

**SUPPLEMENT DATED 2 JULY 2013
TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 21 FEBRUARY 2013**



Abbey National Treasury Services plc
(incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability, registered number 2338548)

Unconditionally guaranteed by

Santander UK plc
(incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability, registered number 2294747)

This supplement (the "**Supplement**", which definition shall also include all information incorporated by reference herein) is prepared as a supplement to, and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 21 February 2013 relating to the Note, Certificate and Warrant Programme as supplemented by the supplement dated 25 March 2013 (the "**First Supplement**") and by the supplement dated 30 April 2013 (the "**Second Supplement**") and at the date hereof (the "**Base Prospectus**").

This Supplement together with the Base Prospectus constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (which includes the amendments made by Directive 2010/73/EU to the extent that such amendments have been implemented in a relevant Member State of the European Economic Area) (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). Terms defined in the Base Prospectus have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

This Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus and any other supplements to the Base Prospectus prepared by Abbey National Treasury Services plc, as issuer on the Note, Certificate and Warrant Programme.

This Supplement has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**"), as Irish competent authority under the Prospectus Directive. The Central Bank only approves this Supplement as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and EU law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Such approval relates only to the Securities which are to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange or other regulated markets for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC (the "**Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**") or which are to be offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area.

Each of Abbey National Treasury Services plc and Santander UK plc (each an "**Obligor**") accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge of each Obligor (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

This Supplement has been prepared for the purpose of (i) making modifications to the Taxation Section by including a new tax section in relation to Germany and in relation to Austria after the section "2. Irish Taxation" (as listed in Schedule 1 hereto); (ii) supplementing the summary (as listed in Schedule 2 hereto); and (iii) making modification to the Subscription and Sale Section under the heading "Selling Restrictions" by including a new section in relation to Austria after the section "4. Ireland" (as listed in Schedule 3 hereto).

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement and (b) any other statement in the Base Prospectus prior to the date of this Supplement, the statement in (a) above will prevail.

Save as disclosed in this Supplement, no significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in the Base Prospectus has arisen or been noted, as the case may be, since the publication of the Second Supplement.

In circumstances where Article 16.2 of the Prospectus Directive apply, investors who have agreed to purchase or subscribe for securities before this Supplement is published have the right, exercisable before the end of the period of two working days beginning with the working day after the date on which this Supplement was published, to withdraw their acceptances by sending a written notice of withdrawal (which must include the full name and address of the person or entity wishing to exercise such statutory withdrawal right and identify the transferable securities to which that statutory withdrawal right relates) by electronic mail to wholesalemarketslegal@santandergbm.com.

The date of this Supplement is 2 July 2013.

SCHEDULE 1

TAXATION SECTION

3. German Taxation

The following is a general discussion of certain German tax consequences of the acquisition, holding and disposal of Securities. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all German tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase Securities, and, in particular, does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular purchaser. This summary is based on the tax laws of Germany currently in force and as applied on the date of this Base Prospectus, which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive or retrospective effect.

As each Series or Tranche of Securities may be subject to a different tax treatment due to the specific terms of such Series or Tranche of Securities as set out in the respective Final Terms, the following section only provides some general information on the possible tax treatment.

Prospective purchasers of Securities are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Securities, including the effect of any state, local or church taxes, under the tax laws of Germany and any country of which they are resident or whose tax laws apply to them for other reasons.

Tax Residents

The section “Tax Residents” refers to persons who are tax residents of Germany (*i.e.* persons whose residence, habitual abode, statutory seat, or place of effective management and control is located in Germany).

Withholding tax on ongoing payments and capital gains

Ongoing payments received by an individual holder of the Securities will be subject to German withholding tax if the Securities are kept in a custodial account with a German branch of a German or non-German bank or financial services institution, a German securities trading company or a German securities trading bank (each, a **Disbursing Agent**, *auszahlende Stelle*). The tax rate is 25 per cent. (plus solidarity surcharge at a rate of 5.5 per cent. thereon, the total withholding being 26.375 per cent.). Individuals subject to church tax may apply in writing for church tax to be levied by way of withholding also. Absent such application, such individuals have to include their investment income in their income tax return and will then be assessed to church tax. For German banks, an electronic information system for church withholding tax purposes will apply in relation to investment income received after 31 December 2013, with the effect that church tax will be collected by the Disbursing Agent by way of withholding unless the investor has filed a blocking notice (*Sperrvermerk*) with the German Federal Central Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*) in which case the investor will be assessed to church tax.

The same treatment applies to capital gains (*i.e.* the difference between the proceeds from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment after deduction of expenses directly related to the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment and the cost of acquisition) derived by an individual holder provided the Securities have been held in a custodial account with the same Disbursing Agent since the time of their acquisition. Where Securities are issued in a currency other than Euro any currency gains or losses are part of the capital gains. If interest coupons or interest claims are disposed of separately (*i.e.* without the Securities), the proceeds from the disposition are subject to withholding tax. The same applies to proceeds from the payment of interest coupons or interest claims if the Securities have been disposed of separately.

If Securities qualifying as a forward/futures transaction (*Termingeschäft*) according to sec. 20 para. 2 sent. 1 no. 3 German Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz*) are settled by cash payment, capital gains realised upon exercise (*i.e.* the cash amount received minus directly related costs and expenses, *e.g.* the acquisition costs) are subject to withholding tax. In the event of physical delivery, the acquisition costs of such Securities plus any additional sum paid upon exercise are generally regarded as acquisition costs of the underlying assets received upon physical delivery. Withholding tax may then apply to any gain resulting from the subsequent disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the assets received. In case of certain assets being the underlying (*e.g.* commodities or currencies) a subsequent sale of the underlying received may not be subject to German withholding tax as outlined in this section but any disposal gain may be fully taxable at the personal income tax rate of the individual holder.

In case of a physical settlement of certain Securities (not qualifying as forward/futures transactions) which grant the Issuer or the holder the right to opt for a physical delivery of underlying securities instead of a money payment, the acquisition costs of the Securities may be regarded as proceeds from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the Securities and hence as acquisition costs of the underlying instruments received by the individual holder upon physical settlement; any consideration received by the holder in addition to the underlying instruments may be subject to withholding tax. To the extent the provision mentioned above is applicable, generally no withholding tax has to be withheld by the Disbursing Agent upon physical delivery as such exchange of the Securities into the underlying instruments does not result in a taxable gain for the individual holder. However, withholding tax may then apply to any gain resulting from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the instruments received in exchange for the Securities. In this case, the gain will be the difference between the proceeds from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the underlying instruments and the acquisition costs of the Securities (after deduction of expenses related directly to the disposal, if any).

To the extent the Securities have not been kept in a custodial account with the same Disbursing Agent since the time of their acquisition, upon the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment withholding tax applies at a rate of 26.375 per cent. (including solidarity surcharge, plus church tax, if applicable) on 30 per cent. of the disposal proceeds (plus received interest accrued on the Securities (*Stückzinsen*), if any), unless the current Disbursing Agent has been notified of the actual acquisition costs of the Securities by the previous Disbursing Agent or by a statement of a bank or financial services institution within the European Economic Area or certain other countries in accordance with art. 17 para. 2 of the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the **EU Savings Directive**) (*e.g.* Switzerland or Andorra).

Pursuant to a tax decree issued by the German Federal Ministry of Finance dated 9 October 2012 a bad debt-loss (*Forderungsausfall*) and a waiver of a receivable (*Forderungsverzicht*), to the extent the waiver does not qualify as a hidden capital contribution, shall not be treated like a disposal. Accordingly, losses suffered upon such bad debt-loss or waiver shall not be tax-deductible. The same rules should be applicable according to the said tax decree, if the Securities expire worthless so that losses may not be tax-deductible at all. A disposal of the Securities will only be recognised according to the view of the tax authorities, if the received proceeds exceed the respective transaction costs. Where the Securities provide for instalment payments, such instalment payments shall always qualify as taxable savings income, unless the terms and conditions of the Securities provide explicit information regarding redemption or partial redemption during the term of the Securities and the parties comply with these terms and conditions. It is further stated in the tax decree that, if, in the case of Securities providing for instalment payments, there is no final payment at maturity, the expiry of such Securities shall not be deemed as a sale, with the consequence that any remaining acquisition costs could not be deducted for tax purposes. Similarly, any remaining acquisition costs of the Securities providing for instalment payments shall not be tax-deductible if the Securities do not provide for a final payment or are terminated early without a redemption payment because the respective underlying has left the defined corridor or has broken certain barriers (*e.g.* in knock-out structures). Although the tax decree only refers to instruments with instalment payments, it cannot be excluded that the German tax authorities apply the above principles also to other kinds of Securities.

In computing any German tax to be withheld, the Disbursing Agent may generally deduct from the basis of the withholding tax negative investment income realised by the individual holder of the Securities via the Disbursing Agent (e.g. losses from the sale of other securities with the exception of shares). The Disbursing Agent may also deduct accrued interest on the Securities or on other instruments paid separately upon the acquisition of the respective instruments via the Disbursing Agent. In addition, subject to certain requirements and restrictions the Disbursing Agent may credit foreign withholding taxes levied on investment income in a given year regarding financial instruments held by the individual holder in the custodial account with the Disbursing Agent.

Individual holders may be entitled to an annual allowance (*Sparer-Pauschbetrag*) of EUR 801 (EUR 1,602 for married couples filing jointly) for all investment income received in a given year. Upon the individual holder filing an exemption certificate (*Freistellungsauftrag*) with the Disbursing Agent, the Disbursing Agent will take the allowance into account when computing the amount of tax to be withheld. No withholding tax will be deducted if the holder of the Securities has submitted to the Disbursing Agent a certificate of non-assessment (*Nichtveranlagungsbescheinigung*) issued by the competent local tax office.

German withholding tax will not apply to gains from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of Securities held by a corporation as holder while ongoing payments, such as interest payments, are subject to withholding tax (irrespective of any deductions of foreign tax and capital losses incurred). The same may apply where the Securities form part of a trade or business or are related to income from letting and leasing of property, subject to further requirements being met.

Taxation of current income and capital gains

The personal income tax liability of an individual holder deriving income from capital investments under the Securities is, in principle, settled by the tax withheld. To the extent withholding tax has not been levied, such as in the case of Securities kept in custody abroad or if no Disbursing Agent is involved in the payment process, the individual holder must report his or her income and capital gains derived from the Securities on his or her tax return and then will also be taxed at a rate of 25 per cent. (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax thereon, where applicable). If the withholding tax on a disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment has been calculated from 30 per cent. of the disposal proceeds (rather than from the actual gain), an individual holder may and in case the actual gain is higher than 30 per cent. of the disposal proceeds must also apply for an assessment on the basis of his or her actual acquisition costs. Further, an individual holder may request that all investment income of a given year is taxed at his or her lower individual tax rate based upon an assessment to tax with any amounts over withheld being refunded. In each case, the deduction of expenses (other than transaction costs) on an itemized basis is not permitted.

Losses incurred with respect to the Securities can only be off-set against investment income of the individual holder realised in the same or the following years. Any losses realised upon the disposal of shares in stock corporations received in exchange for the Securities can only be off-set against capital gains deriving from the disposal of shares.

Where Securities form part of a trade or business or the income from the Securities qualifies as income from the letting and leasing of property the withholding tax, if any, will not settle the personal or corporate income tax liability. Where Securities form part of a trade or business, interest accrued must be taken into account as income. Where Securities qualify as zero bonds and form part of a trade or business, each year the part of the difference between the issue or purchase price and the redemption amount attributable to such year must be taken into account. The respective holder will have to report income and related (business) expenses on the tax return and the balance will be taxed at the holder's applicable tax rate. Withholding tax levied, if any, will be credited against the personal or corporate income tax of the holder. Where Securities form part of a German trade or business the current income and gains from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the Securities may also be subject to German trade tax. Generally the deductibility of capital losses from the Securities which qualify for tax purposes as forward/futures transaction (*Differenzgeschäft*) is limited. These losses may only be applied against profits from other forward/futures transaction derived in

the same or, subject to certain restrictions, the previous year. Otherwise these losses can be carried forward indefinitely and applied against profits from forward/futures transaction in subsequent years. This generally does not apply to forward/futures transactions hedging the holder's ordinary business. Further special rules apply to credit institutions, financial services institutions and finance companies within the meaning of the German Banking Act.

In the case of physically settled Securities special limitations may apply to losses from the disposal of an underlying which is a share in a corporation.

German Investment Taxation

German tax consequences different from those discussed above would arise if the respective Securities or the underlying securities delivered upon physical delivery were to be regarded as investment fund units within the meaning of the German Investment Tax Act (*Investmentsteuergesetz*). In such case, the withholding tax requirements for the Disbursing Agent as well as the taxation of the holder would depend on whether the disclosure and reporting requirements of the German Investment Tax Act were fulfilled. The holder of the Securities may be subject to tax on unrealised income or, in case the reporting and disclosure requirements are not fulfilled, on income deemed received on a lump-sum basis. Such income may be off-set against any capital gains realised upon disposal of the Securities or the underlying securities received, respectively, subject to certain requirements.

In the context of the implementation of the directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers into German law also the German investment taxation rules are expected to be amended. Such future amendments might result in a taxation of purchase, ownership and disposal of investment fund units in Germany, which might significantly deviate from the one summarised above.

Non-residents

Interest, including accrued interest, and capital gains are not subject to German taxation, unless (i) the Securities form part of the business property of a permanent establishment, including a permanent representative, or a fixed base maintained in Germany by the holder or (ii) the income otherwise constitutes German-source income (such as income from the letting and leasing of certain German-*situs* property). In cases (i) and (ii) a tax regime similar to that explained above under "*Tax Residents*" applies.

Non-residents of Germany are, in general, exempt from German withholding tax on interest and the solidarity surcharge thereon. However, where the interest is subject to German taxation as set forth in the preceding paragraph and the Securities are held in a custodial account with a Disbursing Agent, withholding tax may be levied under certain circumstances. Where Securities are not kept in a custodial account with a Disbursing Agent and interest or proceeds from the disposal, assignment or redemption of Securities or an interest coupon are paid by a Disbursing Agent to a non-resident upon delivery of the Securities or interest coupons, withholding tax generally will also apply. The withholding tax may be refunded based on an assessment to tax or under an applicable tax treaty.

Inheritance and Gift Tax

No inheritance or gift taxes with respect to any Securities will arise under the laws of Germany, if, in the case of inheritance tax, neither the deceased nor the beneficiary, or, in the case of gift tax, neither the donor nor the donee, is a resident of Germany and such Securities are not attributable to a German trade or business for which a permanent establishment is maintained, or a permanent representative has been appointed, in Germany. Exceptions from this rule apply to certain German expatriates.

Other Taxes

No stamp, issue or registration taxes or such duties will be payable in Germany in connection with the issuance, delivery or execution of the Securities. Currently, net assets tax is not levied in Germany.

The European Commission and certain EU Member States (including Germany) are currently intending to introduce a financial transaction tax (FTT) (presumably on secondary market transactions involving at least one financial intermediary). It is currently proposed that the FTT should be introduced in the participating EU Member States on 1 January 2014.

EU Savings Directive

By legislative regulations dated 26 January 2004 the German Federal Government enacted provisions implementing the information exchange on the basis of the EU Savings Tax Directive into German law. These provisions apply from 1 July 2005.

4. Austrian taxation

This section on taxation contains a brief summary of the Issuer's understanding with regard to certain important principles which are of significance in connection with the purchase, holding or sale of the Securities in the Republic of Austria. This summary does not purport to exhaustively describe all possible tax aspects and does not deal with specific situations which may be of relevance for certain potential investors. The following comments are rather of a general nature and included herein solely for information purposes. These comments are not intended to be, nor should they be construed to be, legal or tax advice. This summary furthermore only refers to investors which are subject to unlimited (corporate) income tax liability in Austria. It is based on the currently valid tax legislation, case law and regulations of the tax authorities, as well as their respective interpretation, all of which may be amended from time to time. Such amendments may possibly also be effected with retroactive effect and may negatively impact on the tax consequences described. It is recommended that potential purchasers of the Securities consult with their legal and tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the purchase, holding or sale of the Securities. Tax risks resulting from the Securities (in particular from a potential qualification as a foreign investment fund within the meaning of sec. 188 of the Austrian Investment Funds Act 2011 (Investmentfondsgesetz 2011)) shall in any case be borne by the purchaser. For the purposes of the following it is assumed that the Securities are legally and factually offered to an indefinite number of persons.

General remarks

Individuals having a permanent domicile (*Wohnsitz*) and/or their habitual abode (*gewöhnlicher Aufenthalt*) in Austria are subject to income tax (*Einkommensteuer*) in Austria on their worldwide income (unlimited income tax liability; *unbeschränkte Einkommensteuerpflicht*). Individuals having neither a permanent domicile nor their habitual abode in Austria are subject to income tax only on income from certain Austrian sources (limited income tax liability; *beschränkte Einkommensteuerpflicht*).

Corporations having their place of effective management (*Ort der Geschäftsleitung*) and/or their legal seat (*Sitz*) in Austria are subject to corporate income tax (*Körperschaftsteuer*) in Austria on their worldwide income (unlimited corporate income tax liability; *unbeschränkte Körperschaftsteuerpflicht*). Corporations having neither their place of effective management nor their legal seat in Austria are subject to corporate income tax only on income from certain Austrian sources (limited corporate income tax liability; *beschränkte Körperschaftsteuerpflicht*).

Both in case of unlimited and limited (corporate) income tax liability Austria's right to tax may be restricted by double taxation treaties.

Income taxation of the Securities

Pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (*Einkommensteuergesetz*), the term investment income (*Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*) comprises:

- income from the letting of capital (*Einkünfte aus der Überlassung von Kapital*) pursuant to sec. 27(2) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including dividends and interest;
- income from realised increases in value (*Einkünfte aus realisierten Wertsteigerungen*) pursuant to sec. 27(3) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including gains from the sale, redemption and other realisation of assets that lead to income from the letting of capital, zero coupon bonds and also broken-period interest; and
- income from derivatives (*Einkünfte aus Derivaten*) pursuant to sec. 27(4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, including cash settlements, option premiums received and income from the sale or other realisation of forward contracts like options, futures and swaps and other derivatives such as index certificates.

Also the withdrawal of the Securities from a bank deposit (*Depotentnahme*) and circumstances leading to a loss of Austria's taxation right regarding the Securities *vis-à-vis* other countries, e.g., a relocation from Austria (*Wegzug*), are in general deemed to constitute a sale (cf. sec. 27(6)(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act).

Individuals subject to unlimited income tax liability in Austria holding the Securities as a non-business asset are subject to income tax on all resulting investment income pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act. In case of investment income with an Austrian nexus (*inländische Einkünfte aus Kapitalvermögen*), basically meaning income that is paid by an Austrian paying agent (*auszahlende Stelle*) or an Austrian custodian agent (*depotführende Stelle*), the income is subject to a withholding tax of 25 per cent.; no additional income tax is levied over and above the amount of tax withheld (final taxation pursuant to sec. 97(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). In case of investment income without an Austrian nexus, the income must be included in the income tax return and is subject to a flat income tax rate of 25 per cent. In both cases upon application the option exists to tax all income subject to the tax rate of 25 per cent. at the lower progressive income tax rate (option to regular taxation pursuant to sec. 27a(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). Sec. 27(8) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, *inter alia*, provides for the following restrictions on the offsetting of losses: negative income from realised increases in value and from derivatives may not be offset against interest and other claims against credit institutions as well as income from Austrian or foreign private law foundations and comparable legal estates (*privatrechtliche Stiftungen und damit vergleichbare Vermögensmassen*); income subject to the flat tax rate of 25 per cent. may not be offset against income subject to the progressive income tax rate (this equally applies in case of an exercise of the option to regular taxation); negative investment income not already offset against positive investment income may not be offset against other types of income.

Individuals subject to unlimited income tax liability in Austria holding the Securities as a business asset are subject to income tax on all resulting investment income pursuant to sec. 27(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act. In case of investment income with an Austrian nexus (as described above) the income is subject to a withholding tax of 25 per cent. While this withholding tax has the effect of final taxation for income from the letting of capital, income from realised increases in value and income from derivatives must on the other hand be included in the income tax return (nevertheless flat income tax rate of 25 per cent.). In case of investment income without an Austrian nexus, the income must always be included in the income tax return (flat income tax rate of 25 per cent.). In both cases upon application the option exists to tax all income subject to the tax rate of 25 per cent. at the lower progressive income tax rate (option to regular taxation pursuant to sec. 27a(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act). Pursuant to sec. 6(2)(c) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, depreciations to the lower fair market value and losses from the sale, redemption and other realisation of financial assets and derivatives in the sense of sec. 27(3) and (4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, which are

subject to the special tax rate of 25 per cent., are primarily to be offset against income from realised increases in value of such financial assets and derivatives and with appreciations in value of such assets; only half of the remaining negative difference may be offset against other types of income (and carried forward).

Corporations subject to unlimited corporate income tax liability in Austria are subject to corporate income tax on interest from the Securities at a rate of 25 per cent. In case of investment income with an Austrian nexus (as described above) the income is subject to a withholding tax of 25 per cent., which can be credited against the corporate income tax liability. However, under the conditions set forth in sec. 94(5) of the Austrian Income Tax Act no withholding tax is levied in the first place. Income from the sale of the Securities is subject to corporate income tax of 25 per cent. Losses from the sale of the Securities can be offset against other income (and carried forward).

Private foundations pursuant to the Austrian Private Foundations Act fulfilling the prerequisites contained in sec. 13(3) and (6) of the Austrian Corporate Income Tax Act and holding the Securities as a non-business asset are subject to interim taxation at a rate of 25 per cent. on interest income, income from realised increases in value and income from derivatives (*inter alia*, if the latter are in the form of securities). Interim tax does not fall due insofar as distributions subject to withholding tax are made to beneficiaries in the tax period. In case of investment income with an Austrian nexus (as described above) income is in general subject to a withholding tax of 25 per cent., which can be credited against the tax falling due. Under the conditions set forth in sec. 94(12) of the Austrian Income Tax Act no withholding tax is levied.

Pursuant to sec. 93(6) of the Austrian Income Tax Act, the Austrian custodian agent is obliged to automatically offset negative investment income against positive investment income, taking into account all of a taxpayer's bank deposits with the custodian agent. If negative and at the same time or later positive income is earned, then the negative income is to be offset against the positive income. If positive and later negative income is earned, then the withholding tax on the positive income is to be credited, with such tax credit being limited to 25 per cent. of the negative income. In certain cases, the offsetting is not permissible. The custodian agent has to issue a written confirmation on the offsetting of losses for each bank deposit.

Pursuant to sec. 188 of the Austrian Investment Funds Act 2011, a foreign investment fund is defined as any assets subject to a foreign jurisdiction which, irrespective of the legal form they are organized in, are invested according to the principle of risk-spreading on the basis either of a statute, of the entity's articles or of customary exercise. Certain collective investment vehicles investing in real estate are exempted. It should be noted that the Austrian tax authorities have commented upon the distinction between index certificates of foreign issuers on the one hand and foreign investment funds on the other hand in the Investment Fund Regulations (*Investmentfondsrichtlinien*). Pursuant to these, no foreign investment fund may be assumed if for the purposes of the issuance no predominant actual purchase of the underlying assets by the issuer or a trustee of the issuer, if any, is made and no actively managed assets exist. Directly held bonds shall not be considered as foreign investment funds if the performance of the bonds depends on an index, notwithstanding the fact of whether the index is a well-known one, an individually constructed "fixed" index or an index which is changeable at any time.

EU withholding tax

Sec. 1 of the Austrian EU Withholding Tax Act (*EU-Quellensteuergesetz*) – implementing Council Directive 2003/48/EC of 3 June 2003 on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments – provides that interest payments paid or credited by an Austrian paying agent to a beneficial owner who is an individual resident in another EU member state (or in certain dependent or associated territories, which currently include Anguilla, Aruba, the British Virgin Islands, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands) are subject to a withholding tax of 35 per cent. if no exception from such withholding applies. Sec. 10 of the Austrian EU Withholding Tax Act provides for an exemption from EU withholding tax if the beneficial owner presents to the paying agent a certificate drawn up in his/her name by the competent authority of his/her member state of residence for tax purposes, indicating the name, address and tax or other identification number or, failing such, the date and place of

birth of the beneficial owner, the name and address of the paying agent, and the account number of the beneficial owner or, where there is none, the identification of the security; such certificate shall be valid for a period not exceeding three years.

Regarding the issue of whether also index certificates are subject to the EU withholding tax, the Austrian tax authorities distinguish between index certificates with and without a capital guarantee, a capital guarantee being the promise of repayment of a minimum amount of the capital invested or the promise of the payment of interest. The exact tax treatment of index certificates furthermore depends on their underlying.

Pursuant to guidelines published by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, income from warrants, pursuant to which an investor is entitled (but not obliged) to buy or sell a specified underlying at a specific price or to receive or pay a difference amount relating to the value of such underlying at a predetermined date (*Optionsscheine*), does not qualify as interest within the meaning of the Austrian EU Withholding Tax Act.

Tax treaty between Austria and Switzerland

On 1 January 2013 the Treaty between the Republic of Austria and the Swiss Confederation on Cooperation in the Areas of Taxation and Capital Markets entered into force. The treaty provides that a Swiss paying agent has to withhold a tax amounting to 25 per cent., on, inter alia, interest income, dividends and capital gains from assets booked with an account or deposit of such Swiss paying agent, if the relevant holder of such assets (i.e. in general individuals on their own behalf and as beneficial owners of assets held by a domiciliary company (*Sitzgesellschaft*)) is tax resident in Austria. For Austrian income tax purposes the withholding tax has the effect of final taxation regarding the underlying income if the Austrian Income Tax Act provides for the effect of final taxation for such income. The treaty, however, does not apply to interest covered by the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation providing for measures equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 2003/48/EC on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments. The taxpayer can opt for voluntary disclosure instead of the withholding tax by expressly authorising the Swiss paying agent to disclose to the competent Austrian authority the income and capital gains; these subsequently have to be included in the income tax return.

Austrian inheritance and gift tax

Austria does not levy inheritance or gift tax.

However, it should be noted that certain gratuitous transfers of assets to (Austrian or foreign) private law foundations and comparable legal estates (*privatrechtliche Stiftungen und damit vergleichbare Vermögensmassen*) are subject to foundation entry tax (*Stiftungseingangssteuer*) pursuant to the Austrian Foundation Entry Tax Act (*Stiftungseingangssteuergesetz*). Such tax is triggered if the transferor and/or the transferee at the time of transfer have a domicile, their habitual abode, their legal seat or their place of effective management in Austria. Certain exemptions apply in case of a transfer *mortis causa* of financial assets within the meaning of sec. 27(3) and (4) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (except for participations in corporations) if income from such financial assets is subject to the special tax rate of 25 per cent. The tax basis is the fair market value of the assets transferred minus any debts, calculated at the time of transfer. The tax rate is in general 2.5 per cent., with a higher rate of 25 per cent. applying in special cases.

In addition, a special notification obligation exists for gifts of money, receivables, shares in corporations, participations in partnerships, businesses, movable tangible assets and intangibles. The notification obligation applies if the donor and/or the donee have a domicile, their habitual abode, their legal seat or their place of effective management in Austria. Not all gifts are covered by the notification obligation: In case of gifts to certain related parties, a threshold of EUR 50,000 per year applies; in all other cases, a notification is obligatory if the value of gifts made exceeds an amount of EUR 15,000 during a period of five years. Furthermore, gratuitous transfers to foundations falling under the Austrian Foundation Entry Tax Act described above are also exempt from the notification obligation. Intentional violation of the notification

obligation may lead to the levying of fines of up to 10 per cent. of the fair market value of the assets transferred.

Further, it should be noted that gratuitous transfers of the Securities may trigger income tax on the level of the transferor pursuant to sec. 27(6)(1) of the Austrian Income Tax Act (see above).

SCHEDULE 2

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SUMMARY

The summary which forms part of the Base Prospectus is hereby supplemented below following a modification to Element C.11 as illustrated by the underlined text below.

C.11	Listing and Admission to trading <i>[Issue specific summary:</i> <i>Application for Securities has been made for listing on the Official List of the [United Kingdom Listing Authority] [Irish Stock Exchange] <u>[specify other Stock Exchange]</u> and for admission to trading on the Regulated Market of the [London] [Irish] <u>[specify other Stock Exchange]</u> Stock Exchange.]</i>
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SCHEDULE 3

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE - SELLING RESTRICTIONS

5. Austria

In addition to the provisions of the selling restriction for European Economic Area Member States (including Austria) above, the Securities may be offered to the public in Austria only:

- (a) if the following conditions have been satisfied:
 - (i) the Base Prospectus, including any supplements but excluding any Final Terms, which has been approved by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (*Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde*) (the "FMA") or, where appropriate, approved in another Member State and notified to the FMA, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, has been published at least one Austrian bank working day prior to the commencement of the relevant offer of the Securities to the public;
 - (ii) the applicable Final Terms for the Securities have been published and filed with the FMA on or prior to the date of commencement of the relevant offer of the Securities to the public; and
 - (iii) a notification with the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft, all as prescribed by the Capital Market Act 1991 (*Kapitalmarktgesetz 1991*), as amended (the "CMA"), has been filed at least one Austrian bank working day prior to the commencement of the relevant offer of the Securities to the public; or
- (b) otherwise in compliance with the CMA.

For the purposes of this Austrian selling restriction, the expression "**an offer of the Securities to the public**" means the communication to the public in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Securities.