

Netherlands
Credit Analysis

Rabobank Group

Ratings

Foreign Currency	
Long-Term IDR	AA+
Short-Term IDR	F1+
Individual Rating	A
Support Rating	1
Support Rating Floor	A+
Sovereign Risk	
Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	AAA
Local-Currency Long-Term IDR	AAA

Outlooks

Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable
Sovereign Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable
Sovereign Local-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable

Financial Data

Rabobank Group	30 Jun 09	31 Dec 08
Total assets (USDm)	869,756	851,882
Total assets (EURm)	615,361	612,120
Equity (EURm)	31,175	29,949
Operating profit (EURm)	1,026	2,476
Published net income (EURm)	1,316	2,754
Comprehensive income (EURm)	1,792	1,493
Operating ROAA (%)	0.34	0.43
Operating ROAE (%)	6.77	8.53
Internal capital generation (%)	n.a.	8.14
Eligible capital/weighted risks (%)	13.01	12.36
Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.0	12.75

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Rating Rationale

- The ratings of Rabobank Group reflect management's long-term and low-risk approach to banking, a coherent and focused strategy, robust capitalisation, earnings that proved resilient during the global financial crisis and a strong franchise in domestic retail banking and globally in food and agribusiness.
- Despite the difficult operating environment, Rabobank's performance has remained sound. Higher revenues backed by wider net interest margins and good cost controls have given the group capacity to absorb high impairments in 2008 and H109. Although banking remains challenging in Rabobank's core market and revenues and asset quality are under pressure, in Fitch Ratings' view, the group's excellent franchise and low-risk strategy should help to provide sound and consistent performance. Moreover, Rabobank is well positioned to take advantage of the new landscape of the Dutch banking sector.
- Rabobank's loan book consists of small individual exposures, many of which are well collateralised. Its low-risk profile stems from its large portfolio (EUR188bn at end-H109) of domestic residential mortgages, and from its safe agribusiness book (EUR64bn). While losses on the residential mortgage book have been consistently small, domestic SMEs and the international loan book have been affected by the economic crises, particularly the Irish bank subsidiary. But asset quality ratios have remained healthy and similar to previous years (at end-H109, impaired loans to total loans was 1.82% and problem loans coverage 53.33%).
- Customer deposits (40% domestic market share) and medium- and long-term debt make Rabobank's funding base stable. Access to wholesale funding has been among the strongest of the major European banks throughout the crisis. Moreover, liquidity is enhanced by its large portfolio of repoable securities.
- Fitch considers Rabobank's capital ratios as very strong. In 2009, management raised its commitment to maintain Tier 1 capital ratio above 12.5%.

Support

- Given Rabobank's large size and importance to the Dutch banking system, Fitch considers that, in case of need, there is an extremely high probability that the Dutch authorities would provide support.

Key Rating Drivers

- Rabobank's Long-Term IDR has a Stable Outlook, reflecting the group's sound and stable business and the resilience of its performance. The driver for improving the bank's IDR, already at a very high level, is to achieve profit growth in a competitive domestic market without compromising its prudent approach to risk. Downside risk to the ratings would arise from a sharp deterioration in the Dutch housing and mortgage market.

Profile

Rabobank is the second-largest Dutch bank group by total assets. It consists of 152 local cooperative banks operating through Rabobank Nederland (Rned), the system's central bank, and a number of subsidiaries. Cross-guarantees exist, whereby the local banks, Rned and certain subsidiaries assume joint and several liability for one another.

- Market leader in the Netherlands in savings, mortgages, SME and agricultural lending
- Aims to further strengthen its global position as a leading food and agribusiness bank

Profile

RNed is the result of the merger in 1972 between Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank of Utrecht and Cooperatieve Centrale Boerenleenbank of Eindhoven. It is owned by individual local cooperative Rabobanks. RNed is the group's clearing house; it undertakes securities, foreign exchange (FX) and other foreign business transactions, and handles relationships with large wholesale clients. The local Rabobanks are not allowed to access the financial markets directly by themselves. The separate Rabobanks and RNed are credit institutions licensed by the Dutch central bank (De Nederlandse Bank or DNB), which supervises them as a group through RNed.

The local banks are themselves "owned" by their members. The equity of each Rabobank consists of retained earnings and revaluation reserves. However, by-laws do not permit the distribution of retained earnings to members. In 2000, Rabobank introduced members' certificates, a form of equity stake (see *Funding and Capital*), to strengthen the relationship between members and the local Rabobanks and to encourage "active membership". Rabobank pays a dividend on these certificates. At end-2008, the group had 1.7 million members.

Cross-Guarantee

In 1980, all Rabobanks' retail constituents and certain wholesale subsidiaries decided to assume joint and several liabilities for one another. This cross-guarantee covers the local Rabobanks, RNed, Rabohypothekbank and the mortgage bonds issued by it, Raiffeisenhypothekbank NV, Schretlen & Co. NV, De Lage Landen International BV, De Lage Landen Financiering BV, De Lage Landen Trade Service BV and De Lage Landen Financial Services BV. Under this arrangement, the aggregate equity of all participants serves as a guarantee for the creditors of each participant. The cross-guarantee scheme is regarded by DNB as being legal, valid and binding, and has never needed to be used.

Rabobank provides all the services of a universal bank. Its distinctive character derives from its cooperative structure, which favours long-term and low-risk business over shorter-term and higher-risk activities. The group has five business lines: domestic retail banking, wholesale banking, asset management, leasing and real estate.

Strategy

Rabobank's main goal is to be the leader in the domestic market in all of its business areas. In addition to mass market banking services for private individuals, SMEs and the agricultural sector, where the group is the clear leader, it aims to strengthen its position at the top end of the private and corporate markets, where Rabobank is currently ranked second. In view of the turbulent developments in the financial markets and the changes in the Dutch banking sector, at end-2008, Rabobank updated its strategy. The group will gear its services more closely to Dutch business as well as food and agriculture clients while scaling down its service provision to non-core clients.

Domestic Retail Banking

Domestic retail banking by the local Rabobanks is the group's core activity, contributing nearly 42% of the group's pre-tax profit in H109 and requiring 36% of the group's economic capital. At end-H109, it has a 30.1% market share of mortgages. It also has a 40% share in the Dutch savings market. Moreover, Rabobank has a particular strength in the SME lending segment (defined as lending to companies with fewer than 100 employees) with a market share of 41%. In addition to the local Rabobanks, the domestic retail banking division includes Obvion, a mortgage lender that works with independent mortgage brokers.

Rabobank has a 39% stake in Eureko, the Dutch insurance arm of the largest insurance company in the Dutch market with a market position in the top two in the life, non-life and health businesses. Local Rabobanks, which collectively are the largest insurance broker in the Netherlands, sell a wide range of mostly Eureko insurance products. In early 2009, Rabobank subscribed EUR400m of Eureko's increase in equity to maintain its 39% stake in the insurance group.

Wholesale Banking and International Retail Banking

Rabobank's wholesale banking operations in the Netherlands and abroad, which include its international retail banking activities, contributed nearly 27% of the group's pre-tax profit in H109 and required just above 32% of the group's economic capital. Rabobank International is the trading name of the international wholesale bank, but it is not a separate legal entity. In the Netherlands, Rabobank International not only serves the large Dutch corporates, but also supports the local Rabobanks in serving their corporate costumers abroad.

Keeping with the updated strategy, in the first six months of 2009, Rabobank International's lending to the Dutch corporate sector and the food and agribusiness sector increased further, while lending to non-core clients was scaled down. Rabobank is present in 28 countries outside the Netherlands. Rabobank International intends to give priority to existing major agricultural areas in Australia, Brazil, New Zealand, California and Poland. Since 2007, Rabobank International has had a 59% stake in Bank BGZ in Poland, which specialises in the agricultural and food processing sector. The sharp deterioration in the Irish economy, particularly in the property market, led to significant losses in its Irish subsidiary and Rabobank is currently reducing its activities and closing branches in Ireland.

Asset Management, Leasing and Real Estate Activities

Asset management, leasing and real estate activities together accounted for 9% of the group's pre-tax profit in H109, a significant reduction in profits from previous years (around 29% in 2008, excluding the gain on the sale of its online broker subsidiary), mostly as a result of the decline in commission income from asset management and higher cost of risk in its leasing portfolio. Asset management activities are provided mostly by Robeco, which has EUR114.6bn of assets under management at end-H109, and by the private bank for high net-worth clients acquired in 2007 – Bank Sarasin (a small Swiss private bank), with EUR52.4bn of assets under management. Rabobank's leasing activities are performed in around 30 countries by De Lage Landen, while real estate activities are performed by Rabo Real Estate.

In 2004, the Dutch government introduced the corporate governance code, devised by the Tabaksblat committee. Rabobank is not subject to this code, as its structure is based on cooperative principles and it is not a listed company. Nevertheless, it is committed to complying with the code where possible.

Performance

Although not completely immune to the crisis that has badly affected most major banks, Rabobank's financial performance has remained sound and consistent. Pre-impairment operating profit in 2008 and H109, benefited from higher volumes and improved margins and good cost control, giving the bank flexibility to absorb the much higher loan credit cost and significant impairments on monoline exposure and other structured products experienced during this period. Table 1 compares some key performance measures with those of its domestic competitor, ING Bank, and also with Crédit Agricole. Although profitability ratios for all banks in the table have been affected by the crisis, Rabobank's performance ratios remain better than those its peers, not only the profitability ratios, but also the capital measurements.

- Sound and consistent profitability, reflecting low-risk strategy and deep-rooted franchise
- Loan impairment charges increased sharply, albeit from a very low base

Table 1: Comparison of Performance Ratios

(%)	Rabobank ('AA+')			ING Bank ('A+')			Crédit Agricole ('AA-')		
	H109	2008	2007	H109	2008	2007	H109	2008	2007
Pre-impairment operating ROAA	0.83	0.96	0.62	0.58	0.42	0.44	0.37	0.27	0.39
Pre-impairment operating ROAE	16.73	19.11	12.75	21.50	19.22	18.89	12.69	9.07	11.88
Operating ROAE	6.77	8.53	10.09	4.67	3.34	18.16	6.95	2.92	9.35
Operating ROAA	0.34	0.43	0.49	0.13	0.07	0.48	0.25	0.12	0.43
Net interest revenue/av. earning assets	1.35	1.54	1.23	1.40	1.15	1.01	1.30	1.29	1.12
Non-interest expenses/gross revenues income	59.98	57.73	71.74	64.28	69.64	67.11	64.38	75.39	68.15
Tier 1 ratio	13.00	12.75	10.70	8.67	7.50	7.39	9.30	8.40	7.40
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	4.49	4.05	4.21	2.90	2.10	2.55	2.85	2.66	3.22
Credit impairment charges/pre-impairment operating profit	59.53	55.36	20.84	78.27	82.64	3.88	59.61	69.77	31.42

Source: Bank annual reports, reclassified by Fitch

The contribution of each business area to Rabobank's revenue and pre-tax profit is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Total Income and Pre-tax Profit by Business

(EURm)	Total income			Pre-tax profit		
	H109	2008	2007	H109	2008	2007
Domestic retail banking	3,043	6,401	5,796	602	2,158	1,816
Wholesale banking	1,360 ^a	1,997 ^a	2,070 ^a	386	-497	338
Asset management	455	1,618	1,479	-10	563	487
Leasing	484	639	997	43	301	302
Real estate	243	427	646	50	33	209
Other & consolidation	255	194	-196	372	294	-104
Total	5,840^a	11,276^a	10,792^a	1,443	2,852	3,048

^a Net of securities impairment charges
Source: Rabobank

The results of domestic retail banking have been more stable than those of the other four business lines, and remain the major source of consolidated revenue. However, loan impairment charges rose in H109 and fierce competition for savings led to margin pressure in the Netherlands, leading to lower pre-tax profits. Despite high impairments from its loan portfolio, mostly related to the Irish property sector, but also from its international investment portfolios (see *Credit Risk*), a strong improvement in treasury results, increases in client services together with cheaper funding had a positive effect on wholesale banking in H109. Net commission income has fallen as assets under management are now invested in safer, albeit less remunerative, asset classes and impaired charges are higher due to the economic downturn, which affected the asset management and leasing units, respectively, in H109.

Operating Revenues

Net interest income is the main driver of total operating revenue. In 2008, net interest income rose significantly (25.8% yoy) owing to the increase in volumes (loans rose by 14.4%) and higher interest margin given the steeper yield curve. However, fierce competition in the Dutch savings market led to a fall in interest margin in H109 and the global recession has led to slower growth in the mortgage and corporate portfolios and loan growth for the group was limited. In Q309, the competition for customer deposits abated and, although demand for loans is still low, Rabobank is in a good position to take advantage of competitors' weaknesses when the market recovers. While fee and commission income was stable in 2008 (see Table 3), commission income from asset management fell at Robeco and Sarasin in H109.

Table 3: Breakdown of Net Fees and Commission Income

(EURm)	H109	2008	2007
Management fees	305	1,008	926
Insurance	188	423	361
Securities business	132	422	613
Payment services	248	506	405
Lending	174	284	261
Other	170	246	291
Net fees & commissions	1,217	2,889	2,857

Source: Rabobank

The past two years have been difficult for insurance companies, suffering less activity and value decline in their investments, and this has affected equity accounted profits from Eureka in 2008 and H109 (included in line 20 of the income statement, equity-accounted profit/loss - operating). However, commission income from the sale of insurance products through the branch network was much more stable.

Other operating income (line 15 of the attached spreadsheet) includes non-banking income, such as income from real estate activities and from operating leases. In H109, other non-recurrent income mainly included the purchase of its own subordinated debt, and in 2008 the gain from the sale of "Alex", its online broker subsidiary.

Non-Interest Expenses

In recent years, Rabobank has been actively implementing measures to improve its cost efficiency. It has significantly reduced the number of local banks to 152 (2005: 248) and the number of domestic offices to 1,061 (2005: 1,249). This cost containment, together with higher revenues, has resulted in a much improved cost-efficiency ratio of 60.0% in H109 (2007: 71.7%), which compares favourably with those of its international peers.

Impairments

Loan impairment charges increased materially in 2008 and H109, albeit from a very low base, reflecting the asset quality deterioration stemming from the recessionary environment globally. A significant part of the increase came from the Irish portfolio (EUR440m in 2008 and a further EUR316m in H109), but also from the Dutch SME portfolio. Impairment charges on mortgages remained very low. While more problem loans are expected from corporate exposures, some deterioration might also occur in residential mortgage exposures, as unemployment is expected to rise. Nevertheless, Fitch expects the quality of Rabobank's residential mortgages to remain sound.

The deterioration in the US housing and corporate markets has resulted in large impairments (EUR1.9bn in 2008 and EUR390m in H109) in the group's international investment portfolio (see *Other Credit and Counterparty Risk*).

Prospects

Given that economic conditions may take time to recover, Rabobank's loan impairment charges will continue to be high for the remainder of 2009 and in 2010. These should be absorbed by recurrent retail banking revenues. Overall demand for credit will probably remain subdued in the following quarters, but interest paid on deposits has already decreased in Q309 and this effect, together with the bank's repricing efforts on loans, had a beneficial effect on its net interest revenue in Q309, and it is likely to continue to do so in the coming quarters. Asset management, insurance and securities are unlikely to see a vigorous recovery of revenues as long as market confidence remains shaky, hence the bank's capacity to continue controlling costs will be key to defending its profitability and internal capital generation.

While the banking environment remains challenging, impairments of the group's international investment portfolio should be lower than in 2008 and Rabobank's excellent franchise, strong capital and liquidity position should allow the group to continue to perform well and take advantage of weaker domestic peers when the market recovers.

Risk Management

The group pursues a prudent risk policy, leading to a moderate risk profile. Rabobank's executive board is responsible for managing risk associated with its activities; it determines the risk strategy, policy principles and limits. The supervisory board regularly reviews the risk exposure of Rabobank's activities and portfolio.

The DNB has granted approval for Rabobank to use the advanced internal ratings-based approach for measuring credit risk and the advanced measurement approach for operational risk. For market risk in the trading books, a self-developed and DNB-approved risk model is used.

Credit Risk

Customer Exposure and Off-Balance-Sheet Commitments

Credit risk accounted for 57% of economic capital at end-H109. Despite unfavourable economic conditions in 2008, Rabobank's loan book increased by more than 10%. The growth was mostly in the corporate book, both domestically and at Rabobank International. The economic recession in the Netherlands and in most international markets led to much slower loan growth in the first six months of 2009. At end-H109, 47% of the group's loan portfolio related to private individuals, 17% to the food and agricultural sector and a further 36% to the trade, industrial and service sectors. At end-2008, Rabobank's 20 largest outstanding risk exposures accounted for just 2.6% of total risk (loans and off-balance-sheet liabilities), reflecting the bank's low risk concentration and, at that date, nearly 63% of Rabobank loan book was secured by mortgages.

Lending to private individuals, which are composed almost entirely of Dutch residential mortgage loans, amounted to EUR186bn at end-H109 (LTV ratio: average 60%). In addition, EUR90bn of loans to the SMEs sector are secured by mortgages. Historically, the Dutch mortgage market has presented few problems. However, current Fitch GDP estimates for the Netherlands are: -5% in 2009 and -0.2% in 2010 and some concerns have arisen because of high property prices and the expected rise in the unemployment rate from 5.5% in 2009 to 9.5% in 2010. Real estate prices were roughly flat in 2008 and in August 2009 had fallen by close to 6% year on year, but the rate of decline appears to be less abrupt than in some other EU property markets. Nevertheless, loan impairment charges on Rabobank's domestic portfolio continued to represent only 2bp of gross loans in H109.

At end-H109, Rabobank's loans to trade, industry and services totalled EUR147.7bn, of which around 60% is to Dutch companies, with the largest sector – real estate, rental and leasing – representing 25% of the total, followed by transportation & warehousing (8%) and construction (7%). The construction sector in the Netherlands has not witnessed any major domestic defaults unlike the case in other countries. The balance was diversified among all sectors and widely fragmented among SMEs. Food and agricultural loans, a traditional area of expertise, amounted to EUR70.3bn at end-H109 and were evenly spread between domestic and international. Rabobank has an 84% market share in primary agriculture in the Netherlands.

Asset Quality

While impaired lending has risen, Rabobank's asset quality is still good as indicated by the low level of impaired loans (1.82% of gross loans at end-H109). Impaired loans are expected to rise as the economic recession carries on, but should remain manageable given their low level at present, the significant proportion of

- Cautious attitude to all forms of risk. More than 60% of loans are secured by mortgages
- Increased problem loans, but asset quality ratios remain healthy
- Significant impairments on the international investment portfolio

mortgages and the good diversification of the rest of the book. At end-2008, around 48% of these impaired loans came from leasing and wholesale banking and were 50% covered by loan impairment reserves, while the remaining impaired loans were mostly from domestic retail banking and were 49% reserved. While the coverage ratio is weaker than seen in some other west European banks, impaired loans are mostly related to SMEs and benefit from collateral. A significant proportion of impaired loans and impairment charges in 2008 and H109 came from loans granted by its Irish subsidiary, ACCBank. Rabobank has decided to reduce its lending activities in Ireland. The loan portfolio of the Irish subsidiary has been reviewed and reduced to EUR5.6bn at end-H109; further provisioning is expected to be limited.

At end-2008, Rabobank reported EUR6.0bn of net exposure to non-OECD countries, including assets, guarantees and unused credit lines. The largest exposure was to Asia (EUR3.6bn of net exposure) and to Latin America (EUR2.4bn).

The majority of loans and advances to banks (line B1 in the attached balance-sheet analysis) are with highly rated large Dutch and international financial institutions and have sizeable individual limits.

Other Credit and Counterparty Risk

Around half of the group's fixed-income investments (EUR36.1bn at end-H109) are invested in government debt. The credit exposure of the structured finance portfolio net of valuation adjustment has been reduced to EUR8.8bn at end-H109 and remains very highly rated (86% in the 'AAA' category and 6% below 'A'). The monoline insurance exposure net of valuation adjustments has also been reduced to EUR737m and relates to several monoline insurers. Fitch believes that further impairment charges for these portfolios may be needed, but should be containable. In addition, the bank recognises its ABCP conduits on balance sheet (EUR16bn outstanding at end-H109), but they are largely for the refinancing of its own loans as well as those of its clients rather than for investing in structured finance assets. In 2008, EUR8.6bn of available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets and EUR3.4bn of trading financial assets were reclassified by the group under accounting rule IAS 39 to "loans and other assets" and this partly explains the decline in the AFS portfolio in the spreadsheet.

At end-2008, the group held EUR66.7bn of assets and EUR61.8bn of liabilities of derivative instruments, a much higher figure than in previous years, but it has significantly decreased to around EUR45bn at end-Q309. Rabobank uses a wide range of derivative products mostly to hedge its lending portfolio. It also offers these products to its clients.

Market Risk

Rabobank takes a cautious approach to market risk, has good controls in place and little net exposure. The bank is active as an intermediary, seeking a stable flow of revenues. To manage its exposures, Rabobank applies a range of internal limits, and uses simulations to estimate the impact of sudden and severe market movements. Market risk accounted for 16% of the group's economic capital at end-H109, around 60% of which relates to structural interest-rate risk. Guidelines and limits are established by the executive board upon the recommendation of a "balance sheet and risk management committee". The latter is also the group's central assets and liabilities management committee (ALCO) in charge of supervising interest-rate sensitivity and liquidity. At end-2008, management calculated that a 100bp gradual decrease in interest rates over a one-year period would result in a EUR54m reduction in interest income (less than 1% of 2008 net interest revenue).

Pure trading risk at Rabobank is limited. The focus is on interest-rate instruments, although it is also engaged in equities, foreign currency, derivatives trading and credit derivatives. Trading market risk is measured by the bank in terms of value-at-risk (VaR), which is calculated using a 99% confidence interval, 12 months of

historical data and a one-day holding period. The average VaR during 2008 amounted to EUR52m (2007: EUR35m), which represented only 0.2% of the group's year-end equity and 2% of 2008 operating profits.

Equity investments (line B6 in the attached spreadsheet) include investments in associates of EUR3.5bn at end-2008, mainly in Eureko.

- Large and well diversified funding mix, market leader in Dutch savings
- Good liquidity position
- Very strong capital ratios, self-imposed minimum Tier 1 ratio of 12.5%

Funding and Capital

At end-H109, Rabobank's market share of domestic savings stood at 40%, making it the market leader in the Dutch market. Retail deposits account for roughly 65% of loans. Rabobank experienced substantial deposit inflows in 2008 (up 13.5%), partly due to the turmoil in the markets, but growth in deposits in the first six months of 2009 was quite limited due to fierce competition for customer deposits in the Netherlands. Rabobank's treasury department manages liquidity for the entire group. Issuance of debt securities under various funding programmes enables the bank to maturity match its asset and liability profile.

In terms of maturities, around EUR18bn of debt will mature in 2010 and EUR16bn in 2011. Rabobank is one of the few financial institutions that has had access to the money and capital markets even in difficult circumstances. In 2008, it raised nearly EUR19bn of long-term funding, and a further EUR35bn in the first nine months of 2009. The group had completed its funding programme for the year by June 2009. Rabobank has not issued under the state-guaranteed issue facility. Moreover, liquidity is supported by its portfolio of good-quality fixed-income securities that can be repo-ed with the European Central Bank (at end-H109, Rabobank had EUR78bn in eligible assets for discounting at the ECB).

Capital

Due to its cooperative structure, Rabobank does not have access to the stock market to raise equity funding. Nevertheless, in 2000, it started raising capital by issuing so-called "member certificates" to the local Rabobanks' members as well as to the group's employees. This capital is available to Rabobank on a perpetual basis and is not callable by its members. Consequently, it is included in equity under IFRS and is considered core capital by the DNB. At end-H109, member certificates amounted to EUR6.3bn and are included in line G1 in the attached Balance-Sheet Analysis.

Fitch considers Rabobank's capital ratios to be very strong. In light of the more challenging operating environment, the group has raised its Tier 1 capital objective to 12.5%. In the first six months of 2009, the bank issued EUR2.6bn of additional hybrid capital and bought back previously issued trust-preferred securities for an amount of EUR527m. While the proportion of hybrid instruments in its Tier 1 capital has increased, this amount is acceptable as it represented less than 18% of the total. Moreover, Rabobank's total economic capital for 2008 of EUR22.3bn applies a confidence interval of 99.99% and, in addition to credit risk, market risk and operational risk, includes interest risk, business risk and insurance risk, and is well below its Tier 1 capital of EUR30.4bn.

Rabobank Group

Income Statement

	30 Jun 2009			31 Dec 2008		31 Dec 2007		31 Dec 2006		31 Dec 2005	
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of
	USDm	EURm	Earning	EURm	Earning	EURm	Earning	EURm	Earning	EURm	Earning
	Original	Original	Assets	Preliminary	Assets	Original	Assets	Original	Assets	Original	Assets
1. Interest Income on Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
2. Other Interest Income	n.a.	n.a.	-	27,245.0	4.67	29,356.0	5.37	25,059.0	4.67	19,716.0	4.00
3. Dividend Income	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
4. Gross Interest and Dividend Income	n.a.	n.a.	-	27,245.0	4.67	29,356.0	5.37	25,059.0	4.67	19,716.0	4.00
5. Interest Expense on Customer Deposits	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
6. Preferred Dividends Paid & Declared	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
7. Other Interest Expense	n.a.	n.a.	-	18,728.0	3.21	22,585.0	4.13	18,587.0	3.47	13,455.0	2.73
8. Total Interest Expense	n.a.	n.a.	-	18,728.0	3.21	22,585.0	4.13	18,587.0	3.47	13,455.0	2.73
9. Net Interest Income	5,491.1	3,885.0	1.34	8,517.0	1.46	6,771.0	1.24	6,472.0	1.21	6,261.0	1.27
10. Net Gains (Losses) on Trading and Derivatives	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
11. Net Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	n.a.	n.a.	-	-51.0	-0.01	64.0	0.01	7.0	0.00	38.0	0.01
12. Net Gains (Losses) on Assets at FV through Income Statement	n.a.	n.a.	-	727.0	0.12	-38.0	-0.01	246.0	0.05	-146.0	-0.03
13. Net Insurance Income	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
14. Net Fees and Commissions	1,720.1	1,217.0	0.42	2,889.0	0.50	2,857.0	0.52	2,296.0	0.43	2,060.0	0.42
15. Other Operating Income	1,495.4	1,058.0	0.36	1,102.0	0.19	1,092.0	0.20	472.0	0.09	571.0	0.12
16. Total Non-Interest Operating Income	3,215.5	2,275.0	0.78	4,667.0	0.80	3,975.0	0.73	3,021.0	0.56	2,523.0	0.51
17. Personnel Expenses	2,969.6	2,101.0	0.72	4,290.0	0.74	4,445.0	0.81	4,117.0	0.77	3,880.0	0.79
18. Other Operating Expenses	2,253.0	1,594.0	0.55	3,321.0	0.57	3,264.0	0.60	2,770.0	0.52	2,362.0	0.48
19. Total Non-Interest Expenses	5,222.5	3,695.0	1.27	7,611.0	1.31	7,709.0	1.41	6,887.0	1.28	6,242.0	1.27
20. Equity-accounted Profit/ Loss - Operating	98.9	70.0	0.02	-26.0	0.00	523.0	0.10	556.0	0.10	579.0	0.12
21. Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	3,583.0	2,535.0	0.87	5,547.0	0.95	3,560.0	0.65	3,162.0	0.59	3,121.0	0.63
22. Loan Impairment Charge	1,581.6	1,119.0	0.39	1,189.0	0.20	265.0	0.05	450.0	0.08	517.0	0.10
23. Securities and Other Credit Impairment Charges	551.2	390.0	0.13	1,882.0	0.32	477.0	0.09	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
24. Operating Profit	1,450.2	1,026.0	0.35	2,476.0	0.42	2,818.0	0.52	2,712.0	0.51	2,604.0	0.53
25. Equity-accounted Profit/ Loss - Non-operating	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
26. Non-recurring income	589.4	417.0	0.14	376.0	0.06	230.0	0.04	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
27. Non-recurring Expense	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
28. Change in Fair Value of Own Debt	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
29. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
30. Pre-tax Profit	2,039.5	1,443.0	0.50	2,852.0	0.49	3,048.0	0.56	2,712.0	0.51	2,604.0	0.53
31. Tax expense	179.5	127.0	0.04	98.0	0.02	386.0	0.07	367.0	0.07	521.0	0.11
32. Profit/Loss from Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
33. Net Income	1,860.0	1,316.0	0.45	2,754.0	0.47	2,662.0	0.49	2,345.0	0.44	2,083.0	0.42
34. Change in Value of AFS Investments	662.9	469.0	0.16	-1,387.0	-0.24	276.0	0.05	29.0	0.01	-294.0	-0.06
35. Revaluation of Fixed Assets	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
36. Currency Translation Differences	32.5	23.0	0.01	127.0	0.02	-205.0	-0.04	-15.0	0.00	22.0	0.00
37. Remaining OCI Gains/(losses)	-22.6	-16.0	-0.01	-1.0	0.00	70.0	0.01	94.0	0.02	0.0	0.00
38. Fitch Comprehensive Income	2,532.8	1,792.0	0.62	1,493.0	0.26	2,803.0	0.51	2,453.0	0.46	1,811.0	0.37
39. Memo: Profit Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	108.8	77.0	0.03	155.0	0.03	303.0	0.06	201.0	0.04	184.0	0.04
40. Memo: Net Income after Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	1,751.2	1,239.0	0.43	2,599.0	0.45	2,359.0	0.43	2,144.0	0.40	1,899.0	0.39
41. Memo: Dividends Relating to the Period	n.a.	n.a.	-	316.0	0.05	299.0	0.05	300.0	0.06	n.a.	-

Exchange rate USD1 = EURO.70751 USD1 = EURO.71855 USD1 = EURO.67930 USD1 = EURO.75930 USD1 = EURO.84767

Rabobank Group

Balance Sheet

	30 Jun 2009			31 Dec 2008		31 Dec 2007		31 Dec 2006		31 Dec 2005	
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of
	USDm	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets
	Original	Original	Original	Preliminary	Preliminary	Original	Original	Original	Original	Original	Original
Assets											
A. Loans											
1. Residential Mortgage Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-	276,248.0	45.13	243,636.0	42.71	221,037.0	39.72	200,701.0	39.62
2. Other Mortgage Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
3. Other Consumer/ Retail Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
4. Corporate & Commercial Loans	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
5. Other Loans	622,028.0	440,091.0	71.52	153,165.0	25.02	131,614.0	23.07	136,136.0	24.46	106,107.0	20.95
6. Less: Reserves for Impaired Loans/ NPLs	6,049.4	4,280.0	0.70	3,130.0	0.51	2,282.0	0.40	2,249.0	0.40	2,357.0	0.47
7. Net Loans	615,978.6	435,811.0	70.82	426,283.0	69.64	372,968.0	65.38	354,924.0	63.78	304,451.0	60.10
8. Gross Loans	622,028.0	440,091.0	71.52	429,413.0	70.15	375,250.0	65.78	357,173.0	64.19	306,808.0	60.57
9. Memo: Impaired Loans included above	11,344.0	8,026.0	1.30	6,573.0	1.07	4,198.0	0.74	4,355.0	0.78	4,814.0	0.95
10. Memo: Loans at Fair Value included above	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
B. Other Earning Assets											
1. Loans and Advances to Banks	50,395.0	35,655.0	5.79	33,776.0	5.52	43,218.0	7.58	49,086.0	8.82	53,065.0	10.48
2. Trading Securities and at FV through Income	26,368.5	18,656.0	3.03	11,576.0	1.89	29,179.0	5.11	36,789.0	6.61	39,011.0	7.70
3. Derivatives	63,664.1	45,043.0	7.32	66,759.0	10.91	26,089.0	4.57	18,992.0	3.41	24,135.0	4.76
4. Available for Sale Securities	50,255.1	35,556.0	5.78	39,561.0	6.46	68,488.0	12.00	70,429.0	12.66	66,093.0	13.05
5. Held to Maturity Securities	708.1	501.0	0.08	497.0	0.08	859.0	0.15	1,489.0	0.27	1,908.0	0.38
6. At-equity Investments in Associates	5,575.9	3,945.0	0.64	3,455.0	0.56	4,558.0	0.80	3,250.0	0.58	2,971.0	0.59
7. Other Securities	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
8. Total Securities	146,571.8	103,701.0	16.85	121,848.0	19.91	129,173.0	22.64	130,949.0	23.53	134,118.0	26.48
9. Memo: Government Securities included Above	n.a.	n.a.	-	21,926.0	3.58	30,310.0	5.31	33,928.0	6.10	39,112.0	7.72
10. Investments in Property	1,468.5	1,039.0	0.17	1,038.0	0.17	1,105.0	0.19	1,338.0	0.24	768.0	0.15
11. Insurance Assets	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
12. Other Earning Assets	n.a.	n.a.	-	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
13. Total Earning Assets	814,413.9	576,206.0	93.64	582,945.0	95.23	546,464.0	95.79	536,297.0	96.38	492,402.0	97.20
C. Non-Earning Assets											
1. Cash and Due From Banks	21,326.9	15,089.0	2.45	7,105.0	1.16	2,129.0	0.37	1,630.0	0.29	2,923.0	0.58
2. Memo: Mandatory Reserves included above	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
3. Foreclosed Real Estate	193.6	137.0	0.02	234.0	0.04	204.0	0.04	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
4. Fixed Assets	8,462.1	5,987.0	0.97	5,870.0	0.96	5,572.0	0.98	5,022.0	0.90	3,115.0	0.61
5. Goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.00	2,408.0	0.39	2,046.0	0.36	1,056.0	0.19	154.0	0.03
6. Other Intangibles	5,287.6	3,741.0	0.61	1,320.0	0.22	1,137.0	0.20	788.0	0.14	98.0	0.02
7. Current Tax Assets	303.9	215.0	0.03	298.0	0.05	419.0	0.07	176.0	0.03	210.0	0.04
8. Deferred Tax Assets	2,046.6	1,448.0	0.24	1,619.0	0.26	1,577.0	0.28	1,477.0	0.27	1,575.0	0.31
9. Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
10. Other Assets	17,721.3	12,538.0	2.04	10,321.0	1.69	10,955.0	1.92	10,009.0	1.80	6,096.0	1.20
11. Total Assets	869,755.9	615,361.0	100.00	612,120.0	100.00	570,503.0	100.00	556,455.0	100.00	506,573.0	100.00
Liabilities and Equity											
D. Interest-Bearing Liabilities											
1. Customer Deposits - Current	402,691.1	284,908.0	46.30	107,980.0	17.64	93,296.0	16.35	99,071.0	17.80	64,084.0	12.65
2. Customer Deposits - Savings	n.a.	n.a.	-	114,680.0	18.73	101,175.0	17.73	89,500.0	16.08	86,181.0	17.01
3. Customer Deposits - Term	n.a.	n.a.	-	58,554.0	9.57	55,044.0	9.65	46,346.0	8.33	36,162.0	7.14
4. Total Customer Deposits	402,691.1	284,908.0	46.30	281,214.0	45.94	249,515.0	43.74	234,917.0	42.22	186,427.0	36.80
5. Deposits from Banks	36,318.9	25,696.0	4.18	46,891.0	7.66	73,428.0	12.87	94,626.0	17.01	109,749.0	21.66
6. Other Deposits and Short-term Borrowings	113,016.1	79,960.0	12.99	55,349.0	9.04	56,968.0	9.99	58,826.0	10.57	59,885.0	11.82
7. Total Deposits, Money Market and Short-term Funding	552,026.1	390,564.0	63.47	383,454.0	62.64	379,911.0	66.59	388,369.0	69.79	356,061.0	70.29
8. Senior Debt Maturing after 1 Year	165,046.4	116,772.0	18.98	105,227.0	17.19	112,147.0	19.66	95,510.0	17.16	79,951.0	15.78
9. Subordinated Borrowing	3,416.2	2,417.0	0.39	902.0	0.15	1,105.0	0.19	1,121.0	0.20	1,162.0	0.23
10. Other Funding	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
11. Total Long Term Funding	168,462.6	119,189.0	19.37	106,129.0	17.34	113,252.0	19.85	96,631.0	17.37	81,113.0	16.01
12. Derivatives	78,379.1	55,454.0	9.01	61,782.0	10.09	26,095.0	4.57	22,368.0	4.02	28,081.0	5.54
13. Trading Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	-	15,448.0	2.52	5,002.0	0.88	4,326.0	0.78	3,101.0	0.61
14. Total Funding	798,867.9	565,207.0	91.85	566,813.0	92.60	524,260.0	91.89	511,694.0	91.96	468,356.0	92.46
E. Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities											
1. Fair Value Portion of Debt	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
2. Credit impairment reserves	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
3. Reserves for Pensions and Other	2,098.9	1,485.0	0.24	1,246.0	0.20	2,108.0	0.37	2,398.0	0.43	2,368.0	0.47
4. Current Tax Liabilities	383.0	271.0	0.04	227.0	0.04	202.0	0.04	172.0	0.03	283.0	0.06
5. Deferred Tax Liabilities	715.2	506.0	0.08	474.0	0.08	851.0	0.15	836.0	0.15	668.0	0.13
6. Other Deferred Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
7. Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
8. Insurance Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
9. Other Liabilities	15,602.6	11,039.0	1.79	8,644.0	1.41	10,518.0	1.84	10,649.0	1.91	7,066.0	1.39
10. Total Liabilities	817,667.6	578,508.0	94.01	577,404.0	94.33	537,939.0	94.29	525,749.0	94.48	478,741.0	94.51
F. Hybrid Capital											
1. Pref. Shares and Hybrid Capital accounted for as Debt	n.a.	n.a.	-	1,257.0	0.21	1,189.0	0.21	1,329.0	0.24	1,483.0	0.29
2. Pref. Shares and Hybrid Capital accounted for as Equity	8,025.3	5,678.0	0.92	3,510.0	0.57	2,779.0	0.49	1,959.0	0.35	2,092.0	0.41
G. Equity											
1. Common Equity	40,416.4	28,595.0	4.65	27,540.0	4.50	25,356.0	4.44	22,863.0	4.11	20,983.0	4.14
2. Non-controlling Interest	5,103.8	3,611.0	0.59	3,639.0	0.59	2,713.0	0.48	4,184.0	0.75	2,996.0	0.59
3. Securities Revaluation Reserves	-1,457.2	-1,031.0	-0.17	-898.0	-0.15	489.0	0.09	213.0	0.04	184.0	0.04
4. Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserves	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
5. Fixed Asset Revaluations and Other Accumulated OCI	n.a.	n.a.	-	-332.0	-0.05	38.0	0.01	158.0	0.03	94.0	0.02
6. Total Equity	44,063.0	31,175.0	5.07	29,949.0	4.89	28,596.0	5.01	27,418.0	4.93	24,257.0	4.79
7. Total Liabilities and Equity	869,755.9	615,361.0	100.00	612,120.0	100.00	570,503.0	100.00	556,455.0	100.00	506,573.0	100.00
8. Memo: Fitch Core Capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,922.0	4.23	24,973.0	4.38	24,885.0	4.47	22,528.0	4.45
9. Memo: Fitch Eligible Capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29,432.0	4.81	27,659.0	4.85	27,843.0	5.00	25,734.0	5.08

Exchange rate USD1 = EURO.70751 USD1 = EURO.71855 USD1 = EURO.67930 USD1 = EURO.75930 USD1 = EURO.84767

Rabobank Group

Summary Analytics

	30 Jun 2009	31 Dec 2008	31 Dec 2007	31 Dec 2006	31 Dec 2005
	6 Months - Interim	Year End	Year End	Year End	Year End
	%	%	%	%	%
	Original	Preliminary	Original	Original	Original
A. Interest Ratios					
1. Interest Income on Loans/ Average Gross Loans	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/ Average Customer Deposits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets	n.a.	4.93	5.34	4.90	4.09
4. Interest Expense/ Average Interest-bearing Liabilities	n.a.	3.48	4.25	3.78	2.96
5. Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets	1.35	1.54	1.23	1.26	1.30
6. Net Int. Inc Less Loan Impairment Charges/ Av. Earning Assets	0.96	1.33	1.18	1.18	1.19
B. Other Operating Profitability Ratios					
1. Non-Interest Income/ Gross Revenues	36.93	35.40	36.99	31.82	28.72
2. Non-Interest Expense/ Gross Revenues	59.98	57.73	71.74	72.55	71.06
3. Non-Interest Expense/ Average Assets	1.21	1.31	1.35	1.30	1.25
4. Pre-impairment Op. Profit/ Average Equity	16.73	19.11	12.75	12.42	14.00
5. Pre-impairment Op. Profit/ Average Total Assets	0.83	0.96	0.62	0.60	0.62
6. Loans and securities impairment charges/ Pre-impairment Op. Profit	59.53	55.36	20.84	14.23	16.57
7. Operating Profit/ Average Equity	6.77	8.53	10.09	10.65	11.68
8. Operating Profit/ Average Total Assets	0.34	0.43	0.49	0.51	0.52
9. Taxes/ Pre-tax Profit	8.80	3.44	12.66	13.53	20.01
C. Other Profitability Ratios					
1. Net Income/ Average Total Equity	8.68	9.49	9.53	9.21	9.34
2. Net Income/ Average Total Assets	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.42
3. Fitch Comprehensive Income/ Average Total Equity	11.82	5.14	10.04	9.64	8.12
4. Fitch Comprehensive Income/ Average Total Assets	0.59	0.26	0.49	0.46	0.36
5. Net Income/ Av. Total Assets plus Av. Managed Assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
D. Capitalization					
1. Fitch Eligible Capital/ Regulatory Weighted Risks	13.01	12.36	10.38	11.25	12.03
2. Tangible Common Equity/ Tangible Assets	4.49	4.05	4.21	4.36	4.44
3. Tangible Common Equity/ Total Business Volume	4.46	3.76	3.86	4.00	4.43
4. Tier 1 Regulatory Capital Ratio	13.00	12.75	10.70	10.70	11.60
5. Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	13.50	12.98	10.90	11.00	11.80
6. Fitch Eligible Capital/ Tier 1 Regulatory Capital	99.99	96.95	97.10	105.50	103.52
7. Equity/ Total Assets	5.07	4.89	5.01	4.93	4.79
8. Cash Dividends Paid & Declared/ Net Income	n.a.	11.47	11.23	12.79	n.a.
9. Cash Dividend Paid & Declared/ Fitch Comprehensive Income	n.a.	21.17	10.67	12.23	n.a.
10. Net Income - Cash Dividends/ Total Equity	n.a.	8.14	8.26	7.46	n.a.
E. Loan Quality					
1. Growth of Total Assets	0.53	7.29	2.52	9.85	4.76
2. Growth of Gross Loans	2.49	14.43	5.06	16.42	12.00
3. Impaired Loans(NPLs)/ Gross Loans	1.82	1.53	1.12	1.22	1.57
4. Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Gross loans	0.97	0.73	0.61	0.63	0.77
5. Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Impaired Loans	53.33	47.62	54.36	51.64	48.96
6. Impaired Loans less Reserves for Imp Loans/ Equity	12.02	11.50	6.70	7.68	10.13
7. Loan Impairment Charges/ Average Gross Loans	0.52	0.30	0.07	0.14	0.18
8. Net Charge-offs/ Average Gross Loans	n.a.	0.11	0.08	0.16	0.13
9. Impaired Loans + Foreclosed Assets/ Gross Loans + Foreclosed Assets	1.85	1.58	1.17	n.a.	n.a.
F. Funding					
1. Loans/ Customer Deposits	154.47	152.70	150.39	152.04	164.57
2. Interbank Assets/ Interbank Liabilities	138.76	72.03	58.86	51.87	48.35

Rabobank Group

Reference Data

	30 Jun 2009			31 Dec 2008		31 Dec 2007		31 Dec 2006		31 Dec 2005	
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of	Year End	As % of
	USDm	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets	EURm	Assets
	Original	Original	Original	Preliminary	Preliminary	Original	Original	Original	Original	Original	Original
A. Off-Balance Sheet Items											
1. Managed Securitised Assets Reported Off-Balance Sheet	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
2. Other off-balance sheet exposure to securitizations	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
3. Guarantees	n.a.	n.a.	-	9,515.0	1.55	8,992.0	1.58	6,677.0	1.20	n.a.	-
4. Acceptances and documentary credits reported off-balance sheet	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
5. Committed Credit Lines	n.a.	n.a.	-	31,388.0	5.13	36,323.0	6.37	37,890.0	6.81	n.a.	-
6. Other Contingent Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	-	1,748.0	0.29	2,423.0	0.42	1,390.0	0.25	n.a.	-
7. Total Business Volume	869,755.9	615,361.0	100.00	654,771.0	106.97	618,241.0	108.37	602,412.0	108.26	506,573.0	100.00
8. Memo: Total Weighted Risks	338,751.4	239,670.0	38.95	238,080.0	38.89	266,573.0	46.73	247,458.0	44.47	213,901.0	42.23
B. Average Balance Sheet											
Average Loans	614,481.8	434,752.0	70.65	395,204.5	64.56	366,080.0	64.17	326,289.7	58.64	290,873.7	57.42
Average Earning Assets	819,176.4	579,575.5	94.18	552,988.5	90.34	549,708.0	96.35	511,630.3	91.94	482,030.7	95.16
Average Assets	867,465.5	613,740.5	99.74	579,519.8	94.67	572,877.3	100.42	528,165.0	94.92	500,078.3	98.72
Average Managed Assets (OBS)	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	800,002.8	566,010.0	91.98	534,153.3	87.26	527,178.0	92.41	487,828.7	87.67	450,545.7	88.94
Average Common equity	39,670.8	28,067.5	4.56	26,346.8	4.30	23,987.3	4.20	21,843.3	3.93	18,916.0	3.73
Average Equity	43,196.6	30,562.0	4.97	29,032.8	4.74	27,921.7	4.89	25,456.3	4.57	22,290.0	4.40
Average Customer Deposits	400,080.6	283,061.0	46.00	262,445.8	42.87	238,062.7	41.73	205,759.3	36.98	179,218.7	35.38
C. Maturities											
Asset Maturities:											
Loans & Advances < 3 months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Loans & Advances 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Loans and Advances 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Loans & Advances > 5 years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Debt Securities < 3 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Debt Securities 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Debt Securities 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Debt Securities > 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank < 3 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	54,608.0	9.57	43,726.0	7.86	46,755.0	9.23
Interbank 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank > 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Liability Maturities:											
Retail Deposits < 3 months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Retail Deposits 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Retail Deposits 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Retail Deposits > 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Other Deposits < 3 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Other Deposits 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Other Deposits 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Other Deposits > 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank < 3 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank 3 - 12 Months	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank 1 - 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Interbank > 5 Years	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Senior debt Maturing < 1 year	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Senior debt Maturing > 1 year	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Total Senior Debt on Balance Sheet	165,046.4	116,772.0	18.98	169,220.0	27.64	112,147.0	19.66	95,510.0	17.16	79,951.0	15.78
Fair Value Portion of Senior Debt	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Subordinated Debt maturing < 1 year	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Subordinated Debt maturing > 1 year	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
Total Subordinated Debt on Balance Sheet	3,416.2	2,417.0	0.39	2,159.0	0.35	1,105.0	0.19	1,121.0	0.20	1,162.0	0.23
Fair Value Portion of Subordinated Debt	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
D. Net Income Reconciliation											
1. Net Income	1,860.0	1,316.0	0.21	2,754.0	0.45	2,662.0	0.47	2,345.0	0.42	2,083.0	0.41
2. Add: Preferred Stock Dividend	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
4. Published Net Income	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
E. Equity Reconciliation											
1. Equity	44,063.0	31,175.0	5.07	29,949.0	4.89	28,596.0	5.01	27,418.0	4.93	24,257.0	4.79
2. Add: Pref. Shares and Hybrid Capital accounted for as Equity	8,025.3	5,678.0	0.92	3,510.0	0.57	2,779.0	0.49	1,959.0	0.35	2,092.0	0.41
4. Published Equity	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-

Exchange Rate USD1 = EURO.70751 USD1 = EURO.71855 USD1 = EURO.67930 USD1 = EURO.75930 USD1 = EURO.84767

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