

Date of birth 5 September 1944

Profession Professional supervisory director

Main position None

Nationality Dutch

Auxiliary positions Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
- Member of the Supervisory Board of KLM
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Arriva Nederland
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris Holland

Other auxiliary positions:

- Chair of the National Arbitration Board for Schools (*Landelijke Geschillencommissie Scholen*)
- Chair of The Dutch Museum Association (*Museumvereniging*)

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2009

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2013 - June 2017

Mr. C.H. van Dalen (Henk)

Date of birth 1 November 1952

Profession – Professional director/supervisory director

	– Advisor
<i>Main position</i>	Director of Avenue Business Consulting B.V.
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	<u>Supervisory Directorships:</u>
	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
	– Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Macintosh Retail Group N.V.
	– Member of the Supervisory Board and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Brabantse Ontwikkelingsmaatschappij (BOM)
	– Member of the Supervisory Board of AVEBE
	– Member of the Board of Supervision of Erasmus MC
	<u>Other auxiliary positions:</u>
	– Member of the Advisory Board of the Netherlands Association for Investment Relations (NEVIR)
	– Member of the Advisory Board of Zorg-Vuldig Healthcare Organisation
	– Member of the Advisory Board of Nederland Cares
	– Member of the Advisory Board of Duisenberg School of Finance
	– Member of the Advisory Board of Nationaal Fonds 4 en 5 mei
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2013
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2013 - June 2017
Mr. L.N. Degle (Leo)	
<i>Date of birth</i>	15 August 1948
<i>Profession</i>	Professional director/supervisory director
<i>Main position</i>	None
<i>Nationality</i>	German
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	<u>Supervisory Directorships:</u>
	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Berlage B.V.
	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Ten Kate B.V.
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2012
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2012 - June 2016

Mrs. L.O. Fresco (Louise)

Date of birth

11 February 1952

Profession

- Professional director/supervisory director
- Professor
- Advisor

Main positions

- University Professor, University of Amsterdam

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
- Non-executive Director Unilever N.V./Unilever PLC

Other auxiliary positions:

- Crown-Appointed Member of the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands (SER)
- Honorary Professor at Wageningen University
- Member Royal Holland Society of Sciences and Humanities
- Member Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Member of the Real Academia Ingenieria (Spanish Academy of Engineering Sciences) and the Swedish Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences
- Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agricultural and Forestry
- Member of the Advisory Board of the World Food Prize (*Wereldvoedselprijs*)
- Member of the Board of Praemium Erasmianum Foundation (*Erasmusprijs*)
- Member of the Board of the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra (*Concertgebouworkest*)
- Member of the Trilateral Commission of France, Japan and the United States
- Columnist NRC Handelsblad, NRC Next and NRC International
- Extraordinary member of the Dutch Safety Board
- Advisor Office Chérifien des Phosphates (Groupe OCP) Morocco
- Member Strategic Advisory Board of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN-Rome
- Member Board of Trustees Shell Foundation, UK
- Member Advisory Board The Hague Institute for Global

	Justice The Hague
	– Member Dutch-French Cooperation Council The Hague
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2006
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	June 2010 - June 2014
Mr. S.L.J. Graafsma RA (Leo)	
<i>Date of birth</i>	29 March 1949
<i>Former profession</i>	– Public accountant/partner of audit, tax and advisory firm KPMG
<i>Main position</i>	None
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland – Deputy member of the “Accountantskamer” (disciplinary court for accountants)
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2010
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2010 - June 2014
Mr. E.A.J. van de Merwe (Erik)	
<i>Date of birth</i>	30 December 1950
<i>Profession</i>	– Advisor – Professional director/supervisory director
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	<u>Supervisory Directorships:</u> – Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland – Member of the Supervisory Board and member of the audit committee of Achmea B.V. – Chairman of the Supervisory Board and member of the audit committee of Staalbankiers N.V. – Chairman of the Supervisory Board and member of the audit committee of Achmea Bank Holding N.V. <u>Other auxiliary positions:</u> – Non-executive Chairman of GWK Travelex N.V. – Member of the Board of Governors of the postgraduate study ‘Corporate Compliance and Integrity’, VU University Amsterdam – Chairman Board of Supervision and Chairman of the audit committee of the Dutch Burns Foundation (<i>Nederlandse</i>

Brandwonden Stichting)

- Chairman Supervisory Council Euro Tissue Bank
- Member Advisory Council Dutch Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)
- Member Arbitration committee Dutch Securities Institute (DSI)
- Jurymember Henri Sijthoff Award

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

June 2010

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

June 2012 -June 2016

Mr. R. Teerlink (Ron)

Date of birth

28 January 1961

Profession

Management Consultant

Main position

Independent Management Consultant

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2013

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2013 – June 2017

Mr. C.P. Veerman (Cees)

Date of birth

8 March 1949

Profession

- Professor
- Professional director/supervisory director

Main positions

- Professor at Tilburg University and Wageningen University focusing on the field of sustainable rural development from a European perspective
- Crop farmer

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of USG People N.V.
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Koninklijke Reesink N.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Barenbrug Holding B.V.
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Ikazia Hospital

Rotterdam

- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Novamedia
- Member of the Supervisory Board of KDS
- Chairman of the Board of Supervision Deltares
- Chairman of the Board of Supervision of VU University Medical Centre Amsterdam
- Chairman of the Board of Supervision of the Foundation Naturalis Biodiversity Center
- Chairman of the Board of Supervision of Trustkantoor Fagoed Erfpacht B.V. and Bestuurskantoor Fagoed B.V.

Other auxiliary positions:

- Member of the Governing Board of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
- Member of the Advisory Board of Prominent
- Chairman of the Project council North/South Line
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society for Watercompanies in the Netherlands (VEWIN)

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2007

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board June 2011 - June 2015

The following persons, all of whom are resident in the Netherlands, are appointed as members of the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland:

Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland

Name	Born	Year Appointed	Nationality
Rinus (M.) Minderhoud, Chairman	1946	2013	Dutch
Bert (A.) Bruggink, CFRO	1963	2004	Dutch
Berry (B.J.) Marttin	1965	2009	Dutch and Brazilian
Ralf (R.J.) Dekker	1957	2013	Dutch
Rien (H.) Nagel	1963	2013	Dutch
Jan (J.L.) van Nieuwenhuizen	1961	2014	Dutch

Rinus (M.) Minderhoud

Mr. Minderhoud was appointed as chairman of the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland as of October 29, 2013. From 1987 until 1998, Mr. Minderhoud served in several management positions within ING Group N.V. In 2002 Mr. Minderhoud was appointed to the Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland. Mr.

Minderhoud currently serves as chairman of the boards of Vodafone International Holdings B.V. and Vodafone Europe N.V. and as vice chairman of the supervisory board of Achmea B.V.

Bert (A.) Bruggink

Mr. Bruggink was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of November 15, 2004. As CFRO Mr. Bruggink is responsible for Control Rabobank Group, Credit Risk Management, Group Risk Management, Treasury Rabobank Group and Special Accounts Rabobank. Mr. Bruggink joined Rabobank Group in 1986. After several different jobs in Finance and Control within Rabobank Group, he became Head of the Control CBB (Central Banking Business), later Control RI (Rabobank International) (1994-1998) and Head of CRG (Control Rabobank Group) (1998-2004). Within the Rabobank Group, he fulfils several additional functions. He is chairman of the board of the Stichting Rabobank Pensioen Fonds, secretary of the supervisory board of Rabohypotheekbank, member of the supervisory board of Friesland Bank and a member of the supervisory board of Rabo Herverzekeringsmaatschappij N.V. Outside Rabobank he is a member of the supervisory board of Robeco, a member of the supervisory board of ROVA, member of the supervisory board of FMO N.V., a member of the supervisory board of Windesheim and member of staff in the Financial Management and Business Economics Department of the Technical Business Administration Faculty of the University of Twente, as ordinary professor since early 1996.

Ralf (R.J.) Dekker

Mr. Dekker was appointed to the Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland as of November 1, 2013. As COO Mr. Dekker is responsible for Operations, Group ICT and IT Operations Rabobank International. He joined Rabofacet in 1993, where he (a.o.) acted as Director IT (1996-1998) and general manager (1998-2000). From 2000 until 1 November 2013 he acted as a member of the managing board of Rabobank International, Chief Operating Officer of Rabobank International and as a member of the Wholesale and Rural & Retail management teams of Rabobank International. Mr. Dekker currently acts as chairman of the board of commissioners of PT Bank Rabobank International Indonesia.

Berry (B.J.) Marttin

Mr. Marttin was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of July 1, 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. From 1990 until 2004 he fulfilled a number of international positions within Rabobank. After several positions in Brazil and Curacao he served as Head of International Corporates in Hong Kong, Head of Risk Management in Indonesia and as General Deputy Manager for Rabobank 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. Within Rabobank Group Mr. Marttin (a.o.) is a member of the supervisory boards of De Lage Landen and Rabohypotheekbank, a member of the boards of directors of Rabobank International Holding B.V., RI Investments Holding B.V., the Rabobank Foundation and a member of the board of Rabobank Australia Ltd and the board of Rabo NZ Holdings. Mr. Marttin is a member of the board of Unico Banking Group, vice chairman of the board of directors of the American Chambers of Commerce in the Netherlands, a member of the supervisory board of Wageningen University, chairman of the Advisory board of Amsterdam University College, member of the Dutch Trade Board, member of the advisory board of JINC and member of the supervisory board of the Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative.

Rien (H.) Nagel

Mr. Nagel was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of November 1, 2013, where he is responsible for the domain Retail Markets Netherlands. Since 1987, Mr. Nagel held several managing positions in local Rabobanks before becoming director Retail Banking of Rabobank Nederland in 2013. Mr. Nagel is a member of the board of directors of Utrecht Development, a member of the supervisory board of

The Utrechts Landschap (Utrecht landscape) as well as a member of the advisory board of the University Centre for Sports Medicine. Furthermore he is a member of the Board of the Dutch Banking Association (Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken), member of the general and the daily Board of VNO-NCW and member of the Nationale Coöperatieve Raad voor land- en tuinbouw (NCR).

Jan (J.L.) van Nieuwenhuizen

Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen was appointed to Rabobank Nederland's Executive Board as of March 24, 2014. In the Executive Board Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen is responsible for the domain Markets Wholesale Netherlands and International including Wholesale Clients Netherlands, Wholesale Clients International, Global Financial Markets and Professional Products. From 1986 until 2002 Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen fulfilled several international positions at Morgan Stanley, JP Morgan and NIBC. From 2009 Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen was a member of the Management Team of Rabobank International Wholesale, responsible for Trade and Commodity Finance, Corporate Finance and Private Equity until his appointment to the Executive Board. Mr Van Nieuwenhuizen is a director at IHC BV.

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies — conflicts of interests

The Issuer is not aware of any potential conflicts of interest between the duties to Rabobank and their private interests or other duties of the persons listed above under "Supervisory Board of Rabobank Nederland" and "Executive Board of Rabobank Nederland".

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies — business address

The business address of the members of Rabobank's Supervisory Board and Executive Board is Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands.

REGULATION OF RABOBANK GROUP

Rabobank Nederland is a bank organised under the laws of the Netherlands. The principal Dutch law on supervision applicable to Rabobank Nederland is the Dutch 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 N.V.), the AFM 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”) legislation, which has a significant impact on the regulation of Rabobank Group’s banking, asset management and broker-dealer businesses in the EU, and the regulation and supervision of local supervisory authorities of the various countries in which Rabobank Group does business.

Basel Standards

The Basel Committee develops international capital adequacy guidelines based on the relationship between a bank’s capital and its risks (*inter alia* credit, market, operational, liquidity and counterparty risks).

In this context, on 15 July 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 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 had, 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 investment firms in the EU and, on 1 January 1991, were implemented in the Netherlands.

In June 1999, the Basel Committee proposed a review of the Basel guidelines of 1988 (“**Basel I**”). A review of Basel I was published in June 2004 (“**Basel II**”). 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 imposing minimum capital requirements (“**Pillar 1**”) and by laying out principles for banks to assess the adequacy of their capital 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, market risk and also operational risk. In comparison to Basel I, Pillar 1 of Basel II 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 judgement 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 standardised risk weights set out in Basel II and 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 Group has chosen the most sophisticated approach, the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach.

For market risk, banks can choose between a "Standardised approach" or an alternative methodology based on own internal risk management models. Rabobank Nederland has permission from the Dutch Central Bank to calculate the general and specific exposures using its internal Value-at-Risk (VaR) models.

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 Group has chosen the Advanced Measurement Approach.

Under Basel III, capital and liquidity requirements will increase. On 17 December 2009, the Basel Committee proposed a number of fundamental reforms to the regulatory capital framework in its consultative document entitled "Strengthening the resilience of the banking sector". The Basel Committee published its economic impact assessment on 18 August 2010 and, on 12 September 2010, the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee, announced further details of the proposed substantial strengthening of existing capital requirements. On 16 December 2010, the Basel Committee issued its final view on Basel III though it has subsequently suggested several amendments and refinements to Basel III, particularly in respect of its liquidity requirements, capital requirements for exposures to central counterparties, and other areas. The Basel Committee has indicated that it continues to consider potential revisions to the Basel III regime.

The framework sets out rules for higher and better quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-based requirements, measures to promote the build-up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, and the introduction of two liquidity standards. The Basel III Reforms include increasing the minimum common equity (or equivalent) requirement from 2 per cent. (before the application of regulatory adjustments) to 4.5 per cent. (after the application of stricter regulatory adjustments which will be gradually phased in from 1 January 2014 until 1 January 2018). The total tier 1 capital requirement will increase from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. In addition, banks will be required to maintain, in the form of common equity (or equivalent), a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 per cent. to withstand future periods of stress, bringing the total common equity (or equivalent) requirements to 7 per cent. If there is excess credit growth in any given country resulting in a system-wide build-up of risk, a countercyclical buffer of up to 2.5 per cent. of common equity (or other fully loss absorbing capital) may be applied as an extension of the conservation buffer. Furthermore, banks considered to have systemic importance should have loss absorbing capacity beyond these standards.

Capital requirements have been further supplemented by the introduction of a non-risk leverage ratio of 3 per cent. in order to limit an excessive build-up of leverage on a bank's balance sheet. During the period from 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2017, the Basel Committee will monitor banks' leverage data on a semi-annual basis in order to assess whether the proposed design and calibration of a minimum leverage ratio of 3 per cent. is appropriate over a full credit cycle and for different types of business models. This assessment will include consideration of whether a wider definition of exposures and an off-setting adjustment in the calibration would better achieve the objectives of the leverage ratio. The Basel Committee will also closely monitor accounting standards and practices to address any differences in national accounting frameworks that are material to the definition and calculation of the leverage ratio.

In addition, the Basel III Reforms have introduced two international minimum standards intended to promote resilience to potential liquidity disruptions over a 30 day horizon and limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of buoyant market liquidity. The first one is referred to as the liquidity coverage ratio (the “**LCR**”) which will be gradually phased in from 1 January 2015. The LCR is a ‘test’ to promote the short-term resilience of a bank’s liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficiently high-quality liquid assets to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for 30 days. In January 2013, the Basel Committee announced revisions to the LCR that may make compliance less costly for banks. The second one is referred to as a net stable funding ratio (the “**NSFR**”) which will be introduced on 1 January 2018. The NSFR is a ‘test’ to promote resilience over a longer period by requiring banks to hold a minimum amount of stable sources of funding relative to the liquidity profiles of the assets and the potential contingent liquidity needs arising from off-balance sheet commitments.

There can be no assurance that the Basel Committee will not further amend the package of reforms described above. Further, the European Commission, the Dutch Central Bank or the Dutch legislator may implement the package of reforms in a manner that is different from that which is currently envisaged, or may impose additional capital and liquidity requirements on Dutch banks.

The Basel III Reforms package will be implemented in the EEA through the CRD IV Directive and the CRR (for further detail, see the risk factor entitled “*Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements*” and the section entitled “The CRD IV Directive and CRR” below).

European Union standards

Capital Requirements Directive

The European Union had adopted a capital adequacy regulation for banks (referred to as credit institutions) in all its member states based on the Basel I guidelines. In 1989, the European Commission adopted the Council Directive 89/299/EEC of 17 April 1989 on the own funds of credit institutions (the “**Own Funds Directive**”), defining qualifying capital (“**own funds**”), and the Council Directive 89/647/EEC of 18 December 1989 on a solvency ratio for credit institutions (the “**Solvency 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 Solvency 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, but not more lenient requirements. In 1993, the European Commission adopted the Directive 1993/6/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the capital adequacy of investment firms and credit institutions (“**EEC Directive 1993/6**”) and in 2000 the Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 relating to 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 had been recast by EC Directive 2006/48/EC and EC Directive 2006/49 (the EC Directive 2006/48 and EC Directive 2006/49 together, the “**Capital Requirements Directive**”), respectively, to introduce the capital requirements framework agreed by the Basel Committee. The rules on capital requirements reflected 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 were available from January 2007 and the most advanced approaches since January 2008.

The Capital Requirements Directive was amended three times in 2009 and once in 2010 to repair shortcomings identified in the original Capital Requirements Directive. The amendments entered into force as of 31 December 2010 and certain further amendments as of 31 December 2011.

The CRD IV Directive and CRR

As of 1 January 2014, the Capital Requirements Directive was repealed by the CRD IV Directive. The CRD IV Directive, together with the CRR, implements the Basel III Reforms in the EEA. Both texts were published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 June 2013 and became effective on 1 January 2014 (except for capital buffer provisions which shall apply as from 1 January 2016), but in practice implementation of the CRD IV Directive has been delayed in many countries, including the Netherlands. The CRD IV Directive will be implemented into Dutch law by amendments to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) pursuant to an amendment act (the “**CRD IV/CRR Implementation Act**”) which is expected to enter into force in July 2014.

The CRR establishes a single set of harmonised prudential rules which apply directly to all banks in the EEA as of 1 January 2014, but with particular requirements being phased in over a period of time, to be fully applicable by 2021. The harmonised prudential rules include own fund requirements, an obligation to maintain a liquidity coverage buffer (similar to the LCR, although the CRR obligation does not include a requirement to meet a ratio), a requirement to ensure that long-term obligations are adequately met under both normal and stressed conditions and the requirement to report on these obligations. The competent supervisory authorities will evaluate whether common equity tier 1 instruments meet the criteria set out in the CRR. The CRR also includes the obligation to report on a bank’s leverage ratio (this requirement is similar to the leverage ratio requirement set out in Basel III, however, the CRR does not include a requirement to meet a minimum ratio).

On 17 January 2014, the regulation on specific provisions set out in the CRD IV Directive and the CRR (*Regeling specifieke bepalingen CRD IV en CRR*) (“**Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation**”) as published by the Dutch Central Bank entered into force. The Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation contains specific provisions relating to the CRD IV Directive and the CRR, such as the required CET1 ratio of 4.5 per cent. and tier 1 ratio of 6 per cent. and the capital conservation measures set out in CRD IV (restriction on distributions if a bank does not meet the combined buffer requirement), and withdraws the following Dutch Central Bank regulations (a) *Regeling solvabiliteitseisen kredietrisico en grote posities Wft 2010*, (b) *Regeling solvabiliteitseisen marktrisico Wft 2011*, (c) *Regeling solvabiliteitseisen operationeel risico Wft 2010*, (d) *Regeling hybride instrumenten banken en andere financiële ondernemingen (exclusief verzekeraars) Wft 2010*, (e) *Regeling securitisaties Wft 2010*, and (f) *Regeling uitsluiting solvabiliteitsafrek immateriële activa*. On 29 April 2014, the Dutch Central Bank announced that, pursuant to the CRD IV/CRR Implementation Act, it intends to impose an additional capital buffer requirement for Rabobank. This systematic risk buffer will be 3 per cent. of risk-weighted assets and will be phased in between 2016 and 2019. The Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation will be amended to this effect.

Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

On 15 April 2014, the European Parliament adopted text for the proposed Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive. A draft of the BRRD was accepted by the European Parliament in April 2014. Assuming it is accepted also by the European Council, it is currently anticipated that most of its provisions will be applied by national authorities with effect from 1 January 2015. The stated aim of the draft BRRD is to provide relevant authorities with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers’ exposure to losses.

The powers provided to resolution authorities in the draft BRRD include write down and conversion powers to ensure relevant capital instruments fully absorb losses at the point of non-viability of the issuing institution, as well as a bail-in tool comprising a more general power for resolution authorities to write down the claims of unsecured creditors (including holders of senior debt instruments) of a failing institution and/or to convert unsecured debt claims to equity.

In addition, the draft BRRD provides resolution authorities with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to distressed banks which satisfy the conditions for resolution, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the bank's business, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the bank as obligor in respect of debt instruments, modifications to the terms of debt instruments (including altering the maturity and/or the amount of interest payable and/or imposing a temporary suspension on payments) and discontinuing the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments.

Except for the bail-in tool with respect to eligible liabilities, which is expected to apply from 1 January 2016, the draft BRRD contemplates that the other measures set out therein will apply from 1 January 2015.

The draft BRRD currently represents the official proposal for the implementation in the European Economic Area of the non-viability requirements set out in the press release dated 13 January 2011 issued by the Basel Committee entitled "Minimum requirements to ensure loss absorbency at the point of non-viability" (the "**Basel III Non-Viability Requirements**"). The Basel III Non-Viability Requirements form part of the broader Basel III package of new capital and liquidity requirements (as described above under "Regulation of Rabobank Group – Basel Standards") intended to reinforce capital standards and to establish minimum liquidity standards for credit institutions.

Supervision

On 16 December 2002, the Directive 2002/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the supplementary supervision of credit institutions, insurance undertakings and investment firms in a financial conglomerate and amending Council Directives 73/239/EEC, 79/267/EEC, 92/49/EEC, 92/96/EEC, 93/6/EEC and 93/22/EEC, and Directives 98/78/EC and 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted. 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 this 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 through the Dutch Financial Supervision Act. The directive was amended by Directive 2011/89/EU as regards the supplementary supervision of financial entities in a financial conglomerate. The bill implementing Directive 2011/89/EU through amendments to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act was published in the Dutch Bulletin of Acts and Decrees but has not yet entered into force.

In 2010, agreement was reached at EU level on the introduction of a new supervisory structure for the financial sector. The new European architecture consists of the existing national authorities and the newly created European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) and the following three European Authorities: European Banking Authority (EBA), European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) and European Securities and Markets Authorities (ESMA). These institutions have been in place since 1 January 2011. Operational day-to-day supervision continues to be with national supervisors.

However, as part of the EU regulatory reforms and the aim to establish a European banking union (the “**European Banking Union**”), the European Council has made two legislative proposals: (i) a regulation for the creation of a single supervisory mechanism on the basis of which specific tasks relating to the prudential supervision of the most significant banks in the Euro area are conferred to the ECB; and (ii) the amendment of the regulation setting up the EBA. Regulation 1024/2013 for the setting up of the single supervisory mechanism (“**SSM**”) was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 29 October 2013 and entered into force on 4 November 2013.

The SSM provides that the ECB will carry out its tasks within a single supervisory mechanism comprised of the ECB and national competent authorities. The ECB and national competent authorities are subject to a duty of co-operation in good faith, and an obligation to exchange information. Where appropriate and without prejudice to the responsibility and accountability of the ECB for the tasks conferred on it by the SSM, national competent authorities shall be responsible for assisting the ECB. In view of the assumption of these supervisory tasks, the ECB will carry out a comprehensive assessment, including a balance sheet assessment, as well as a related asset quality review (AQR) and stress tests, of at least the banks in respect of which it will take on the formal supervision. The ECB will assume its supervisory tasks once this comprehensive assessment is fulfilled, which is expected to be by the end of 2014. Once the ECB has assumed its supervisory role, it will be the competent authority responsible for supervising Rabobank Group’s compliance with the prudential requirements, including (i) the own funds requirements, LCR, NSFR, the leverage ratio and the reporting and public disclosure of information on these matters, as set out in the CRR and (ii) the requirement to have in place robust governance arrangements, including fit and proper requirements for the persons responsible for the management of a bank, remuneration policies and practices and effective internal capital adequacy assessment processes, as set out in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act. The ECB will also be the competent authority to assess notifications of the acquisition of qualifying holdings in banks and to grant a declaration of no objection for such holdings.

To complement the European Banking Union and the SSM, on 10 July 2013 the European Commission proposed the SRM Regulation to establish the SRM (each as defined in the risk factor entitled “*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*”). The final text of the SRM Regulation is expected to be adopted by September 2014. The SRM proposes to establish a single resolution authority (consisting of representatives from the ECB, the European Commission and the relevant national authorities) that will manage the failing of any bank in the Euro area and in other EU member states participating in the European Banking Union. On the basis of the current proposal for the SRM, the single resolution authority is granted the same resolution tools as those set out in the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, including a bail-in tool. The SRM will apply directly to banks covered by the SSM and is expected to enter into force on 1 January 2015.

Dutch regulation

Scope of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act

A bank is any enterprise whose business it is to take deposits or other repayable funds from the public, and to grant credits for its own account. Rabobank Nederland and various 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’. Pursuant to authority granted under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, the Dutch Central Bank supervises and regulates the majority of the Group’s activities, which include supervision of the prudential requirements applicable to banks. However, once the ECB has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM, the ECB will formally be the competent authority that supervises the majority of the Group’s activities. The AFM supervises primarily the conduct of business. Set forth below is a brief summary of the principal aspects of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act.

Licensing

Under the Dutch 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 supervisory board; and (iii) the bank must have a minimum level of own funds (*eigen vermogen*) of €5,000,000. In addition, the Dutch Central Bank shall pursuant to the Dutch Financial Supervision Act 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 (fit and proper requirement), (ii) the policy of the bank is not (co-)determined by persons whose integrity is beyond doubt, or (iii) through a qualified holding in the bank, influence on the policy of such enterprise or institution may be exercised which is contrary to ‘prudent banking policy’ (*gezonde en prudente bedrijfsvoering*). In addition to certain other grounds, the licence may be revoked if a bank fails to comply with the requirements for maintaining its licence.

Once the ECB has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM, it will formally be the supervisory authority to grant a banking licence.

Reporting and investigation

A bank is required to file its annual financial statements with the Dutch Central Bank in a form approved by the Dutch Central Bank, which includes a statement of financial position and a statement of income that have been certified by an appropriately qualified auditor. In addition, a bank is required to file quarterly (and some monthly) statements, on a basis established by the Dutch Central Bank. The Dutch Central Bank has the option to demand additional reports. Once the ECB has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM, it will formally be the supervisory authority in respect of this requirement.

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 auditor audits these reports annually.

Under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, Rabobank Nederland is required to make its annual financial statements and its semi-annual financial statements generally available to the public within four months and two months, respectively, of the end of a period to which the financial information relates. The annual and semi-annual financial statements must be filed with the AFM simultaneously with their publication.

Solvency

The CRR regulations on solvency supervision entail - in broad terms minimum standards on bank capital adequacy and capital buffers. These regulations also impose limitations on the aggregate amount of claims (including extensions of credit) a bank may have against one debtor or a group of related debtors. Over time, the regulations have become more sophisticated, being derived from the new capital measurement guidelines of Basel II and Basel III as described under “Basel Standards” above and as laid down in EU directives described above under “European Union Standards”. The regulations of the Dutch Central Bank on solvency supervision have been repealed by the Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation.

Liquidity

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

The Dutch Financial Supervision Act provides that a bank must obtain a declaration of no-objection 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 Section 2:424 of the Dutch Civil Code, (ii) acquiring or increasing a qualified holding in a bank, investment firm or insurer with its statutory seat in a state which is not part of the EEA, if the balance sheet total of that bank, investment firm or insurer at the time of the acquisition or increase amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (iii) acquiring or increasing a qualified holding in an enterprise, not being a bank, investment firm or insurer with its statutory seat in the Netherlands or in a state which is part of the EEA or in a state which is not part of the EEA, if the amount paid for the acquisition or increase, together with the amounts paid for a previous acquisition or increase of a holding in such enterprise, amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the consolidated own funds of the bank, (iv) taking over all or a major part of the assets and liabilities of another enterprise or institution, directly or indirectly, if the total amount of the assets or the liabilities to be taken over amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (v) merging with another enterprise or institution if the balance sheet total thereof amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total or (vi) proceeding with a financial or corporate reorganisation. For the purposes of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, "**qualified holding**" is defined to mean the holding, directly or indirectly, of an interest of at least 10 per cent. of the subscribed capital or voting rights in an enterprise, or a similar form of control. As of 1 January 2014, the definition of "qualified holding" as set out in the CRR applies. "Qualified holding" in the CRR is defined to mean a direct or indirect holding in an undertaking which represents 10 per cent. or more of the capital or of the voting rights or which makes it possible to exercise a significant influence over the management of that undertaking.

In addition, any person is permitted to hold, acquire or increase a qualified holding in a Dutch bank, or to exercise any voting power in connection with such holding, only after such person has obtained a declaration of no objection from the Dutch Central Bank. (and formally the ECB after it has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM). A legislative proposal concerning, amongst others, an amendment to the rules concerning the declaration of no objection, has been submitted to the Dutch House of Representatives ("Tweede Kamer"). It is envisaged that this legislation will enter into force on 1 July 2014.

Governance and administrative organisation

Until the ECB has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM, the Dutch Central Bank supervises the governance of a bank, the administrative organisation of 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.

Intervention

On 13 June 2012, the Intervention Act entered into force and amended the Dutch Financial Supervision Act and the Dutch Bankruptcy Act (*Faillissementswet*). Pursuant to the Intervention Act, the Dutch Central Bank has the power to take various measures in respect of banks and insurance companies if it perceives a dangerous development regarding the entity's own funds, solvency, liquidity or technical provisions and there

is a reasonable probability that this development cannot be sufficiently or promptly reversed. The possible measures available to the Dutch Central Bank under the Intervention Act include filing a request for a bank or insurance company to be declared bankrupt, or preparing and effecting the transfer of deposits, other assets and liabilities and/or shares of the entity to a third party with a view to the timely and efficient liquidation of the entity. The Dutch Central Bank can prepare a ‘transfer plan’ for this purpose. If the Dutch Central Bank decides to notify the relevant entity of its preparation of such a plan, then following such notification the entity must provide various information and access to the Dutch Central Bank, the entity and its corporate bodies must cooperate in the preparation of the transfer plan and the Dutch Central Bank can appoint a special receiver. The intervention will only be made public after approval of the transfer plan by the Amsterdam district court.

In addition, under the Intervention Act the Dutch Minister of Finance may, with immediate effect, take measures or expropriate assets or securities issued by or with the consent of a financial enterprise (*financiële onderneming*) or its parent, in each case if it has its corporate seat in the Netherlands, if in the Minister of Finance’s opinion the stability of the financial system is in serious and immediate danger as a result of the situation in which the entity finds itself. In taking these measures, provisions in relevant Dutch legislation and the entity’s articles of association may be set aside. Examples of immediate measures include the suspension of voting rights or of board members. The measures that can be taken by the Minister of Finance may only be used if other measures would not work, would no longer work, or would be insufficient. In addition, to ensure such measures are utilised appropriately the Minister of Finance must consult with the Dutch Central Bank in advance and the Dutch Prime Minister must agree with the decision to intervene. The Minister of Finance must further inform the AFM of his intentions, whereupon the AFM must give an instruction to Euronext Amsterdam to stop the trading in any securities that are expropriated. In the case of expropriation, the beneficiary of the relevant asset will be compensated for any damage that directly and necessarily results from the expropriation. It is unlikely that such compensation will cover all losses of the relevant beneficiary.

The exercise of acceleration, early termination and other rights (including the right to request collateral and the right to set-off or net), could impair the effectiveness of the supervisory measures introduced by the Intervention Act. Therefore, the Intervention Act provides that such rights, to the extent they are triggered by the preparation or implementation of the measures introduced by the Intervention Act, cannot be exercised without the prior approval of the Dutch Central Bank. Exceptions are made in respect of rights resulting from the final directive and financial collateral arrangements. Furthermore, an obligation to give notice of an event or to provide information regarding an event is not enforceable. These provisions apply regardless of the governing law and extend to group companies of banks and insurance companies.

In addition to the above measures, if the SRM takes effect as currently proposed, the single resolution authority will have additional intervention powers including the power to operate the bail-in tool as set out in the SRM and the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive.

Emergencies

The Dutch 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 if it finds *prima facie* evidence of a dangerous development regarding the bank’s own funds, solvency or liquidity and there is a reasonable probability that this development cannot be sufficiently or promptly reversed. As of the date of the emergency, only the court-appointed administrators have the authority to exercise the powers of the bodies of the bank. A bank can also be declared in a state of bankruptcy by the court. Together with the request to declare the “emergency regulation”, the Dutch Central Bank can request the Dutch court to approve a “transfer plan” for a bank. This plan may include the transfer of deposits, assets/liabilities or shares of the bank.

U.S. regulation

Regulation and Supervision in the U.S.

The Group's operations are subject to federal and state banking and securities regulation and supervision in the U.S. The Group engages in U.S. banking activities through Rabobank Nederland, New York Branch (the "**New York Branch**"). It controls a U.S. banking subsidiary, Rabobank N.A., and a U.S. broker-dealer, Rabo Securities USA, Inc., as well as other U.S. non-bank subsidiaries.

Rabobank Nederland is a bank holding company that is a financial holding company within the meaning of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. As such, it is subject to the regulation and supervision of the Federal Reserve. The New York Branch is licensed and supervised by the New York State Department of Financial Services, and it is also supervised by the Federal Reserve. Rabobank N.A. is a national bank subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC.

Under U.S. law, the Group's activities and those of its subsidiaries in the U.S. are generally limited to the business of banking, and managing or controlling banks and certain other activities that are closely related to banking. So long as Rabobank is a financial holding company under U.S. law, it may also engage in non-banking activities in the U.S. that are financial in nature, or incidental or complementary to such financial activity, including securities, merchant banking, insurance and other financial activities, subject to certain limitations on the conduct of such activities and to prior regulatory approval in some cases. As a non-U.S. bank, Rabobank is generally authorised under U.S. law and regulations to acquire a non-U.S. company engaged in non-financial activities as long as the company's U.S. operations do not exceed certain thresholds and certain other conditions are met. Rabobank is required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before directly or indirectly acquiring the ownership or control of more than 5 per cent. of any class of voting shares of U.S. banks, certain other depository institutions, and bank or depository institution holding companies.

State-licensed branches and agencies of non-U.S. banks (such as the New York Branch) may not, with certain exceptions that require prior regulatory approval, engage as a principal in any type of activity not permissible for their federally chartered or licensed counterparts. Likewise, the U.S. federal banking laws also subject state branches and agencies to the same single-borrower lending limits that apply to federal branches or agencies, which are substantially similar to the lending limits applicable to national banks. These single-borrower lending limits are based on the worldwide capital of the entire non-U.S. bank.

The Federal Reserve may terminate the activities of any U.S. office of a non-U.S. bank if, among other things, it determines that the non-U.S. bank is not subject to comprehensive supervision on a consolidated basis in its home country or that there is reasonable cause to believe that such non-U.S. bank or its affiliate has violated the law or engaged in an unsafe or unsound banking practice in the U.S. or, for a non-U.S. bank that presents a risk to the stability of the U.S. financial system, the home country of the non-U.S. bank has not adopted, or made demonstrable progress toward adopting, an appropriate system of financial regulation to mitigate such risk. In addition, the Superintendent of Financial Services of the State of New York (the "**Superintendent**") may revoke any licence for a branch of a non-U.S. bank issued under the New York Banking Law if, among other things, the Superintendent finds that the licensed bank has violated any provision of any law, rule or regulation of the State of New York.

A major focus of U.S. governmental policy relating to financial institutions is aimed at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing and compliance with economic sanctions in respect of designated countries or activities. Failure of an institution to have policies and procedures and controls in place to prevent, detect and report money laundering and terrorist financing could in some cases have serious legal, financial and reputational consequences for the institution.

New York Branch

The New York Branch is licensed by the Superintendent to conduct a commercial banking business. Under New York Banking Law, the New York Branch is subject to the asset pledge requirements and is required to maintain eligible high-quality assets with banks in the State of New York. The Superintendent may also establish asset maintenance requirements for branches of non-U.S. banks. Currently, no such requirement has been imposed upon the New York Branch.

The New York Banking Law authorises the Superintendent to take possession of the business and property of a New York branch of a non-U.S. bank under certain circumstances, including violations of law, conduct of business in an unsafe manner, impairment of capital, suspension of payment of obligations, or initiation of liquidation proceedings against the non-U.S. bank at its domicile or elsewhere. In liquidating or dealing with a branch's business after taking possession of a branch, only the claims of depositors and other creditors which arose out of transactions with a branch are to be accepted by the Superintendent for payment out of the business and property of the non-U.S. bank in the State of New York (which includes but is not limited to assets, or other property of the New York branch, wherever situated and any assets of the non-U.S. bank located in the State of New York, regardless of whether such assets are assets of the New York branch), without prejudice to the rights of the holders of such claims to be satisfied out of other assets of the non U.S. bank. After such claims are paid, the Superintendent will turn over the remaining assets, if any, to the non-U.S. bank or its duly appointed liquidator or receiver.

The Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that will extend to almost every area of U.S. financial markets. While many of the rules implementing Dodd-Frank have been finalised or proposed significant uncertainty remains about the implementation, timing and impact of many of those rules.

Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that the lending and affiliate transaction limits applicable to Rabobank N.A. and the New York Branch take into account credit exposures arising from derivative transactions, securities borrowing and lending transactions, and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with counterparties.

Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act provides U.S. regulators with tools to impose greater capital, leverage and liquidity requirements and other prudential standards, particularly for financial institutions that pose significant systemic risk, which includes any non-U.S. banking organisation, such as the Rabobank Group, with a branch or agency in the U.S. or a U.S. bank subsidiary and U.S.\$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets. In February 2014, the Federal Reserve issued a final rule implementing these heightened standards. Under the final rule, the New York Branch would be subject to liquidity, risk management requirements, and in certain circumstances, asset maintenance requirements.

Pursuant to the Volcker Rule, the Dodd-Frank Act limits the ability of banking entities and their affiliates to engage as principal in certain types of proprietary trading or to sponsor or invest in private equity or hedge funds subject to certain exceptions. For example, certain non-U.S. banking organisations, such as the Rabobank Group, are not prohibited from engaging in such activities that are solely outside of the U.S., subject to certain conditions.

On 10 December 2013, the five U.S. federal financial regulatory agencies released the final version of the regulations implementing the statute. The Federal Reserve extended the end of the conformance period for the Volcker Rule until 21 July 2015 (with the possibility of two one-year extensions under certain circumstances), by which time financial institutions subject to the rule, such as the Rabobank Group, must bring their activities and investments into compliance and implement a specific compliance program. During the conformance period, we will continue to analyse the final rule, assess how it will affect our businesses and

devise and implement an appropriate compliance strategy. Further implementation efforts may be necessary based on subsequent regulatory interpretations, guidelines or examinations.

In addition, Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act provides for an extensive framework for the regulation of derivatives, including mandatory clearing, exchange trading and transaction reporting of certain derivatives, as well as rules regarding the registration of, and capital, margin and business conduct standards for, swap dealers and major swap participants. U.S. regulators have issued numerous regulations governing the derivatives markets as contemplated by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, with certain exceptions, our entities that are swap dealers or major swap participants will be required to register with the CFTC, and will become subject to capital, margin, business conduct, recordkeeping and other requirements. Also, under the so-called swap “push-out” provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, the derivatives activities of FDIC-insured banks and uninsured U.S. branches of non-U.S. banks, such as Rabobank N.A. and the New York Branch, respectively, will be restricted.

Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act requires systemically important non-bank financial companies and large, interconnected financial institutions, including any non-U.S. bank with U.S.\$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets that has a branch or agency in the U.S. (such as the Rabobank Group) to prepare and periodically submit to the Federal Reserve, the FDIC and the FSOC a plan for such company’s rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure. The resolution plan requirements have been implemented through regulations issued by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC that establish rules and requirements regarding the submission and content of a resolution plan and procedures for review by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC. The Federal Reserve and the FDIC must determine that a company’s resolution plan is credible and would facilitate an orderly resolution of the company. A company that fails to submit a credible resolution plan may be subject to a range of measures imposed by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, including more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements; restrictions on growth, activities or operations; and requirements to divest assets or operations, as directed by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC.

Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and related final regulations could result in significant costs and potential limitations on or reorganisation of the Rabobank Group’s businesses and results of operations.

CAPITALISATION OF RABOBANK GROUP

The following table sets forth in summary form Rabobank Group's consolidated own funds and consolidated long-term and short-term debt securities at 31 December 2013 and at 31 December 2012:

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2013	2012
Capitalisation of Rabobank Group		
Equity of Rabobank Nederland and local Rabobanks	24,641	25,311
<i>Equity instruments issued directly</i>		
Rabobank (Member) Certificates	5,823	6,672
Capital Securities	7,029	7,114
	12,852	13,786
<i>Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries</i>		
Capital Securities	236	236
Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	1,269	1,340
	1,505	1,576
Other non-controlling interests	1,039	1,407
Total equity	40,037	42,080
Subordinated debt	7,815	5,407
Long-term debt securities in issue	140,946	161,860
Short-term debt securities in issue	54,415	61,476
Total capitalisation	243,213	270,823
Breakdown of reserves and retained earnings		
Revaluation reserve – available-for-sale financial assets	282	420
Revaluation reserve – pensions	(3,251)	(2,493)
Other reserves	(497)	(73)
Retained earnings	28,107	27,457
Total reserves and retained earnings	24,641	25,311

There has been no material change in the capitalisation of Rabobank Group since 31 December 2013.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the issue of the Notes, expected to amount to approximately £989,220,000, will be used to fund the general banking business and commercial activities of the Rabobank Group, and to strengthen its capital base.

The expenses in connection with the transaction are expected to amount to €10,500.

TAXATION

Netherlands Taxation

The following is intended as general information only and it does not purport to present any comprehensive or complete picture of all aspects of Dutch tax law which could be of relevance to a Holder. Prospective Holders should therefore consult their tax adviser regarding the tax consequences of any purchase, ownership or disposal of Notes.

The following summary is based on Dutch tax law as applied and interpreted by Dutch tax courts and as published and in effect on the date of this document. It does not take into account any amendments introduced at a later date and implemented with or without retroactive effect.

For the purpose of this paragraph, “**the Netherlands**” shall mean that part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands located in Europe and “**Dutch Taxes**” shall mean taxes of whatever nature levied by or on behalf of the Netherlands or any of its subdivisions or taxing authorities.

This summary does not describe the Dutch tax consequences for a person to whom the Notes are attributed on the basis of the separated private assets provisions (*afgezonderd particulier vermogen*) in the Netherlands Income Tax Act 2001 (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*) and/or the Netherlands Gift and Inheritance Tax Act 1956 (*Successiewet 1956*).

Withholding Tax

Any payments made under the Notes will not be subject to withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any Dutch Taxes.

Taxes on income and capital gains

This section does not purport to describe the possible Dutch tax considerations or consequences that may be relevant to:

- a Holder who is an individual and for whom the income or capital gains derived from the Notes are attributable to employment activities, the income from which is taxable in the Netherlands; and
- a Holder which is a corporate entity and a resident of Aruba, Curaçao or Sint-Maarten.

A Holder will not be subject to any Dutch Taxes on any payment made to the Holder under the Notes or on any capital gain made by the Holder from the disposal, or deemed disposal, or redemption of, the Notes, except if:

- the Holder is, or is deemed to be, resident in the Netherlands; or
- the Holder is an individual and has opted to be taxed as if resident in the Netherlands for Dutch income tax purposes; or
- the Holder derives profits from an enterprise, whether as entrepreneur (*ondernemer*) or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the net worth of the enterprise other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder, which enterprise is, in whole or in part, carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or a permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) in the Netherlands to which the Notes are attributable; or

- the Holder is an individual and derives benefits from miscellaneous activities (*overige werkzaamheden*) carried out in the Netherlands in respect of the Notes, including (without limitation) activities which are beyond the scope of active portfolio investment activities; or
- the Holder is not an individual and is entitled to a share in the profits or a co-entitlement to the net worth of an enterprise which is effectively managed in the Netherlands, other than by way of the holding of securities, and to which enterprise the Notes are attributable; or
- the Holder is entitled to a share in the profits of an enterprise effectively managed in the Netherlands, other than by way of the holding of securities, and to which enterprise the Notes are attributable.

Gift tax or inheritance tax

No Dutch gift tax or inheritance tax (*schenk- of erfbelasting*) will arise in respect of an acquisition (or deemed acquisition) of Notes by way of a gift by, or on the death of, a Holder, except if the Holder is a resident, or treated as being a resident, of the Netherlands for the purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance tax.

For purposes of Dutch gift or inheritance tax, an individual who is of Dutch nationality will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been resident in the Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or his death. For purposes of Dutch gift tax, any individual, irrespective of his nationality, will be deemed to be resident in the Netherlands if he has been a resident in the Netherlands at any time during the twelve months preceding the date of the gift.

Other taxes

No other Dutch Taxes, such as turnover tax (*omzetbelasting*) or other similar tax or duty (including stamp duty and court fees), are due by reason only of the issue, acquisition or transfer of the Notes.

Residency

Subject to the exceptions above, a Holder will not become resident, or deemed resident, in the Netherlands for tax purposes, or become subject to Dutch Taxes, by reason only of Rabobank Nederland's performance, or the Holder's acquisition (by way of issue or transfer to it), holding and/or disposal of the Notes.

EU Savings Directive

The Savings Directive requires EU Member States to provide to the tax authorities of other EU Member States details of payments of interest and other similar income paid by a person established within its jurisdiction to (or for the benefit of) an individual resident, or certain other types of entity established, in that other EU Member State, except that Austria and Luxembourg will instead impose a withholding system for a transitional period (subject to a procedure whereby, on meeting certain conditions, the beneficial owner of the interest or other income may request that no tax be withheld) unless during such period they elect otherwise. The Luxembourg government has announced its intention to elect out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information with effect from 1 January 2015.

The Council of the European Union has adopted the Amending Directive which will, when implemented, amend and broaden the scope of the requirements described above. The Amending Directive will expand the range of payments covered by the Savings Directive, in particular to include additional types of income payable on securities, and the circumstances in which payments must be reported or paid subject to withholding. For example, payments made to (or for the benefit of) (i) an entity or legal arrangement effectively managed in an EU Member State that is not subject to effective taxation, or (ii) a person, entity or legal arrangement established or effectively managed outside of the EU (and outside any third country or territory that has adopted similar measures to the Savings Directive) which indirectly benefit an individual

resident in an EU Member State, may fall within the scope of the Savings Directive, as amended. The Amending Directive requires EU Member States to adopt national legislation necessary to comply with it by 1 January 2016, which legislation must apply from 1 January 2017.

FATCA withholding

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230, HOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL TAX ISSUES IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE RELIED UPON, AND CANNOT BE RELIED UPON, BY HOLDERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON HOLDERS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH DISCUSSION IS INCLUDED HEREIN BY THE ISSUER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING (WITHIN THE MEANING OF CIRCULAR 230) BY THE ISSUER OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN; AND (C) HOLDERS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISER.

Pursuant to the foreign account tax compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (“**FATCA**”), non-U.S. financial institutions that enter into agreements with the IRS (“**IRS Agreements**”) or become subject to provisions of local law intended to implement an inter-governmental agreement (“**IGA legislation**”) entered into pursuant to FATCA (“**IGA**”), may be required to identify “financial accounts” held by U.S. persons or entities with substantial U.S. ownership, as well as accounts of other financial institutions that are not themselves participating in (or otherwise exempt from) the FATCA reporting regime. In order (a) to obtain an exemption from FATCA withholding on payments it receives and/or (b) to comply with any applicable laws in its jurisdiction, a financial institution that enters into an IRS Agreement or is subject to IGA legislation may be required to (i) report certain information on its U.S. account holders to the government of the United States or another relevant jurisdiction and (ii) withhold 30 per cent. from all, or a portion of, certain payments made to persons that fail to provide the financial institution information and forms or other documentation that may be necessary for such financial institution to determine whether such person is compliant with FATCA or otherwise exempt from FATCA withholding.

Under FATCA, withholding is required with respect to payments to persons that are not compliant with FATCA or that do not provide the necessary information or documentation made on or after (i) 1 July 2014 in respect of certain U.S. source payments, (ii) 1 January 2017, in respect of payments of gross proceeds (including principal repayments) on certain assets that produce U.S. source interest or dividends and (iii) 1 January 2017 (at the earliest) in respect of “foreign passthru payments” and then only on “obligations” that are not treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that are issued or materially modified on or after the date that is six months after the date on which the final regulations applicable to “foreign passthru payments” are filed in the Federal Register.

The application of FATCA to interest, principal or other amounts paid with respect to the Notes and the information reporting obligations of the Issuers and other entities in the payment chain is still developing. In particular, a number of jurisdictions (including The Netherlands) have entered into, or have announced their intention to enter into, IGAs or similar mutual understandings with the United States, which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. The full impact of such agreements and IGA legislation on reporting and withholding responsibilities under FATCA is unclear. It is not yet certain how the United States and the jurisdictions which enter into IGAs will address withholding on “foreign passthru payments” (which may include payments on the Notes) or if such withholding will be required at all.

Whilst the Notes are in global form and held within the ICSDs, it is expected that FATCA will not affect the amount of any payments made under, or in respect of, the Notes by the Issuer, any Paying Agent and the Common Depository or Common Safekeeper, given that each of the entities in the payment chain

between the Issuer and the ICSDs is a major financial institution whose business is dependent on compliance with FATCA and that any alternative approach introduced under an inter-governmental agreement will be unlikely to affect the Notes. The Agency Agreement expressly contemplates the possibility that the Notes may be exchanged for Definitive Notes and therefore that they may be taken out of the ICSDs. If this were to happen, then a non-FATCA compliant holder could be subject to withholding.

FATCA IS PARTICULARLY COMPLEX AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE ISSUER, THE NOTES AND THE HOLDERS IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. EACH HOLDER OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISER TO OBTAIN A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF FATCA AND TO LEARN HOW FATCA MIGHT AFFECT EACH HOLDER IN ITS PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (Rabobank International), HSBC Bank plc and Nomura International plc (the “**Joint Lead Managers**”) have, pursuant to a subscription agreement dated 23 May 2014 (the “**Subscription Agreement**”) agreed with the Issuer, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, to subscribe the Notes at 99.422 per cent. of the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued interest (if any), less certain commissions as agreed with the Issuer.

In addition, the Issuer will reimburse the Joint Lead Managers for certain of its expenses in connection with the issue of the Notes.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**”).

The Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and regulations thereunder.

Each Joint Lead Manager has agreed that, except as permitted by the Subscription Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver the Notes (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the Closing Date, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of the Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in the offering may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

United Kingdom

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”)) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, each of the Joint Lead Managers has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Singapore

Each Joint Lead Manager has acknowledged that this Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Notes or cause such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “**SFA**”), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

This Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;

- (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (v) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Hong Kong

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes other than (i) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

People’s Republic of China

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that the Notes are not being offered or sold and may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the People’s Republic of China (for such purposes, not including the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions or Taiwan), except as permitted by the securities laws of the People’s Republic of China.

Korea

The Notes have not been and will not be registered with the Financial Services Commission of Korea for public offering in Korea under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Market Act and its subordinate decrees and regulations (collectively, the “FISCMA”). Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that the Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly in Korea or to any resident of Korea except as otherwise permitted under the applicable laws and regulations of Korea, including the FISCMA and the Foreign Exchange Transaction Law and its subordinate decrees and regulations (collectively, the “FETL”). Without prejudice to the foregoing, the number of the Notes offered in Korea or to a resident in Korea shall be less than 50 and for a period of one year from the issue date of the Notes, none of the Notes may be divided resulting in an increased number of the Notes. Furthermore, the Notes may not be resold to Korean residents unless the purchaser of the Notes complies with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to government reporting requirements under the FETL) in connection with the purchase of the Notes.

Brazil

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered with the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (the “*Comissão de Valores Mobiliários*”). Any public offering or distribution, as defined under Brazilian laws and regulations, of the Notes in Brazil is not legal without prior registrations required under Brazilian law and regulations, such as those provided for under Law No. 6,385/76, as amended, Instruction No. 400, issued by the *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários* on December 29, 2003, as amended. Documents relating to the offerings of the Notes, as well as information contained therein, may not be supplied to the public in Brazil (as the offering of the Notes is not a public offering of securities in Brazil), nor be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale of the Notes to the public, as provided for in the applicable laws and regulations, in Brazil. The Notes may not be offered or sold in Brazil, except in circumstances that do not constitute a public offer or sale under Brazilian law or regulations.

Switzerland

This Prospectus is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes. Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that the Notes may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in, into or from Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, and neither this Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (“**CONSOB**”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Prospectus or of any other document relating to any Notes be distributed in Italy, except, in accordance with any Italian securities, tax and other applicable laws and regulations.

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes or distribute any copy of this Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as referred to in Article 100 of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**Financial Services Act**”) and Article 34-ter, paragraph 1, letter (b) of CONSOB regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999 (the “**Issuers Regulation**”), all as amended from time to time; or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Issuers Regulation.

In any event, any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in Italy under paragraphs (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 (the “**Banking Act**”) and CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007, all as amended from time to time;

- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended from time to time, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the offering or issue of securities in Italy; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations, including any limitation or requirement which may be imposed from time to time by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy or other competent authority.

Investors should note that, in accordance with Article 100-bis of the Financial Services Act, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies under paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the subsequent distribution of the Notes on the secondary market in Italy must be made in compliance with the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and the Issuers Regulation. Furthermore, where no exemption from the rules on public offerings applies, the Notes which are initially offered and placed in Italy or abroad to professional investors only but in the following year are "systematically" distributed on the secondary market in Italy become subject to the public offer and the prospectus requirement rules provided under the Financial Services Act and Issuers Regulation. Failure to comply with such rules may result in the sale of such Notes being declared null and void and in the liability of the intermediary transferring the financial instruments for any damages suffered by the purchasers of Notes who are acting outside of the course of their business or profession.

Republic of France

Each Joint Lead Manager has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any Notes to the public in France and it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, this Prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Notes and such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (i) persons providing investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers*) and/or (ii) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*) and/or (iii) a limited circle of investors (*cercle restreint*) acting for their own account, as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-1, L.411-2, D.411-1 and D.411-4 of the French Code *monétaire et financier*.

Israel

Neither the offering contemplated by this Prospectus nor the Notes have been or will be registered with the Securities Authority of the State of Israel. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold to the general public in Israel. The Notes shall only be offered to parties of the types that are listed in the First Schedule to the Securities Law, 5728-1968, of the State of Israel who are not individuals.

General

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Notes, or possession or distribution of the Prospectus or any other offering material, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Joint Lead Manager has agreed that it will comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes, or has in its possession or distributes the Prospectus or any other offering material.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application has been made to the AFM to approve this document as a prospectus for the purposes of Article 5 of the Prospectus Directive. Application has also been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on Euronext Amsterdam by NYSE Euronext, a regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V., subject only to the issue of the Temporary Global Note.
2. The Issuer has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of the Notes. The issue of the Notes was authorised by a resolution of the Executive Board passed on 19 May 2014 and a resolution of the Supervisory Board passed on 19 May 2014, as confirmed by a Secretary's Certificate dated 21 May 2014.
3. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, since 31 December 2013.
4. Neither the Issuer nor any member, subsidiary or affiliate of the Rabobank Group is, or has been during the 12 months preceding the date of this Prospectus, involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings 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, nor so far as the Issuer is aware are any such proceedings involving any of them pending or threatened.
5. The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg systems (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records). The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) is XS1069886841 and the Common Code is 106988684.

The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Duchy of Luxembourg.
6. There are no material contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the Issuer's business, which could result in any member of the Rabobank Group being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations to Holders in respect of the Notes being issued.
7. Where information in this Prospectus (including where such information has been incorporated by reference) has been sourced from third parties this information has been accurately reproduced and as far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from the information published by such third parties no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The source of third party information is identified where used.
8. The yield of the Notes for the period from (and including) the Issue Date to (but excluding) the Maturity Date, is 4.679 per cent. on an annual basis. The yield is calculated as at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of any future yield.
9. For so long as the Notes are listed on Euronext Amsterdam, copies (and English translations where the documents in question are not in English) of the following documents will be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), for inspection, free of charge, at the offices of the Fiscal Agent:
 - (a) the Fiscal Agency Agreement (which includes the forms of the Global Note and the Definitive Note);
 - (b) the Articles of Association of the Issuer;

- (c) the audited and consolidated financial statements of the Issuer and the Rabobank Group for the three financial years ended 31 December 2011, 2012 and 2013; and
 - (d) a copy of this Prospectus.
10. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, of which the ‘Registeraccountants’ are members of the Royal Dutch Professional Organization for Accountants, has audited, and issued unqualified auditor’s reports on, the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements of the Issuer and the Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2011, 2012 and 2013. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP has given its consent to the inclusion in this Prospectus of its independent auditor’s reports on these financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2011, 2012 and 2013, each as incorporated by reference herein in the form and context in which they appear. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP has no interest in the Issuer.
11. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the Joint Lead Managers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or the Issuer’s affiliates. Certain of the Joint Lead Managers or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, the Joint Lead Managers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes. The Joint Lead Managers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE ISSUER

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United Kingdom

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Nomura International plc
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FISCAL AGENT AND PAYING AGENT

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**PAYING AGENT AND EURONEXT AMSTERDAM
LISTING AGENT**

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To the Joint Lead Managers as to Dutch law

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