Rating Report

Report Date:
November 24, 2015

Previous Report:
November 18, 2014

Rabobank Nederland

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The Bank

Rabobank Nederland is the central institution of the cooperative Rabobank banking group. The Group has market-leading positions in Dutch retail banking, small and mid-sized enterprises and lending to the Dutch agricultural sector. Rabobank is active globally in selected areas, focusing on food and agricultural businesses.

At end-1H15 the Rabobank Group had consolidated total assets of EUR 674.8 billion.

Recent Actions

November 13, 2015
DBRS Confirms Rabobank at AA, Trend now Stable

September 29, 2015
DBRS Downgrades 31 European Banking Groups due to Removal of Systemic Support Uplift

August 21, 2015
DBRS: Rabobank Reports Solid 1H15 with Lower Impairments and Continued Cost Control

May 20, 2015
DBRS Places 28 European Banking Groups Under Review due to Systemic Support

Ratings

Issuer	Debt Rated	Rating	Trend
Rabobank Nederland	Long-Term Deposits & Senior Debt	AA	Stable
Rabobank Nederland	Short-Term Debt	R-1 (high)	Stable

Rating Rationale

DBRS Ratings Limited (DBRS) rates Rabobank Nederland (Rabobank or the Group) at AA for Long-Term Deposits & Senior Debt and R-1 (high) for Short-Term Debt. The trend on all ratings was revised to Stable, from Negative on November 13, 2015. The Group's intrinsic assessment (IA) is AA, whilst the support assessment remains SA3, reflecting DBRS's view that developments in European regulation and legislation mean that there is less certainty about the likelihood of timely systemic support. As a result, the Group's final ratings are positioned in line with its IA.
(Continued below)

Rating Considerations

Strengths
(1) Well-entrenched Dutch retail banking franchise;
(2) Focused international strategy driven by skills in serving Food & Agribusiness sector;
(3) Strong financial profile under cooperative organisation.

Challenges
(1) Successfully executing the remainder of the strategic plan, particularly the strategic cost reductions;
(2) Minimising credit risk issues in the CRE lending book;
(3) Further improving profitability.

Financial Information

Rabobank Group

EUR Millions	**30/06/2015**	**31/12/2014**	**31/12/2013**	**31/12/2012**	**31/12/2011**
Total Assets	674,844	681,086	669,095	750,710	731,665
Equity	41,402	38,871	38,534	42,080	45,001
Pre-provision operating income (IBPT)*	1,949	3,668	3,080	3,786	3,769
Net Income*	1,061	1,005	2,786	1,162	2,549
Net Interest Income / Risk Weighted Assets (%)*	3.79%	3.95%	3.86%	3.75%	3.83%
Risk-Weighted Earning Capacity (%)*	1.82%	1.74%	1.42%	1.70%	1.70%
Post-provision Risk-Weighted Earning Capacity (%)*	1.49%	0.46%	0.25%	0.58%	0.98%
Efficiency Ratio (%)*	66.98%	69.78%	74.75%	70.79%	68.65%
Impaired Loans % Gross Loans**	4.82%	4.90%	3.44%	2.25%	2.06%
Core Tier 1 (As-reported)	13.20%	13.60%	13.50%	13.10%	12.70%

*Adjusted to include payments on capital securities, trust preferred securities III to VI and minority interests.
** FY2014 and 1H15 figures are for Non-Performing Exposures rather than Impaired Loans.
Source: SNL, DBRS

Rating Rationale (Continued from above)

The confirmation of the ratings, and the change in the trend to Stable, reflects the recent improvement in the Group's underlying income before provisions and taxes (IBPT), the continuing progress being made in reducing the Group's cost base, as well as the recovering Dutch economy and the benefit of this on the Group's provisioning charges. Supporting the current rating level is the overall strength of the Group's franchise, which includes market-leading positions in retail savings, residential mortgages, small to mid-sized enterprises and food and agricultural lending in the Netherlands, as well as its international food and agribusiness franchise where Rabobank is an acknowledged global leader. Upward pressure on the ratings is unlikely in the medium-term, but could arise if the Group is successful in executing its strategic plans with regards to profitability, cost reductions and capital, while maintaining its moderate risk profile. Failure to achieve strategic targets could, however, result in downward pressure on the ratings, especially if it resulted in a failure to maintain an acceptable level of consistent profitability. Additional pressure could arise if the credit quality of the Group's real estate or wholesale & international retail lending were to deteriorate further.

The high ratings of Rabobank reflect the Group's franchise which remains extremely strong, with the core focus remaining on the retail and commercial operations in the Netherlands, where the Group has market leading positions, and the food and agribusiness, where Rabobank is acknowledged as a global leader. Rabobank is in the midst of a multi-year strategic restructuring, known as 'Vision 2016', which was initiated in 2013 and aimed at improving customer service, and streamlining the organisation of the Group in order to improve operational efficiency. From a ratings perspective, DBRS views these developments positively. DBRS notes that ongoing execution risks remain, however, the Group continues to make progress, with staff reductions of approximately 7,000 by end-1H15, the sale of BGZ Bank in Poland, and the expected approval of the Group's proposed new governance structure by the members councils of the local Rabobanks and the Central Delegates Assembly in December 2015. The new structure, which is expected to become fully operational in January 2016, will result in the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland (the central entity) becoming one legal entity with one banking licence.

Rabobank's earnings generation has been subdued in recent years, driven in part by the challenging operating environment in the Netherlands. Positively though, as the Dutch economy entered a sustained recovery in 2015, Rabobank's profitability has improved, with a DBRS adjusted net profit of EUR 1.1 billion, up 53% year-on-year (YoY). Excluding the one-off goodwill impairment of EUR 600 million for Rabobank NA (the Group's California based retail operation), the Group would have reported an adjusted net profit of EUR 1.7 billion, an increase of 140% YoY. Although adjustments continue to be made as part of Vision 2016, DBRS would still not expect profitability ratios to be at the top-end of the peer group, given the Group's co-operative structure and operating model.

Overall, DBRS views Rabobank's risk profile as conservative. At end-1H15, the Group's loan portfolio totalled EUR 467.2 billion of which total exposure to private individuals was EUR 210.7 billion, primarily in the form of residential mortgages. The rest of the portfolio consists of the food and agribusiness, and lending to corporate customers and SMEs, labelled as trade, industry and services (TIS) by the Group. At end-1H15, non-performing loans (NPLs) accounted for 4.8% of the total private sector loan portfolio, although DBRS notes that this is somewhat inflated by the Group's commercial real estate (CRE) exposures. DBRS continues to view Rabobank's CRE exposure as a challenge and will continue to closely monitor this portfolio. Rabobank suffered both a financial and reputational impact as a result of the Libor and Euribor investigations in 2013, and DBRS notes that Rabobank continues to take steps to improve its control and compliance frameworks, and in response to the Libor issue, has increased its spending on remedial measures, including expanding its compliance function. However, DBRS notes that Rabobank NA is currently being investigated with regard to potential breaches of anti-money laundering regulations, emphasising the need for the Group to continue to invest in its control and compliance frameworks.

DBRS views Rabobank as having solid capitalisation, given its relatively low risk profile, conservative business model and overall operating philosophy. DBRS considers the conservative approach to capital management as prudent given Rabobank's mutual status. It is the Group's strategy to primarily rely on retained earnings to grow equity capital, but Rabobank has also developed the ability to raise equity capital through "Rabobank Certificates" that are compatible with its mutual status and has enhanced its financial flexibility as a result of these Certificates being listed on the Euronext Stock Exchange since January 2014. At end-1H15, the Group's fully-loaded CRDIV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 11.8%, and the fully-loaded leverage ratio was 3.9%.

DBRS also notes that the Group has built a strong buffer of bail-in-able capital, amounting to EUR 54.5 billion at end-1H15, based on gross numbers, and equivalent to 25.1% of risk-weighted assets (RWAs). On a pro-forma basis, including Tier 2 instruments issued in July and August 2015, Rabobank's bail-in buffer was equivalent to 27% of RWAs at end-1H15. This large buffer of subordinated debt provides further comfort to senior debt investors and allows Rabobank to access the funding markets in a cost effective manner.

Rating Drivers

Factors with Positive Rating Implications
Upward pressure on the rating is unlikely in the medium term given the already high rating level. Upward pressure could arise if the Group is successful in executing its strategic plans with regards to cost reductions, whilst also achieving a substantial improvement in profitability.

Factors with Negative Rating Implications
Failure to achieve strategic targets could, however, result in downward pressure on the ratings, especially if it resulted in a failure to maintain an acceptable level of consistent profitability. Additional pressure could arise if the credit quality of the Group's real estate or wholesale & international retail lending were to deteriorate further.

Franchise Strength - Description of Operations

DBRS views the strength and resilience of Rabobank's franchise as a key factor underpinning its ratings. Rabobank Nederland (an abbreviation from Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.) is the central entity of the cooperative Rabobank banking group. Rabobank Nederland resulted from the merger in 1972 of two cooperative institutions both created in 1898, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Bank based in Utrecht and Coöperatieve Centrale Boerenleenbank based in Eindhoven.

With assets of EUR 674.8 billion and total equity of EUR 41.4 billion at end-1H15, Rabobank continues to rank among the largest European banks. The Group is organised as a cooperative and serves approximately 8.8 million customers worldwide. The Group comprises 106 local Rabobanks and the central institution, Rabobank Nederland, with its subsidiaries and affiliates. The local Rabobanks own the capital of Rabobank Nederland. The local Rabobanks are deeply rooted in their local communities, reflecting the Group's historic roots as an agricultural cooperative lender.

Rabobank is in the midst of a multi-year strategic restructuring, known as 'Vision 2016', which was initiated in 2013 and is aimed at improving customer service, and streamlining the organisation of the Group in order to improve operational efficiency. Rabobank's current strategy incorporates several financial targets to be achieved by 2016 (a return on tier 1 capital of 8% to be achieved in part by EUR 1.2 billion of cost savings within the domestic retail business and Rabobank Nederland and staff reductions of approximately 9,000 FTEs ('Vision 2016' and Mars Programme); a CET1 ratio of 14% and a loan-to-deposit ratio of 130%), along with a long-term target of a total capital ratio of around 25%.

From a ratings perspective, DBRS views these developments positively. A successful re-focusing of strategy, along with a reduction of the cost base, should lead to a stronger, more efficient Group. Ongoing execution risks remain, although the Group continues to make progress, with staff reductions of approximately 7,000 by end-1H15, the sale of BGZ Bank in Poland, and the expected approval of the Group's proposed new governance structure by the members councils of the local Rabobanks and the Central Delegates Assembly in December 2015. The new structure, which is expected to become fully operational in January 2016, will result in the local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland becoming one legal entity with one banking licence. At present, all local Rabobanks and Rabobank Nederland have their own banking licences and financial statements. Further details on the impact of the revised model on the different business units of Rabobank will be announced after the final approval of the new governance structure.

DBRS notes that reports in the press have suggested that Rabobank intends to reduce its balance sheet by EUR 100-150 billion over the next five years, in anticipation of the developing Basel IV capital regulations, which propose changes to the calculation of a bank's regulatory risk-weights. At end-1H15, such a reduction would account for between 15%-22% of total assets. Strategic developments, including possible balance sheet reductions, if any, are, however, due to be decided at the Central Delegates Assembly in December 2015, when Rabobank's Strategic Framework 2016-2020 will be presented. DBRS would not, however, expect any potential reduction to impact on the Group's core Dutch or Farm & Agriculture franchises.

Cross Guarantee
DBRS views the Rabobank Group as one single, consolidated risk unit. This view is underpinned by the legally binding cross-guarantee mechanism that links the Group's different entities together. Under the

cross guarantee, which is enshrined into Dutch law, if a participating institution has insufficient funds to meet its obligations, the other participants must supplement that institution's funds to enable it to fulfil its obligations. Accordingly, the Rabobank Group has been treated as a consolidated entity for regulatory supervision purposes. The Group's close integration is also reflected in the supervisory role that the central institution, Rabobank Nederland, performs for the local Rabobanks. Under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, under Rabobank Nederland's Articles of Association and under the Articles of Association of the local Rabobanks, Rabobank Nederland supervises the local Rabobanks with regard to their operations, solvency and liquidity.

Business Segments
The Group's activities are organised into four main operating business segments – Domestic Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking and International Retail Banking, Leasing, and Real Estate. These segments are described below.

Domestic Retail Banking (Reported Net Profit of EUR 1.1billion in 1H15)
DBRS continues to view the Group's strong domestic retail business as the anchor of the overall franchise. Domestic Retail Banking holds market-leading positions, providing a full range of banking products and related financial services to retail and SME customers through the local Rabobanks, Obvion (a mortgage lender) and Roparco (savings bank). Insurance products are also provided by Dutch insurance group Achmea, in which Rabobank holds a 29% interest. In 1H15, Domestic Retail Banking had a 22.3% share of new Dutch mortgage production.

In 1H15, the division reported a net profit of EUR 1.1 billion, up from EUR 341 million in 1H14, driven both by a 4% YoY increase in income as a result of a recovery in the loan margins, and by a EUR 584 million decrease in loan impairment charges, reflecting the improvements in the Dutch economy. DBRS also notes that the 1H14 results were adversely affected by the SNS resolution levy (EUR 214 million).

Wholesale Banking and International Retail Banking (Reported Net Loss of EUR 290 million in 1H15)
Wholesale Banking provides financial services to large Dutch and foreign corporates, with an annual revenue of more than EUR 250 million, as well as international capital-markets oriented businesses such as Global Financial Markets, Corporate Finance, and Trade and Commodity Finance. Rabobank also has RaboDirect internet savings banks in Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

The division also includes Rabobank's international food and agribusiness franchise, where Rabobank is acknowledged as a global leader, and this accounts for 59% of the segment's total loan portfolio. Rabobank's main food and agribusiness countries outside of the Netherlands include the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Brazil. In 1H15, the Group signed a strategic agreement with the Japanese Norinchukin Bank, with a view to cooperating in the field of food and agribusiness, research and governance.

The division made a net loss of EUR 290 million in 1H15, driven principally by a goodwill impairment of EUR 600 million for Rabobank National Association (NA), Rabobank's California-based retail operation. Excluding this one-off, net profit for the division would have been EUR 310 million, down 20% YoY, reflecting a 53% YoY increase in loan impairment charges, reflecting supplementary allowances for a number of large customers in the Netherlands and several large allowances for customers in Latin America.

Leasing (Reported Net Profit of EUR 247 million in 1H15)
The leasing segment reflects the results of DLL, the Group's fully-owned leasing subsidiary. Through its Vendor Finance division, DLL assists manufacturers and distributors generate sales, primarily geared towards the Group's core agricultural and SME business customer base. In the Netherlands through the Financial Solutions, Mobility Solutions and Consumer Finance divisions the Group offers a broad range of leasing, trading and consumer finance products. In 1H15, leasing generated a net profit of EUR 247 million, up 11% YoY, reflecting increased operating income and reduced impairment charges.

Real Estate (Reported Net Profit of EUR 98 million in 1H15)
The Real Estate segment includes Bouwfonds Property Development (which deals with the development of residential environments and was known as BPD from January 2015), Bouwfonds Investment Management (Bouwfonds IM – real estate funds manager) and FGH Bank. Formerly a subsidiary of the Rabo Real Estate Group, FGH Bank was integrated into Rabobank in March 2015 as part of the Group's strategic move to create a 'One Rabobank' structure. This division does not include the real estate financing carried out by the local Rabobanks. Principally operating in the Netherlands, and to a lesser

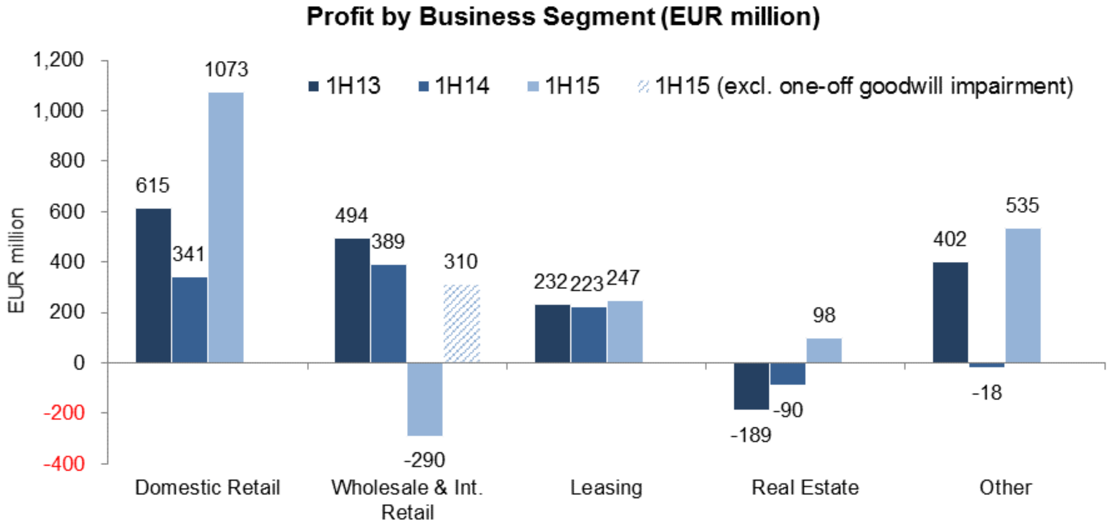
extent in France and Germany, the segment is active in retail and corporate real estate with core areas in the development of residential property, property finance and service provision to property investors. Further developments in the strategic orientation of Rabo Real Estate Group occurred in 2015, with the former subsidiary, Fondsenbeheer Nederland, being spun off in June 2015, and the closure of MAB Development's Dutch office in March 2015. This followed the closure of all foreign branches in 2014, and the transfer of all remaining projects of MAB to other divisions of Rabo Real Estate Group. The Dutch housing market continued to improve in 1H15, with Dutch homes sales at BPD up 28% YoY, whilst the French housing market also showed signs of recovery, with a 48% YoY increase in transactions. Overall the segment reported a net profit of EUR 98 million in 1H15, compared to a loss of EUR 90 million in 1H14, driven principally by an 87% decrease in loan impairment charges to EUR 47 million.

Other Segments (Reported Net Profit of EUR 535 million in 1H15)
Other segments comprise a variety of Rabobank segments, including the investment in Achmea B.V. and head office operations.

Earnings Power

Rabobank's earnings generation has been subdued in recent years, driven in part by the challenging operating environment in the Netherlands. Positively though, as the Dutch economy entered a sustained recovery in 2015, boosted by a further recovery in the housing market, Rabobank's profitability has improved, with the Group reporting a net profit of EUR 1.5 billion in 1H15, up 41% YoY. Adjusting the results to include the payments on the Group's capital securities and trust preferred securities and minority interests, the Group would report a net profit of EUR 1.1 billion, still up 53% YoY. Excluding the one-off goodwill impairment of EUR 600 million for Rabobank National Association (RNA), which impacted other income, the Group would have reported an adjusted net profit of EUR 1.7 billion, an increase of 140% YoY. Whilst the Group generated a DBRS calculated pre-tax return on Tier 1 capital, excluding hybrids, of 15.11% in 1H15, DBRS does, however, note that the Group only generated a DBRS calculated return on Tier 1 capital of 4.37% in 2014. Although adjustments are being made as part of Vision 2016, DBRS does not expect profitability ratios to be at the top-end of the peer group, given the Group's co-operative structure, and operating model.

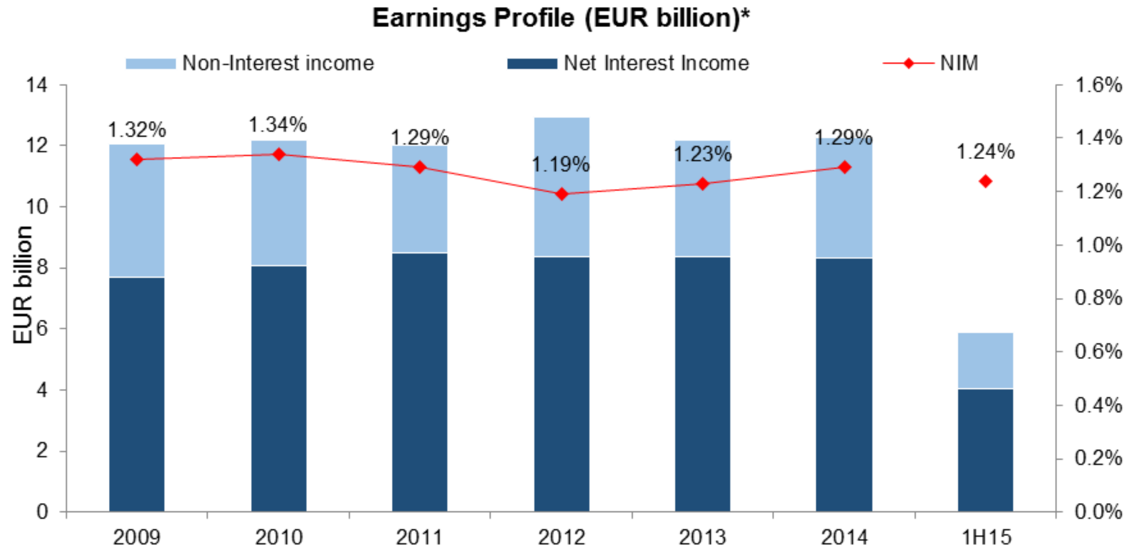
Exhibit 1:



Source: Company reports

On an adjusted basis (including the payments on the capital securities and trust preferred securities), net interest income (NII) remains the key driver of revenues, accounting for 69% of total income in 1H15 with fees and commissions accounting for a further 16%. On an adjusted basis, DBRS also calculates the net interest margin (NIM) at 1.24% in 1H15, down 6 basis points (bps) YoY, reflecting a 2% decrease in adjusted NII, which was in part driven by the deconsolidation of Bank BGZ following its sale. Positively, DBRS notes that NII increased in the Group's Domestic Retail Banking division, as a result of a recovery in loan margins.

Exhibit 2:



* Adjusted to include payments on capital securities and trust preferred securities III to VI
Source: SNL, DBRS Calculations

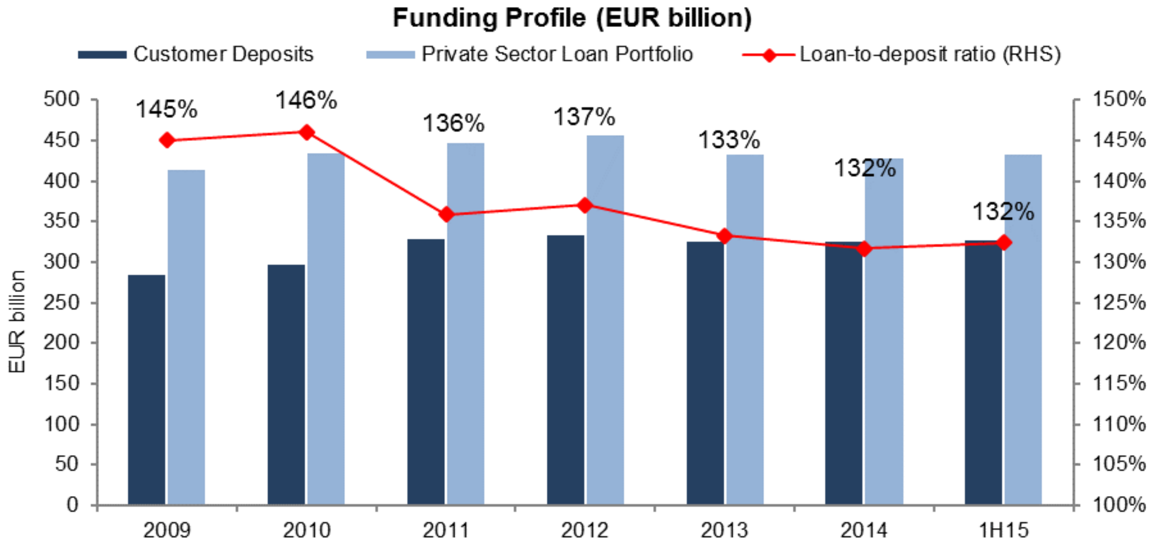
Costs continue to be proactively managed, with the Group reporting a 3% YoY decrease in operating expenses in 1H15, to EUR 3.8 billion, despite upward pressure from currency effects, following further reductions in the number of employees and reduced overhead costs. As a result, the Group reported a cost-income ratio of 60.6%, down 11 bps YoY. On an adjusted basis, which, in addition to the Group's payments on capital securities, trust preferred securities and minority interests, includes the resolution levy and contribution to resolution fund, the Group's cost-income ratio increases to 67.4% in 1H15 (1H14: 69.2%). With the Group still in the midst of 'Vision 2016', which is specifically targeting cost reductions, DBRS would, however, expect Rabobank to continue to make progress on reducing its cost base.

The Group's underlying performance in 1H15 also benefitted from improving credit costs, with loan impairment charges down 70% YoY, to EUR 356 million, as growth in the Dutch economy contributed to a EUR 6 million net write-back of provisions in Domestic Retail Banking (vs. a EUR 578 million charge in 1H14). The Group's Real Estate division also experienced an 87% decrease in loan impairment charges, to EUR 47 million, driven in part by the rental market for residential properties improving as a result of the economic recovery. Despite the improvements in the Domestic Retail Banking business, DBRS notes that the consequences of the longer-term problems in sectors such as CRE and greenhouse horticulture will need to be taken into account in 2H15.

Funding and Liquidity

DBRS considers Rabobank's funding position as sound. Although the Group benefits from a diversified funding mix, the dependence on wholesale funding remains significant, as evidenced by a loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio of 132% at end-1H15 (Exhibit 3). Whilst this level remains elevated, DBRS notes positively that it is down significantly from 146% in 2010, reflecting the Group's progress in deleveraging the balance sheet. DBRS would also expect further improvement in this ratio as the Group deleverages its balance sheet. In 1H15, customer deposits totalled EUR 328 billion, up 1% from end-2014, as an increase in domestic retail banking customer deposits offset a decrease at wholesale and international retail banking. At end-1H15, domestic retail banking accounted for 65% of total customer deposits, reflecting the Group's strong core retail funding base.

Exhibit 3:



Source: SNL, DBRS Calculations

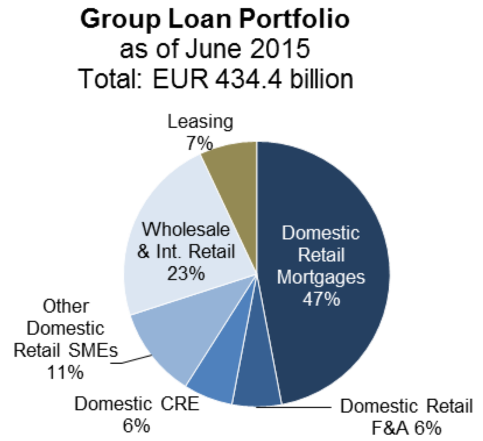
Given the Group's large wholesale funding reliance, with EUR 160.7 billion of debt securities issued at end-1H15) DBRS views positively the diversified mix of funding sources, by type, maturity, currency and market. This diversification, along with the strong franchise, allowed Rabobank to retain uninterrupted access to market funding (without reliance on Government guarantees), throughout the financial crisis, differentiating itself from many peers. Nonetheless, this level of wholesale sourced funding does expose the Group to the potentially more volatile wholesale markets. In 1H15, the Group raised EUR 14 billion of long-term wholesale funding, with an average maturity of approximately 5.7 years. DBRS also notes that the Group's large buffer of subordinated debt also provides further comfort to senior bond holders, and allows the Group to issue in a cost-effective manner.

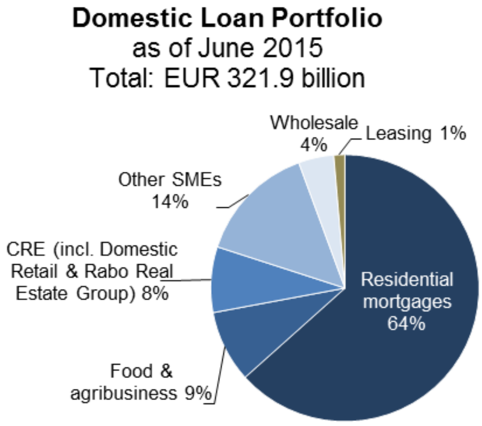
Rabobank also maintains a significant liquidity buffer, which, at end-1H15, totalled EUR 124.9 billion and covered the Group's short-term debt, which totalled approximately EUR 90 billion, by 1.3 times. The liquidity buffer comprises 65% High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and 35% retained residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS). Of the HQLA buffer, 94% consists of level 1 assets, which are split between deposits at central banks (48% of HQLA - principally held at ECB, Bank of England and the Federal Reserve) and securities issued or guaranteed by highly rated sovereigns and central banks (45% of HQLA. DBRS also positively notes that the Group's level of encumbered assets remains low, at EUR 55 billion at end-1H15, or 7.4% of funded assets according to the European Banking Authority's definitions. Rabobank is also well in excess of the Basel III NSFR and LCR requirements at 115% and 130%, respectively at end-1H15.

Risk Profile

DBRS views Rabobank's risk profile as generally conservative. At end-1H15, the Group's loan portfolio totalled EUR 467.2 billion of which EUR 434.4 billion was to the private sector. Total exposure to private individuals was EUR 210.7 billion, primarily in the form of residential mortgages. The rest of the portfolio consists of the food and agribusiness (EUR 96.8 billion) and lending to corporate customers and SMEs, labelled as trade, industry and services (TIS) by the Bank (EUR 126.9 billion). Of the TIS lending, 73% was lent in the Netherlands.

Exhibit 4:





Source: Company reports

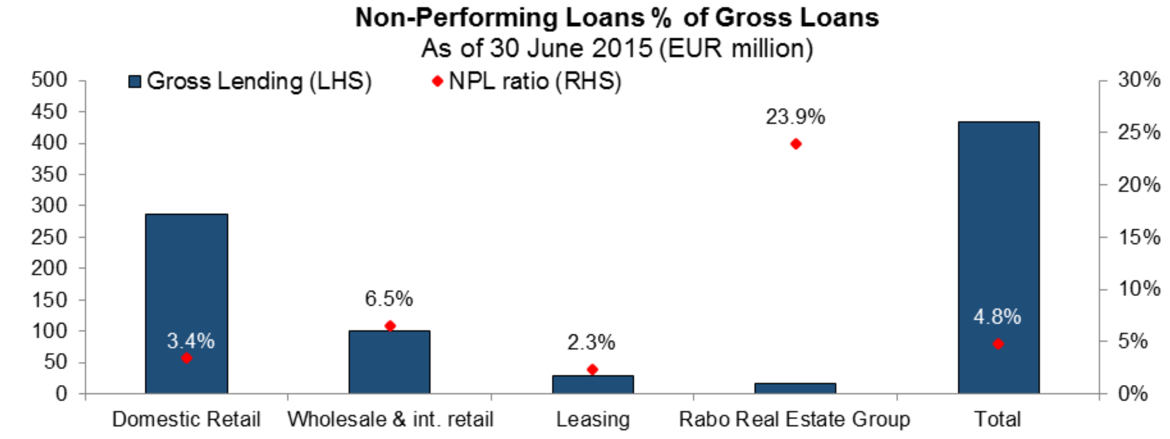
As of end-1H15, the Group's domestic residential mortgage portfolio totalled EUR 204 billion, 21% of which is guaranteed through the Nationale Hypotheek Garantie (NHG) scheme. Fully interest-only mortgages accounted for 23.8% of the total mortgage portfolio, down from 24.6% at end-2014. Overall, the average loan-to-value of the residential mortgage portfolio was 77% as of end-1H15, down marginally from 78% at end-2014. The book continues to perform well, with non-performing loans (NPLs) in the residential mortgage portfolio totalling EUR 2 billion at end-1H15, unchanged from end-2014, and resulting in an NPL ratio of 0.98%.

Within the Group's EUR 101.3 billion Wholesale and International Retail lending portfolio, exposures appear to be well-diversified by industry. Of the portfolio, EUR 13.7 billion relates to Domestic Wholesale lending, with the remainder split between International Wholesale (EUR 50.7 billion) and International Rural and Retail (EUR 36.9 billion). The Group's international loan portfolio, excluding leasing, which is geographically concentrated towards North America (36%), Australia & New Zealand (21%) and Europe excluding the Netherlands (17%), is primarily focused on food and agribusiness. At end-1H15, international food and agribusiness lending totalled EUR 59.9 billion, or 68% of total international lending. The performance of the Wholesale and International Retail lending portfolio is satisfactory, with NPLs of EUR 6.6 billion at end-1H15, up 2% from end-2014. The NPL ratio was, however, down 30 bps in 1H15, to 6.50%, as a 6% increase in gross lending offset the increase in NPLs. Discounting the increase in gross lending, the NPL ratio would have totalled 6.91% at end-1H15.

DBRS continues to view Rabobank's CRE exposure as a significant challenge. The NPL ratio for the total domestic portfolio, including the property development exposure, was 23.9% at end-1H15, up from 22.2% at end-2014, reflecting both an increase in NPLs and deleveraging of the CRE portfolio. The level of coverage of NPLs also deteriorated in 1H15, to 36.6% from 38.2% at end-2014, as the 4% increase in NPLs offset the marginal increase in provisions. Rabobank also maintains an Irish CRE portfolio, through ACC Loan Management, although DBRS notes that this book is in wind-down and totalled only EUR 1.6 billion at end-1H15, a 16% decrease from end-2014.

At end-1H15, NPLs accounted for 4.8% of the total private sector loan portfolio, down marginally from 4.9% at end-2014, reflecting the 1.4% decrease in NPLs. The coverage ratio on the total portfolio was 43%.

Exhibit 5:



Source: Company reports

Market risk remains low. At end-2014, market risk regulatory capital requirement totalled EUR 0.3 billion or 2% of the Group's total regulatory capital requirement, and the average Value-at-Risk (VaR) on the Group's trading books totalled EUR 3.8 million. The maximum during the year was EUR 22.5 million, although DBRS notes that this was a one-off and remained within the Group's VaR limit of EUR 40 million.

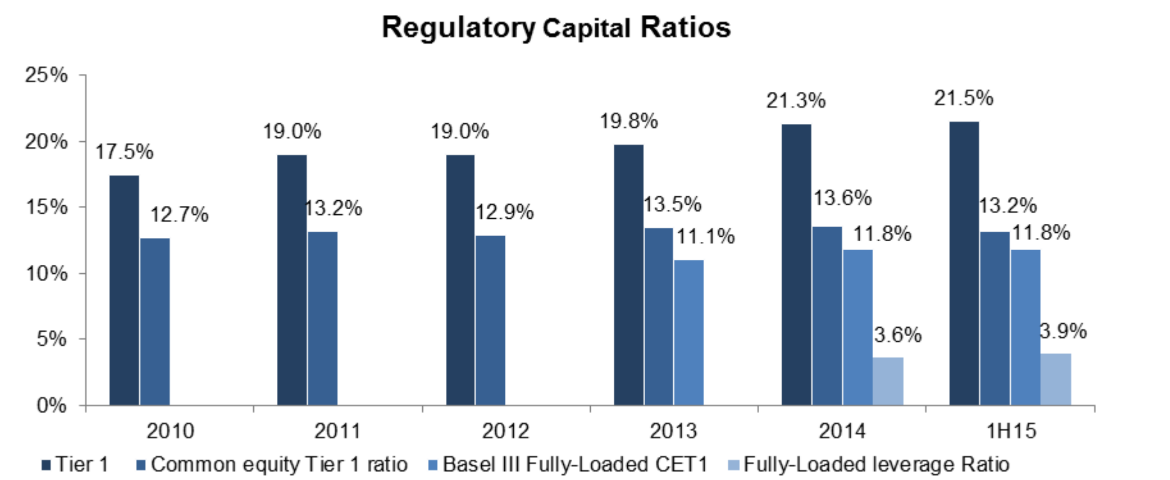
Operational Risk

Rabobank suffered both a financial and reputational impact as a result of the Libor and Euribor investigations in 2013. DBRS notes that Rabobank continues to take steps to improve its control and compliance frameworks, and in response to the Libor issue, has increased its spending on remedial measures, including expanding its compliance function. Nevertheless, the Group is currently under investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice regarding its money-laundering controls in its California-based retail operations.

Capitalisation: Structure and Adequacy

DBRS views Rabobank as having solid capitalisation, given its relatively low risk profile, conservative business model and overall operating philosophy. DBRS considers the conservative approach to capital management as prudent given Rabobank's mutual status. It is the Group's strategy to primarily rely on retained earnings to grow equity capital, but Rabobank has also developed the ability to raise equity capital through "Rabobank Certificates" that are compatible with its mutual status and has enhanced its financial flexibility as a result of these Certificates being listed on the Euronext Stock Exchange since January 2014

Exhibit 6:



Source: Company reports

At end-1H15, the Group's fully-loaded CRDIV Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 11.8, and the fully-loaded leverage ratio was 3.9%. On a transitional basis, the CET1 ratio was 13.2%, down 40 bps from end-2014, reflecting the gradual impact of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) adjustments on CET1 capital in 1H15, in combination with an increase in RWAs. Although Rabobank already meets the Dutch Central Bank's additional capital buffer requirements on a fully-loaded basis, which result in a minimum CET1 ratio requirement of 10% by end-2019, DBRS notes that the Group's fully-loaded common equity capital levels are no longer at the top-end of its peer group.

DBRS also notes that the Group has built a strong buffer of bail-in-able capital, amounting to EUR 54.5 billion at end-1H15 based on gross numbers, and equivalent to 25.1% of RWAs, and on a pro forma basis, including the AUD and USD Tier 2 instruments issued in July and August 2015, Rabobank's bail-in buffer was equivalent to 27% of RWAs. At end-1H15, Rabobank's bail-in buffer consisted of retained earnings and reserves (47%), Tier 2 (23%), Additional Tier 1 including Grandfathered instruments (17%), Rabobank Certificates (11%), and Senior Contingent Notes (2%). In light of the regulatory changes, Rabobank is now targeting a long-term total capital ratio of approximately 25%.

Rabobank Nederland – Financial Data

Rabobank Group	30/06/2015		31/12/2014		31/12/2013		31/12/2012		31/12/2011	
	EUR		EUR		EUR		EUR		EUR	
EUR Millions	IFRS		IFRS		IFRS		IFRS		IFRS	
Balance Sheet										
Cash and deposits with central banks	43,066	6.38%	43,409	6.37%	43,039	6.43%	68,103	9.07%	70,430	9.63%
Lending to/deposits with credit institutions	41,611	6.17%	45,962	6.75%	40,787	6.10%	35,386	4.71%	25,221	3.45%
Financial Securities*	45,845	6.79%	48,067	7.06%	55,433	8.28%	60,478	8.06%	64,555	8.82%
- Trading portfolio	0	0.00%	3,567	0.52%	4,118	0.62%	4,620	0.62%	6,021	0.82%
- At fair value	0	0.00%	3,235	0.47%	3,883	0.58%	4,885	0.65%	6,170	0.84%
- Available for sale	38,476	5.70%	39,770	5.84%	46,552	6.96%	50,425	6.72%	51,930	7.10%
- Held-to-maturity	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	109	0.01%
- Other	7,369	1.09%	1,495	0.22%	880	0.13%	548	0.07%	325	0.04%
Financial derivatives instruments	50,210	7.44%	56,489	8.29%	39,703	5.93%	65,423	8.71%	58,973	8.06%
- Fair Value Hedging Derivatives	NA	-	6,317	0.93%	3,585	0.54%	5,397	0.72%	4,651	0.64%
- Mark to Market Derivatives	NA	-	50,172	7.37%	36,118	5.40%	60,026	8.00%	54,322	7.42%
Gross lending to customers	467,209	69.23%	472,937	69.44%	466,717	69.75%	491,807	65.51%	474,110	64.80%
- Loan loss provisions	NA	-	9,348	1.37%	8,581	1.28%	3,715	0.49%	3,089	0.42%
Insurance assets	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Investments in associates/subsidiaries	3,776	0.56%	3,807	0.56%	3,747	0.56%	3,649	0.49%	3,340	0.46%
Fixed assets	7,803	1.16%	7,600	1.12%	7,956	1.19%	7,989	1.06%	6,916	0.95%
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,508	0.22%	2,059	0.30%	1,991	0.30%	2,343	0.31%	2,802	0.38%
Other assets	13,816	2.05%	10,104	1.48%	18,303	2.74%	19,247	2.56%	28,407	3.88%
Total assets	**674,844**	**100.00%**	**681,086**	**100.00%**	**669,095**	**100.00%**	**750,710**	**100.00%**	**731,665**	**100.00%**
Total assets (USD)	750,744		824,460		921,872		989,991		950,214	
Loans and deposits from credit institutions	20,967	3.11%	18,066	2.65%	14,745	2.20%	27,059	3.60%	26,259	3.59%
Repo Agreements in Deposits from Customers	NA	-	NA	-	1,474	0.22%	2,299	0.31%	2,669	0.36%
Deposits from customers	328,159	48.63%	330,715	48.56%	327,773	48.99%	332,029	44.23%	327,370	44.74%
- Demand	NA	-	NA	-	91,015	13.60%	96,763	12.89%	86,432	11.81%
- Time and savings	NA	-	NA	-	225,776	33.74%	205,724	27.40%	199,106	27.21%
Issued debt securities	NA	-	204,377	30.01%	211,405	31.60%	247,370	32.95%	239,183	32.69%
Financial derivatives instruments	57,585	8.53%	66,236	9.73%	48,713	7.28%	73,237	9.76%	63,224	8.64%
- Fair Value Hedging Derivatives	NA	-	17,938	2.63%	14,441	2.16%	18,861	2.51%	13,256	1.81%
- Other	NA	-	48,298	7.09%	34,272	5.12%	54,376	7.24%	49,968	6.83%
Insurance liabilities	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Other liabilities	9,960	1.48%	10,893	1.60%	18,636	2.79%	21,229	2.83%	25,546	3.49%
- Financial liabilities at fair value through P/L	18,035	2.67%	19,744	2.90%	19,069	2.85%	24,091	3.21%	25,889	3.54%
Subordinated debt	12,462	1.85%	11,928	1.75%	7,815	1.17%	4,992	0.66%	1,984	0.27%
Hybrid Capital	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	415	0.06%	429	0.06%
Equity	41,402	6.14%	38,871	5.71%	38,534	5.76%	42,080	5.61%	45,001	6.15%
Total liabilities and equity funds	**674,844**	**100.00%**	**681,086**	**100.00%**	**669,095**	**100.00%**	**750,710**	**100.00%**	**731,665**	**100.00%**
Income Statement										
Interest income	NA		18,638		19,707		21,965		21,299	
Interest expenses	NA		10,299		11,334		13,586		12,810	
Net interest income and credit commissions	4,058	68.74%	8,339	68.70%	8,373	68.65%	8,379	64.65%	8,489	70.62%
Net fees and commissions	962	16.30%	1,879	15.48%	2,001	16.41%	2,228	17.19%	2,361	19.64%
Trading / FX Income	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Net realised results on investment securities (available for sale)	NA	-	418	3.44%	56	0.46%	132	1.02%	NA	-
Net results from other financial instruments at fair value	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Net income from insurance operations	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-
Results from associates/subsidiaries accounted by the equity method	NA	-	81	0.67%	79	0.65%	255	1.97%	-20	-0.17%
Other operating income (incl. dividends)	883	14.96%	1,421	11.71%	1,688	13.84%	1,967	15.18%	1,191	9.91%
Total operating income	5,903	100.00%	12,138	100.00%	12,197	100.00%	12,961	100.00%	12,021	100.00%
Staff costs	2,407	60.88%	5,086	60.05%	5,322	58.37%	5,494	59.88%	4,862	58.92%
Other operating costs	1,335	33.76%	2,947	34.79%	3,267	35.83%	3,154	34.38%	2,850	34.54%
Depreciation/amortisation	212	5.36%	437	5.16%	528	5.79%	527	5.74%	540	6.54%
Total operating expenses	3,954	100.00%	8,470	100.00%	9,117	100.00%	9,175	100.00%	8,252	100.00%
Pre-provision operating income	**1,949**		**3,668**		**3,080**		**3,786**		**3,769**	
Loan loss provisions**	356		2,693		2,531		2,484		1,606	
Post-provision operating income	1,593		975		549		1,302		2,163	
Impairment on tangible assets	0		12		11		20		0	
Impairment on intangible assets	0		61		56		16		0	
Other non-operating items***	0		0		-774		0		0	
Pre-tax income	1,593		902		1,256		1,266		2,848	
(-)Taxes	495		-161		88		158		355	
(-)Other After-tax Items (Reported)	0		0		0		0		0	
(+)Discontinued Operations (Reported)	0		0		1,665		149		134	
(-)Minority interest	37		58		47		95		78	
Net income	**1,061**		**1,005**		**2,786**		**1,162**		**2,549**	
Net income (USD)	1,177		1,222		3,835		1,536		3,301	

*Includes derivatives when breakdown unavailable, **LLP includes Impairments on financial assets, ***Incl. Other Provisions, ****Adjusted to include payments on capital securities, trust preferred securities III to VI and minority interests.

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Off-balance sheet and other items	30/06/2015	31/12/2014	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2011
Asset under management	NA	NA	NA	203,000	243,900
Derivatives (notional amount)	NA	2,704,102	2,880,809	3,372,146	3,436,747
BIS Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	216,708	211,870	210,829	222,847	223,613
No. of employees (end-period)	46,728	48,254	56,870	59,628	59,670

Earnings and Expenses					
Earnings					
Net interest margin [1]	1.24%	1.29%	1.23%	1.19%	1.29%
Yield on average earning assets	0.00%	2.88%	2.91%	3.12%	3.24%
Cost of interest bearing liabilities	NA	1.82%	2.02%	2.22%	2.15%
Pre-provision earning capacity (total assets basis) [2]	0.57%	0.54%	0.43%	0.51%	0.54%
Pre-provision earning capacity (risk-weighted basis) [3]	1.82%	1.74%	1.42%	1.70%	1.70%
Net Interest Income / Risk Weighted Assets	3.79%	3.95%	3.86%	3.75%	3.83%
Non-Interest Income / Total Revenues	31.26%	31.30%	31.35%	35.35%	29.38%
Post-provision earning capacity (risk-weighted basis)	1.49%	0.46%	0.25%	0.58%	0.98%
Expenses					
Efficiency ratio (operating expenses / operating income)	66.98%	69.78%	74.75%	70.79%	68.65%
All inclusive costs to revenues [4]	66.98%	69.88%	68.49%	70.94%	68.65%
Operating expenses by employee	169,235	175,529	160,313	153,871	138,294
Loan loss provision / pre-provision operating income	18.27%	73.42%	82.18%	65.61%	42.61%
Provision coverage by net interest income	1139.89%	309.65%	330.82%	337.32%	528.58%
Profitability Returns					
Pre-tax return on Tier 1 (excl. hybrids)	15.11%	4.37%	6.06%	5.61%	13.12%
Return on equity	5.13%	2.62%	7.31%	2.86%	6.02%
Return on average total assets	0.31%	0.15%	0.39%	0.16%	0.37%
Return on average risk-weighted assets	0.99%	0.48%	1.28%	0.52%	1.15%
Dividend payout ratio [5]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Internal capital generation [6]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Growth					
Loans	1.56%	1.19%	-6.14%	3.62%	2.64%
Deposits	-1.55%	0.45%	-1.52%	1.30%	10.41%
Net interest income	-2.50%	-0.41%	-0.07%	-1.30%	6.50%
Fees and commissions	3.33%	-6.10%	-10.19%	-5.63%	-16.60%
Expenses	-4.95%	-7.10%	-0.63%	11.19%	3.67%
Pre-provision earning capacity	35.73%	19.09%	-18.65%	0.45%	-21.10%
Loan-loss provisions	-70.03%	6.40%	1.89%	54.67%	27.97%
Net income	130.69%	-63.93%	139.76%	-54.41%	-4.96%

Risks					
RWA% total assets	32.11%	31.11%	31.51%	29.68%	30.56%
Credit Risks					
Impaired loans % gross loans [12]	4.82%	4.90%	3.44%	2.25%	2.06%
Loss loan provisions % impaired loans	43.04%	43.99%	53.49%	33.56%	31.69%
Impaired loans (net of LLPs) % pre-provision operating income [7]	468.03%	322.03%	258.15%	206.23%	188.64%
Impaired loans (net of LLPs) % equity	28.82%	30.39%	20.63%	18.74%	15.95%
Liquidity and Funding					
Customer deposits % total funding	60.77%	58.52%	58.35%	54.30%	55.04%
Total wholesale funding % total funding [8]	39.22%	41.48%	41.65%	45.70%	44.96%
- Interbank % total funding	3.88%	3.20%	2.62%	4.43%	4.41%
- Debt securities % total funding	27.44%	36.17%	37.63%	40.46%	40.21%
- Subordinated debt % total funding	2.31%	2.11%	1.39%	0.82%	0.33%
Short-term wholesale funding % total wholesale funding	52.39%	46.97%	46.83%	48.33%	48.07%
Liquid assets % total assets	24.82%	20.18%	20.81%	21.84%	21.90%
Net short-term wholesale funding reliance [9]	-11.07%	-5.03%	-5.60%	-4.93%	-5.54%
Adjusted net short-term wholesale funding reliance [10]	-18.89%	-5.03%	-23.52%	-22.35%	-25.04%
Customer deposits % gross loans	75.55%	69.93%	70.23%	67.51%	69.05%

Capital [11]					
Tier 1	16.15%	15.99%	16.64%	17.21%	16.98%
Tier 1 excl. All Hybrids	9.78%	9.75%	9.83%	10.13%	9.71%
Core Tier 1 (As-reported)	13.20%	13.60%	13.50%	13.10%	12.70%
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	3.60%	3.36%	3.26%	3.07%	3.25%
Total Capital	21.48%	21.31%	19.76%	18.99%	17.48%
Retained earnings % Tier 1	72.67%	72.41%	77.50%	71.58%	69.45%

[1] (Net interest income + dividends)% average interest earning assets.
[2] Pre-provision operating income % average total assets.
[3] Pre-provision operating income % average total risk-weighted assets.
[4] (Operating & non-op. costs) % (op. & non-op. revenues)
[5] Paid dividend % net income.
[6] (Net income - dividends) % shareholders' equity at t-1.
[7] We take into account the stock of LLPs in this ratio.
[8] Whole funding excludes corporate deposits.
[9] (Short-term wholesale funding - liquid assets) % illiquid assets
[10] (Short-term wholesale funding - liquid assets- loans maturing within 1 year) % illiquid assets
[11] Capital ratios of Interim results exclude profits for the year
[12] FY2014 & 1H15 figures are NPE rather than impaired loans
* Interim information is annualised where needed.

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Ratings History

Issuer	Debt Rated	Current	2014	2013	2012
Rabobank Nederland	Long-Term Deposits & Senior Debt	AA	AA (high)	AAA	AAA
Rabobank Nederland	Short-Term Debt	R-1 (high)	R-1 (high)	R-1 (high)	R-1 (high)

Notes:
All figures are in Euros (EUR) unless otherwise noted.

For the definition of Issuer Rating, please refer to Rating Definitions under Rating Policy on www.dbrs.com.

Issuer ratings apply to all general senior unsecured obligations of the issuer in question.