



CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK (as Issuer)

U.S.\$8,000,000,000

Structured U.S. Security Program

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK NEW YORK BRANCH

Under this U.S.\$8,000,000,000 Structured U.S. Security Program (the “**Program**”), Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, a limited liability company incorporated in France as a public limited company (*société anonyme*) (“**Crédit Agricole CIB**” or the “**Issuer**”), may from time to time issue notes and/or warrants (the “**Securities**”) in one or more series. The return on the Securities may be linked to various financial and non-financial indices or formulas, including formulas, indices or methods based on changes in prices or performance of particular securities, one or more securities of one or more issuers other than Crédit Agricole CIB, currencies, intangibles, goods or commodities, or any other financial, economic or other measures or instruments, including interest rates or the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance, or a combination of any of the foregoing. The maximum aggregate principal amount and notional amount of all Securities from time to time outstanding under the Program will not exceed U.S.\$8,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies), subject to increase as described herein.

The payments of all amounts due and payable and the satisfaction of all delivery obligations in respect of the Securities will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, acting through its New York Branch (“**Crédit Agricole CIBNY**” or the “**Guarantor**”), pursuant to the terms of a guarantee (as amended, restated or supplemented from time to time, the “**Guarantee**”) issued by the Guarantor in regards to all series of Securities issued pursuant to this Offering Circular.

The specific terms of each series of Securities will be set forth in one or more supplements to this Offering Circular (each, an “**Offering Circular Supplement**”) relating to such series, including whether the Securities are being offered (i) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Section 3(a)(2) (the “**3(a)(2) Securities**”) of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), (ii) in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“**Rule 144A**” and such Securities, the “**144A Securities**”) only to “qualified institutional buyers” (“**QIBs**”) within the meaning of Rule 144A or (iii) outside the United States to persons that are not “U.S. persons” in one or more “offshore transactions” (as such terms are defined in Rule 902 under the Securities Act (“**non-U.S. persons**”)) pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act (“**Regulation S**” and such Securities, the “**Regulation S Securities**”).

The Issuer has appointed Credit Agricole Securities (USA) Inc. (“**Credit Agricole Securities**”), an affiliate of the Issuer, as the initial Dealer for the sale of any series of Securities. The Issuer or Credit Agricole Securities may appoint other registered broker-dealers (together with Credit Agricole Securities, the “**Dealers**”, and each of the Dealers individually, a “**Dealer**”) for the sale of the Securities. Any offering of Securities in which the Issuer’s affiliate(s) participate will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“**FINRA**”) Rule 5121 (*Public Offerings of Securities With Conflicts of Interest*) regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of securities of an affiliate and conflicts of interest. In accordance with FINRA Rule 5121, Credit Agricole Securities (or any other FINRA member firm that is an affiliate of the Issuer or otherwise has a conflict of interest as set forth in Rule 5121) may not make sales in offerings of the Securities to any discretionary account without the prior written approval of the customer. See “*Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)*” herein.

The 3(a)(2) Securities, 144A Securities, Regulation S Securities and the Guarantee are not required to be, have not been and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the state securities laws of any state of the United States or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred except in a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Prospective investors are hereby notified that the seller of the Securities may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For a description of certain restrictions on resales, see “*Notice to Investors*” herein.

The Securities have not been registered with, recommended, approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or any other federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this Offering Circular or any Offering Circular Supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Under no circumstance shall this Offering Circular constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of these Securities, in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction. The Issuer reserves the right to withdraw, cancel or modify any offer and to reject orders in whole or in part.

The Securities and the Guarantee are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other governmental agency or entity of any jurisdiction.

Holders of the Securities are deemed to agree to the exercise of the Bail-in Power which can result in the write-down of the Securities or their conversion to other instruments as discussed further under “*Description of the Securities — Bail-In Power*” beginning on page 30.

Prospective investors should carefully read this Offering Circular and each applicable Offering Circular Supplement, including the risk factors set forth herein and therein, before they invest. Investing in the Securities involves certain risks (see “*Risk Factors*” beginning on page 9). In particular, prospective investors should be aware that certain Securities may be redeemed at a price below par and should be prepared to sustain a partial or total loss of their initial investment in the Securities.

CREDIT AGRICOLE SECURITIES (USA) INC.

The date of this Offering Circular is December 22, 2023.

This Offering Circular is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated by reference herein (see “*Documents Incorporated by Reference*”). This Offering Circular shall be read and construed on the basis that such documents are incorporated into and form part of this Offering Circular. This Offering Circular may only be used for the purposes for which it has been written.

The information contained in this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement was obtained from the Issuer and other sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but no assurance can be given as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of the Issuer, the Guarantor and the terms of the offering of the particular Securities, including the merits and risks involved. The contents of this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement are not to be construed as investment, legal, business or tax advice. You should consult your investment advisor, attorney, business advisor or tax advisor for investment, legal, business or tax advice.

Neither the delivery of this Offering Circular or any Offering Circular Supplement nor the offer, sale or delivery of any Security shall create any implication that the information contained herein or in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement is correct at any time after the respective dates hereof and of the applicable Offering Circular Supplement or that there has been no change in the Issuer’s or the Guarantor’s business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects since the respective dates hereof and of the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. The Dealers expressly do not undertake to review the financial conditions or affairs of the Issuer or the Guarantor during the life of the Program or to advise any investor or prospective investor in the Securities of any information coming to their attention.

All inquiries relating to this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement and the offering contemplated herein should be directed to Credit Agricole Securities or any of the other Dealers. You may obtain additional information from the Issuer or the Guarantor that you may reasonably require in connection with your decision to purchase any of the Securities.

Each purchaser of the Securities from the Dealers will be furnished a copy of this Offering Circular and the Offering Circular Supplement related to the Securities being offered and any related amendments or supplements to this Offering Circular and the accompanying Offering Circular Supplement. By receiving this Offering Circular and the accompanying Offering Circular Supplement you acknowledge that (i) you have been afforded an opportunity to request from the Issuer and the Guarantor, and have received, all additional information you consider to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information herein and in such Offering Circular Supplement, (ii) you have reviewed all additional information you consider to be necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information herein and in such Offering Circular Supplement, (iii) you have not relied on the Dealers or any person affiliated with the Dealers in connection with your investigation of the accuracy or completeness of such information or your investment decision and (iv) except as provided pursuant to clause (i) above, no person has been authorized to give you any information, or to make any representation, concerning the Securities offered hereby other than those contained herein and in such Offering Circular Supplement and, if given or made, you have not relied upon such other information or representation and you understand that such other information or representations have not been authorized by the Issuer, the Guarantor or the Dealers.

No Dealer has independently verified the information contained herein or in such Offering Circular Supplement. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by any Dealer as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or incorporated in this Offering Circular, any Offering Circular Supplement or any other information provided by the Issuer or the Guarantor in connection with the Program.

Each purchaser of the Securities should have sufficient knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of investing in, holding and disposing of the Securities. Investments in the Securities should only be made by purchasers who are able and prepared to bear the substantial risks of investment therein. In making an investment decision, the purchaser must rely on its own examination of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the terms of the Securities and the offering, including the merits and risks involved. The Securities are not appropriate for all investors and involve important legal and tax consequences and investment risks that should be discussed by purchasers with their professional advisors. By

accepting delivery of this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement, prospective purchasers will be deemed to have acknowledged the need to conduct their own investigation and to exercise their own due diligence before considering an investment in the Securities.

Certain persons participating in any offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the price of the Securities, including stabilizing and syndicate covering transactions. For a description of these activities see “*Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)*.”

It is not possible to predict whether the Securities will trade in a secondary market or, if they do, whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. Credit Agricole Securities (or an affiliate of Credit Agricole Securities) and other Dealers reserve the right from time to time to enter into agreements with one or more of the holders of the Securities to provide a market for the Securities but are not obligated to do so or to make any market for the Securities. Credit Agricole Securities and other Dealers may use this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement in connection with any of these activities including for market-making transactions involving the Securities after their initial sale.

After a distribution of a series of Securities is completed, because of certain regulatory restrictions arising from its affiliation with the Issuer, Credit Agricole Securities may not be able to make a market in such series of Securities or, except on a limited, unsolicited basis, effect any transactions for the account of any customer in such series of Securities. Other Dealers unaffiliated with the Issuer will not be subject to such prohibitions.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, each Security will be represented initially by a global security (a “Global Security”) registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company (together with any successor, “DTC”). Beneficial interests in Securities represented by one or more Global Securities will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants. Global Securities will not be issuable in definitive form, except under the circumstances described under “*Book Entry Procedures*.”

The 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except in a transaction exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each purchaser of 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgments, representations and agreements relating to such restrictions on transfer and resale as more fully described under “*Notice to Investors*.”

The distribution of this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement and the offer, sale and delivery of the Securities in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Offering Circular and any accompanying Offering Circular Supplement may come are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. None of the Issuer, the Guarantor nor any Dealer represents that this Offering Circular or any Offering Circular Supplement may be lawfully distributed, or that any Securities may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirement in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, nor do they assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. This Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Securities offered hereby by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Any reproduction or distribution of this Offering Circular, in whole or in part, or any disclosure of its contents or use of any of its information for purposes other than evaluating a purchase of the Securities is prohibited without the express prior written consent of the Issuer.

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NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Because of the following restrictions on 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities, purchasers are advised to read the accompanying Offering Circular Supplement carefully and consult legal counsel prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of any 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities.

The 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the state securities laws of any state of the United States or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or the benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the 144A Securities are being offered and sold only to QIBs in compliance with Rule 144A and the Regulation S Securities are being offered and sold only outside the United States to persons that are not U.S. persons in “**offshore transactions**” in compliance with Regulation S. The terms “**United States**”, “**U.S. person**”, “**not ‘U.S. persons’**” (which may be referred to herein as a “**non-U.S. person**”) and “**offshore transactions**” used in this section have the meanings given to them under Regulation S.

Each holder and beneficial owner of 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities acquired in connection with their initial distribution and each transferee of 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities from any such holder or beneficial owner will be deemed to have represented and agreed with the Issuer of such Securities as follows, as may be amended in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A or Regulation S shall have the meanings as defined therein):

- (1) (i) It is purchasing the 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities, as the case may be, for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and (ii) it and any such account is (a) in the case of 144A Securities, a QIB and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (b) in the case of Regulation S Securities, a non-U.S. person making the purchase in compliance with Regulation S.
- (2) It understands and acknowledges that the 144A Securities and the Regulation S Securities have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below.
- (3) In the case of a purchaser of 144A Securities, it shall not resell or otherwise transfer any of the 144A Securities, unless such resale or transfer is made (a) to the Issuer of such 144A Securities, (b) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A or (c) outside the United States in offshore transactions in compliance with Regulation S.
- (4) In the case of a purchaser of Regulation S Securities, it acknowledges that until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and the closing of the offering of the Regulation S Securities, any offer or sale of Regulation S Securities within the United States by a broker/dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) not made in compliance with Rule 144A may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.
- (5) It will, and each subsequent holder or beneficial owner is required to, notify any subsequent purchaser or transferee of 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities from it of the restrictions on transfer of such Securities.
- (6) It acknowledges that neither the Issuer nor the Trustee (as defined below) will be required to accept for registration of transfer any 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities acquired by it, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the Trustee that the restrictions on transfer set forth herein and in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement have been complied with.
- (7) It acknowledges that the Issuer, the Dealers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing representations and agreements and agrees that if any of the representations or agreements deemed to have been made by it in its purchase of the 144A Securities or Regulation S Securities are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer and the Dealers. If it is acquiring the 144A Securities or Regulation S

Securities as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

- (8) It acknowledges that the foregoing restrictions apply to holders of beneficial interests in the 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities as well as to registered holders of such Securities.
- (9) On each day from the date on which it acquires the 144A Security or Regulation S Security through and including the date on which it disposes of its interests in such Security, either that (a) it is not an “**employee benefit plan**” as defined in Section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“**ERISA**”) subject to Title I of ERISA, a plan as defined in and subject to Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan which is subject to any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law or restriction that is substantially similar to the provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any of the foregoing types of employee benefit plans or plans or (b) (i) its purchase, holding and disposition of such Security will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church or non-U.S. plan will not constitute or result in a violation of any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law or restriction that is substantially similar to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code) and (ii) neither Crédit Agricole CIB nor any of its affiliates is a “fiduciary” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) with respect to the purchaser or holder in connection with such person’s acquisition, disposition or holding of the Securities, or as a result of any exercise by Crédit Agricole CIB or any of its affiliates of any rights in connection with the Securities.
- (10) Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, it is domiciled or resident for tax purposes outside the Republic of France.

The certificates representing the 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities will bear a legend to the following effect, as may be amended in the accompanying Offering Circular Supplement, unless the Issuer determines otherwise in compliance with applicable law:

“THE SECURITIES EVIDENCED HEREBY (THE “SECURITIES”) AND THE GUARANTEE OF SUCH SECURITIES (THE “GUARANTEE”) BY CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB, ACTING THROUGH ITS NEW YORK BRANCH, HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR THE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY OTHER JURISDICTION AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR THE BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER JURISDICTION AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE INDENTURE UNDER WHICH THIS SECURITY WAS ISSUED.

EACH HOLDER AND BENEFICIAL OWNER IS DEEMED TO REPRESENT ON EACH DAY FROM THE DATE IT ACQUIRES THE SECURITY THROUGH AND INCLUDING THE DATE ON WHICH IT DISPOSES OF THE SECURITY EITHER THAT (A) IT IS NOT AN “EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN” AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(3) OF THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (“ERISA”), SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF ERISA, A PLAN AS DEFINED IN AND SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE “CODE”), A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WHICH IS SUBJECT TO ANY FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL OR NON-U.S. LAW OR RESTRICTION THAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE I OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS INCLUDE THE ASSETS OF ANY OF THE FOREGOING TYPES OF EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS OR PLANS OR (B) (I) ITS PURCHASE, HOLDING AND DISPOSITION OF SUCH SECURITY WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE (OR, IN THE CASE

OF A GOVERNMENTAL, CHURCH OR NON-U.S. PLAN WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL OR NON-U.S. LAW OR RESTRICTION) THAT IS SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR TO TITLE I OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE) AND (II) NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES IS A “FIDUCIARY” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 3(21) OF ERISA) WITH RESPECT TO THE PURCHASER OR HOLDER IN CONNECTION WITH ITS ACQUISITION, DISPOSITION OR HOLDING OF THE SECURITY, OR AS A RESULT OF ANY EXERCISE BY THE ISSUER OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES OF ANY RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECURITY.”

LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

Crédit Agricole CIB is a public limited company (*société anonyme*) duly organized and existing under the laws of France, and many of its assets are located in France. Many of its subsidiaries, legal representatives, executive officers and employees reside in France, and substantially all of the assets of these persons are located in France. As a result, it may not be possible, or it may be difficult, for a holder or beneficial owner of the Securities located outside of France to effect service of process upon Crédit Agricole CIB or such entities or persons in the home country of the holder or beneficial owner or to enforce against such entities or persons judgments obtained in non-French courts, including those judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the matters discussed in this Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement or in the information incorporated by reference herein may constitute forward-looking statements. Such information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Issuer's or Guarantor's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, and, therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and the Issuer, the Guarantor and the Dealers undertake no obligation to update any of them in light of new information or future events.

EXCHANGE RATE AND CURRENCY INFORMATION

In this Offering Circular, references to “euro”, “EUR” and “€” refer to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European economic and monetary union pursuant to the treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union and as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam. References to “\$”, “U.S.\$” and “U.S. dollars” are to United States dollars. Certain financial information contained herein and in any documents incorporated by reference herein is presented in euros. On December 15, 2023, the Noon Buying Rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “Noon Buying Rate”) was U.S. \$1.0906 per one euro.

The following table shows the period-end, average, high and low Noon Buying Rates for the euro, expressed in U.S. dollars per one euro, for the periods and dates indicated.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Period End</u>	<u>Average Rate*</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
November 2023	November 30, 2023	1.0819	1.1007	1.0538
October 2023	October 31, 2023	1.0565	1.0646	1.0453
September 2023	September 30, 2023	1.0672	1.0787	1.0510
August 2023	August 31, 2023	1.0910	1.1036	1.0787
July 2023	July 31, 2023	1.1067	1.1237	1.0868
June 2023	June 30, 2023	1.0840	1.0961	1.0695
May 2023	May 31, 2023	1.0867	1.1049	1.0654
April 2023	April 30, 2023	1.0962	1.1054	1.084
March 2023	March 31, 2023	1.0711	1.0899	1.0535
February 2023	February 28, 2023	1.0702	1.0918	1.0545
January 2023	January 31, 2023	1.0777	1.0901	1.0522
<u>Year</u>				
2022	December 31, 2022	1.0519	1.1487	0.9616
2021	December 31, 2021	1.1787	1.2295	1.1196
2020	December 31, 2020	1.1410	1.228	1.0682
2019	December 31, 2019	1.1194	1.1524	1.0905
2018	December 31, 2018	1.1817	1.2488	1.1281

* The average of the Noon Buying Rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period for year average; on each business day of the month for monthly average; amounts may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Fluctuations in exchange rates that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative of fluctuations in exchange rates that may occur at any time in the future. No representations are made herein that the euro or U.S. dollar amounts referred to herein could have been or could be converted into U.S. dollars or euros, as the case may be, at any particular rate.

Purchasers are required to pay for each Security in the currency specified by the Issuer for that Security. If requested by a prospective purchaser of a Security having a specified currency (“Specified Currency”) other than U.S. dollars, the Dealers may at their discretion arrange for the exchange of U.S. dollars into the Specified Currency to enable the purchaser to pay for the Security. Each such exchange will be made by a Dealer on the terms, conditions, limitations and charges that the Dealer may from time to time establish in accordance with its regular foreign exchange practice. The purchaser must pay all costs of exchange.

SUMMARY

The following summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified by the remainder of this Offering Circular and, with respect to the terms and conditions of any particular series of Securities, the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. Words and expressions defined in other sections of this Offering Circular shall have the same meanings in this summary.

Issuer	Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (“ Crédit Agricole CIB ”).
Amount.....	The Issuer may use this Offering Circular to offer up to, in an aggregate principal amount and notional amount outstanding not to exceed at any one time, U.S.\$8,000,000,000 of Securities, or its equivalent in other currencies.
Issue Price.....	Securities will be issued at the issue price provided in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement.
Final Payment Date	Any date of maturity or expiration in excess of one day as provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. No maximum time to maturity or expiration is contemplated, and Securities may be issued with no specified maturity or expiration dates.
Denominations.....	Securities will be issued in such denominations as may be specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.
Specified Currency	Securities may be denominated in any currency or currencies agreed upon between the Issuer and the relevant Dealers, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions. Payments in respect of an issue of Securities may, subject to applicable legal and regulatory compliance, be made in and linked to any currency or currencies. Unless otherwise noted in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Specified Currency for all Securities shall be U.S. dollars.
Redenomination.....	Securities may be redenominated in euros as set forth in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.
Form of Securities	Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, Securities will be issued in the form of one or more fully registered Global Securities, without coupons, registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company (together with any successor, “DTC”) and deposited with the Trustee as a custodian for DTC. You may hold a beneficial interest in Securities through DTC directly as a participant in DTC or indirectly through financial institutions that are participants in DTC. Owners of beneficial interests in Securities will generally not be entitled to have their Securities registered in their names, will not be entitled to receive certificates in their names evidencing their Securities and will not be considered the holder of any Securities under the Indenture (as defined below).
Status of the Securities	The Securities will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank <i>pari passu</i> without any preference among themselves and at least <i>pari passu</i> with all other present and future direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, except for obligations given priority by law. Holders of the Securities are deemed to agree to the exercise of the Bail-in Power which can result in the write-down of the Securities or their

conversion to other instruments as discussed further under “*Description of the Securities — Bail-In Power*” beginning on page 30.

Guarantee.....	The payments of all amounts due and payable and the satisfaction of all delivery obligations in respect of the Securities will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, acting through its New York Branch (“ Crédit Agricole CIBNY ” or the “ Guarantor ”), pursuant to the terms of a guarantee (as amended, restated or supplemented from time to time, the “ Guarantee ”) issued by the Guarantor in regards to all series of Securities issued pursuant to this Offering Circular. Crédit Agricole CIBNY’s obligations under the Guarantee constitute unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Crédit Agricole CIBNY and will rank <i>pari passu</i> with all present and future direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Crédit Agricole CIBNY, except for obligations given priority by law.
Types of Securities	The Issuer may issue Securities in one or more series and the return on the Securities may be linked to various financial and non-financial indices or formulas, including formulas, indices or methods based on changes in prices or performance of particular securities, one or more securities of one or more issuers other than Crédit Agricole CIB, currencies, intangibles, goods or commodities, or any other financial, economic or other measures or instruments, including interest rates or the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance, or a combination of any of the foregoing.
Governing Law	The Securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.
Distribution.....	See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” here, provided that the applicable Offering Circular Supplement may amend, replace or supplement the information set forth in the foregoing section, including the ways in which the Issuer intends to sell a specific issue of Securities, including the names of any agents or dealers, details of the pricing of the issue of Securities, as well as any commissions, concessions or discounts the Issuer is granting to such agents or dealers, and whether the Securities will be offered pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act, in reliance on Rule 144A or pursuant to Regulation S.
Trustee	The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation.
Calculation Agent.....	Crédit Agricole CIB, or as otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.
No Registration; Transfer Restrictions	The 3(a)(2) Securities, 144A Securities, Regulation S Securities and the Guarantee are not required to be, have not been and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the state securities laws of any state of the United States or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred except in a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. See “ <i>Notice to Investors.</i> ” The applicable Offering Circular Supplement may contain additional restrictions on transfer required by any applicable securities laws or as otherwise determined by the Issuer.

RISK FACTORS

The discussion below is of a general nature and is intended to describe various risk factors associated with an investment in any Securities issued under this Offering Circular. The factors that will be of relevance to the Securities will depend upon a number of different matters including, but not limited to, the nature of the issue of Securities. Prospective purchasers should carefully consider the following discussion of risks and any risk factors in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement before deciding whether to invest in the Securities. However, these risk factors and any risk factors contained in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement do not disclose all possible risks associated with an investment in the Securities, and additional risks may arise after the date of the relevant offering.

No investment should be made in the Securities until after careful consideration of all those factors that are relevant in relation to the Securities and consultation with investors' financial, legal and tax advisors.

Issuer and Guarantor Credit Risk

Investors are subject to the credit risk of the Issuer and the Guarantor. The credit ratings assigned to the Program relate to the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor. These ratings do not affect or enhance the performance of the Securities and are not indicative of the risks associated with the Securities. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Any payment to be made on, and delivery to be made pursuant to, the Securities depends on the ability of the Issuer and Guarantor to satisfy their obligations as they come due. In the event that the Issuer and the Guarantor were to default on their obligations, you may not receive any amounts or deliveries owed to you under the terms of the Securities and you could lose your entire initial investment.

Holders of Securities are deemed to agree to the exercise of the Bail-in Power which can result in the write-down of the Securities or their conversion to other instruments, as discussed further under “—*The Securities, the Guarantee and Any Amount due Under the Guarantee May Be Subject to Mandatory Write-down or Conversion to Other Instruments Under European Regulations Relating to Bank Recovery and Resolution*” below and “*Description of the Securities — Bail-In Power*” beginning on page 30.

The Securities, the Guarantee and Any Amount due Under the Guarantee May Be Subject to Mandatory Write-down or Conversion to Other Instruments Under European Regulations Relating to Bank Recovery and Resolution

On 15 May 2014, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopted Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, establishing an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the “**BRRD**”) in order to provide relevant resolution authorities with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimize taxpayers' exposure to losses.

Under the “**Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation**” established by Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a single resolution mechanism and a single resolution fund the single resolution board (the “**Single Resolution Board**”) and any other authority entitled to exercise or participate in the exercise of the bail-in power from time to time, including the Council of the European Union and the European Commission when acting pursuant to Article 18 of the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation, is hereinafter referred to as the “**Relevant Resolution Authority**”) may commence resolution proceedings in respect of an institution such as Groupe Crédit Agricole S.A. when the Relevant Resolution Authority determines that:

- the institution is failing or likely to fail;
- there is no reasonable prospect that another action will prevent the failure within a reasonable time; and
- a resolution measure is required, and a liquidation procedure would fail, to achieve the objectives of the resolution: (i) to ensure the continuity of critical functions, (ii) to avoid a significant adverse effect on the financial system, (iii) to protect public funds by minimizing reliance on extraordinary public financial support, and (iv) to protect client funds and assets, and in particular those of depositors.

The BRRD and the Single Resolution Mechanism provide the Single Resolution Board with the power to write down instruments such as the Securities, the Guarantee and/or any amount due under the Guarantee, or to convert them to equity or other instruments, if the Issuer, Guarantor or the group to which they belong is failing or likely to fail (and there is no reasonable perspective that another measure would avoid such failure within a reasonable time period), becomes nonviable, or requires extraordinary public support (subject to certain exceptions). The Single Resolution Mechanism provides that instruments such as the Securities and/or the Guarantee must be written down or converted before a resolution procedure is initiated or if doing so is necessary for the Issuer or the Guarantor to remain viable.

The write-down or conversion requirements could result in the full or partial write-down or conversion to equity (or other instruments) of the Securities, the Guarantee and/or any amount due under the Guarantee. If the Issuer's or Guarantor's financial condition, or that of their group, deteriorates, the existence of the write-down and conversion powers could cause the market value of the Securities to decline more rapidly than would be the case in the absence of such powers. For further information about the European Bank Resolution and Recovery Directive and related matters, see "*Description of the Securities — Bail-In Power*" beginning on page 30.

Changes in Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls Could Result in a Substantial Loss to You

An investment in foreign currency Securities, which are Securities denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a security denominated in U.S. dollars. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- the possibility of significant market changes in rates of exchange between U.S. dollars and the Specified Currency;
- the possibility of significant changes in rates of exchange between U.S. dollars and the Specified Currency resulting from the official redenomination or revaluation of the Specified Currency; and
- the possibility of the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls by either the United States or foreign governments.

These risks generally depend on factors over which the Issuer has no control and which cannot be readily foreseen, such as:

- economic events;
- political events; and
- the supply of, and demand for, the relevant currencies.

In recent years, rates of exchange between U.S. dollars and some foreign currencies in which the Securities may be denominated, and between these foreign currencies and other foreign currencies, have been volatile. This volatility may be expected in the future. Fluctuations that have occurred in any particular exchange rate in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations that may occur in that exchange rate during the term of any foreign currency Security. Depreciation of a foreign Specified Currency against U.S. dollars would result in a decrease in the effective yield of such foreign currency Security below its coupon rate or other stated payment(s), as applicable, and could result in a substantial loss to the investor on a U.S. dollar basis.

Governments have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose, exchange controls that could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars at the time of payment of principal, any premium, interest or other amount payable on a foreign currency Security. There can be no assurance that exchange controls will not restrict or prohibit payments of principal, any premium, interest or other amount payable denominated in any such Specified Currency.

Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that a Specified Currency would not be available to the Issuer when payments on a foreign currency Security are due because of circumstances beyond the control of the

Issuer. In this event, the Issuer will make required payments in U.S. dollars on the basis described in this Offering Circular or as otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. You should consult your financial and legal advisors as to the risks of an investment in Securities denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars. See “—*The Unavailability of Currencies Could Result in a Substantial Loss to You.*”

The information set forth in this Offering Circular is directed to prospective purchasers of Securities who are United States residents, except where otherwise expressly noted. The Issuer, the Guarantor and the Dealers disclaim any responsibility to advise prospective purchasers who are residents of countries other than the United States regarding any matters that may affect the purchase or holding of, or receipt of payments of principal, premium, interest on or other amount payable on Securities. Such persons should consult their advisors with regard to these matters. One or more Offering Circular Supplements relating to Securities having a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars will contain a description of any material exchange controls affecting that currency and any other required information concerning the applicable foreign currency.

The Unavailability of Currencies Could Result in a Substantial Loss to You

Except as set forth below, and as may be otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, if payment on a Security is required to be made in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars and that currency is:

- unavailable due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond the Issuer’s control;
- no longer used by the government of the country issuing the Specified Currency; or
- no longer used for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of the international banking community;

then all payments on that Security shall be made in U.S. dollars until the Specified Currency is again available or so used. The amounts so payable on any date in the Specified Currency will be converted into U.S. dollars on the basis of the most recently available market exchange rate for the Specified Currency, as determined by the Calculation Agent. Any payment on a Security made under these circumstances in U.S. dollars will not constitute an event of default under the Indenture under which the Security was issued.

If the Specified Currency of a Security is officially redenominated, such as by an official redenomination of any Specified Currency that is a composite currency, then the payment obligations of the Issuer on the Security will be the amount of redenominated currency that represents the amount of the Issuer’s obligations immediately before the redenomination. The Securities will not provide for any adjustment to any amount payable as a result of:

- any change in the value of the Specified Currency of those Securities relative to any other currency due solely to fluctuations in exchange rates; or
- any redenomination of any component currency of any composite currency, unless that composite currency is itself officially redenominated.

Currently, there are limited facilities in the United States for conversion of U.S. dollars into foreign currencies, and vice versa. In addition, banks do not generally offer non-U.S. dollar-denominated checking or savings account facilities in the United States. Accordingly, payments on Securities made in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be made from an account at a bank located outside the United States, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Judgments in a Foreign Currency Could Result in a Substantial Loss to You

The Securities will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York (without regard to the conflicts of law rules of the State of New York). Courts in the United States customarily have not rendered judgments for money damages denominated in any currency other than the U.S. dollar. A 1987 amendment to the Judiciary Law of New York State provides, however, that an action based upon an obligation denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be rendered in the foreign currency of the underlying obligation. Any judgment

awarded in such an action will be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the entry of the judgment or decree.

Changes in the Value of Underlying Assets of Linked Securities Could Result in a Substantial Loss to You

An investment in Securities for which the return is calculated by reference to one or more financial or non-financial indices, underlying assets (as defined below), formulas and/or any other financial, economic or other measures or instruments (“**Linked Securities**”) may have significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a debt instrument that:

- has a fixed principal amount;
- is denominated in U.S. dollars; and
- bears interest at either a fixed- or floating-rate based on nationally published interest rate references.

The risks of a particular Linked Security will depend on the terms of that Linked Security. These risks may include, but are not limited to, the possibility of significant changes in the prices and/or levels of:

- the underlying assets;
- another objective price and/or level; and
- economic or other measures making up the relevant index.

Underlying assets may include:

- securities;
- currencies;
- intangibles;
- goods;
- commodities; and
- financial and/or non-financial indices comprised of one or more of the foregoing.

The risks associated with a particular Linked Security generally depend on factors over which the Issuer has no control and which cannot readily be foreseen. These risks include:

- economic events;
- political events; and
- the supply, demand or performance of the underlying assets.

In considering whether to purchase Linked Securities, you should be aware that the calculation of amounts payable on Linked Securities may involve reference to:

- an index determined, or an entity controlled, by the Issuer or an affiliate of the Issuer; or

- prices that are published solely by third parties or by entities which are may not be regulated by the laws of the United States.

The risk of loss as a result of linking of principal or interest payments or other amounts payable on Linked Securities can be substantial. In addition to reviewing the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, you should consult your financial and legal advisors as to the risks of an investment in Linked Securities.

Limited Secondary Market for Securities, If Any

The Securities are most suitable for purchase and holding until the Final Payment Date. The Securities will be new securities for which currently there is no trading market. The Issuer does not intend to apply for listing of the Securities on any securities exchange or automated quotation system. The Issuer cannot assure you whether there will be a secondary market in the Securities or, if there were to be such a secondary market, whether it would be liquid. In addition, the Issuer may issue the Securities in a larger aggregate principal amount or notional amount than it is able to sell initially in an offering. Any such additional Securities could be held by the Dealers or one or more of their affiliates indefinitely, or sold to investors or surrendered to the Issuer for cancellation. A reduction in the aggregate amount of the Securities actually sold to investors could decrease the liquidity of any secondary market for the Securities. If a secondary market for the Securities exists, but is limited, there may be few or no buyers if a holder decides to sell its Securities before the Final Payment Date. This may affect the amount, if any, received by such holder. Credit Agricole Securities (or an affiliate of Credit Agricole Securities) and other Dealers reserves the right from time to time to enter into agreements with one or more holders of Securities to provide a market for the Securities, but is not obligated to do so or to make any market for the Securities.

Securities and Guarantee Not Registered Securities

The Securities and the Guarantee are not, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or under any state securities laws of any state of the United States or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. Neither the SEC nor any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority has recommended or approved the Securities or the Guarantee, nor has any such commission or regulatory authority reviewed or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Offering Circular or the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

The Securities are Not Bank Deposits and are Not Insured

The Securities are not bank deposits and an investment in the Securities carries risks which are very different from the risk profile of a bank deposit placed with the Issuer, the Guarantor or any of their affiliates. The Securities have different yield, liquidity and risk profiles and would not benefit from any protection provided to deposits. Furthermore, neither the Securities nor the Guarantee are insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other governmental agency or entity of any jurisdiction.

Identity of the Issuer and Calculation Agent

Because the Issuer will serve as the initial Calculation Agent for the Securities, unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Calculation Agent and you, including with respect to certain determinations and judgments that the Calculation Agent must make as provided herein and in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. For further information regarding the Calculation Agent, please see “*Description of the Securities—Role of Calculation Agent*” herein.

Uncertain Tax Treatment

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the various offerings of the Securities are uncertain, as discussed further herein under “*Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations*” and “*French Tax Considerations*” and in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. You are urged to review the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and to consult your tax advisor about your tax situation before making an investment decision.

The Proposed Financial Transactions Tax (“FTT”)

On February 14, 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia

and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”). However, Estonia withdrew from the enhanced cooperation in March 2016.

The Commission’s Proposal has a very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in the Securities (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission’s Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Securities where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “**established**” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate and/or participating Member States may decide to withdraw.

At the ECOFIN Council meeting of 14 June 2019, a state of play of the work on the FTT was presented on the basis of a note prepared by Germany on 7 June 2019 indicating a consensus among the Participating Member States (excluding Estonia) to continue negotiations on the basis of a joint French-German proposal based on the French financial transactions tax model which in principle would only concern shares of listed companies whose head office is in a Member State of the European Union. However, such proposal is still subject to change until a final approval.

Prospective holders of Securities are advised to consult their advisors in relation to the FTT.

ATAD 2 rules on hybrid mismatches under French law

Articles 205 B to 205 D of the French Tax Code, which implement the ATAD 2 rules on hybrid mismatches, apply to hybrid mismatches that arise between a taxpayer and its associated enterprises (i.e. generally, entities in which the taxpayer holds a 50% direct or indirect interest (or 25% interest in some cases)), between a head office and one of its establishments or between several establishments of the same entity. An exception applies to structured arrangements involving a taxpayer, in which case the presence of associated enterprises is not required. The hybrid mismatches which are targeted by these rules result from the difference in the treatment of financial instruments, entities or payment attribution rules between two countries. Such differences may result in either a deduction in one country without corresponding taxation in the other, a deduction in both countries or no taxation in either country. The rules provides for several ways to neutralize hybrid arrangements; in particular, France can either disallow the deduction of a payment that is not taxed or that is deducted in the other country, or tax income resulting from a payment that is deducted or not taxed in the other country. Unlike the previous domestic anti-hybrid rules, payments made to tax-exempt or low-taxed beneficiaries are not within the scope of the rules that only target differences in qualification or attribution of the right to tax an element of income. Furthermore, these rules apply to so-called “imported hybrid mismatches”, i.e. payments made to entities that are themselves directly or indirectly involved in a structure including hybrid mismatches. In particular, this is the case of payments made by a French entity and included in the taxable income of an associated entity, but offset at the level of that entity by a transaction or a series of “hybrid transactions” with associated entities. Most of these rules apply to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Because SOFR Is Published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York Based on Data Received from Other Sources, the Issuer Has No Control Over Its Determination, Calculation or Publication. There Can Be No Guarantee That SOFR Will Not Be Discontinued or Fundamentally Altered in a Manner That Is Materially Adverse to the Interests of Investors in the Securities

The Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities. FRBNY reports that SOFR includes all trades in the Broad General Collateral Rate, plus bilateral Treasury repurchase agreement (“repo”) transactions cleared through the delivery-versus-payment service offered by the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (the “FICC”), a subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). SOFR

is filtered by FRBNY to remove a portion of the foregoing transactions considered to be “specials.” According to FRBNY, “specials” are repos for specific-issue collateral which take place at cash-lending rates below those for general collateral repos because cash providers are willing to accept a lesser return on their cash in order to obtain a particular security.

FRBNY reports that SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median of transaction-level tri-party repo data collected from The Bank of New York Mellon, which currently acts as the clearing bank for the tri-party repo market, as well as General Collateral Finance Repo transaction data and data on bilateral Treasury repo transactions cleared through the FICC’s delivery-versus-payment service. FRBNY notes that it obtains information from DTCC Solutions LLC, an affiliate of DTCC.

FRBNY currently publishes SOFR daily on its website at <https://apps.newyorkfed.org/markets/autorates/sofr>. FRBNY states on its publication page for SOFR that use of SOFR is subject to important disclaimers, limitations and indemnification obligations, including that FRBNY may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR at any time without notice.

Because SOFR is published by FRBNY based on data received from other sources, the Issuer has no control over its determination, calculation or publication. There can be no assurance that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in the SOFR-linked securities. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on the SOFR Securities, which may adversely affect the trading prices of the SOFR Securities.

FRBNY started publishing SOFR in April 2018. FRBNY has also started publishing historical indicative SOFRs dating back to 2014, although such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. Investors should not rely on such historical indicative data or on any historical changes or trends in SOFR as an indicator of the future performance of SOFR. Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in the rate have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates, and SOFR over the term of the SOFR Securities may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative data. In addition, the return on and value of the SOFR Securities may fluctuate more than floating rate debt securities that are linked to less volatile rates. An established trading market for the SOFR Securities may never develop or may not be very liquid. Market terms for debt securities that are linked to SOFR, such as the spread over the base rate reflected in the interest rate provisions, may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of the SOFR Securities may be lower than those of later-issued debt securities that are linked to SOFR. Similarly, if SOFR does not prove to be widely used in debt securities that are similar or comparable to the SOFR Securities, the trading price of the SOFR Securities may be lower than those of debt securities that are linked to rates that are more widely used. Investors in the SOFR Securities may not be able to sell the SOFR Securities at all or may not be able to sell the SOFR Securities at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

Furthermore, interest on the SOFR Securities is only capable of being determined at the end of the relevant Coupon Period and immediately or shortly prior to the relevant Coupon Payment Date. It might be difficult for investors in the SOFR Securities to estimate reliably the amount of interest that will be payable on such securities, and some investors might be unable or unwilling to trade such securities without changes to their information technology systems, both of which might adversely impact the liquidity of such securities. This same lack of advanced notice of the amount of an interest payment would also apply upon an acceleration after an Event of Default.

Potential conflicts of interest in connection with a Base Rate replacement.

In the event of a cessation of SOFR, the Issuer or its Designee (as defined below) may make certain determinations in their own discretion, as described in the relevant replacement provisions in “Description of the Securities — Fixed and Floating Rate Securities” in connection with choosing and implementing a replacement rate. These determinations do not require the consent of the holders of the Securities and, once made, may negatively affect the value of the Securities and will be conclusive and binding on such holders.

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB AND CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIBNY

Crédit Agricole CIB

The delivery of this information shall not create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Crédit Agricole CIB since the date hereof, or that the information contained or referred to below is correct as of any time subsequent to its date.

As of 31 December 2022, Crédit Agricole CIB was 97.8% owned directly by Crédit Agricole S.A. The shares of Crédit Agricole S.A. have been listed on the French Stock Exchange (the “**Premier marché d’Euronext Paris**”) since December 14, 2001.

Crédit Agricole CIB is one of Europe’s leading corporate and investment bank institutions and specializes in capital markets, investment banking and financing activities. Crédit Agricole CIB is the new name, as of February 6, 2010, of Calyon, the international wholesale banking and capital markets arm of the Crédit Agricole Group. Crédit Agricole CIB is not a new legal entity but a continuation of Calyon under a new name. Crédit Agricole CIB is a limited liability company incorporated in France as a public limited company (*société anonyme*) and established under the laws of France. Crédit Agricole CIB’s registered office is located at 12, place des Etats-Unis, CS 70052, 92547 Montrouge Cedex, France.

On 19 July 2002, the European Union adopted regulation EC 1606/2002, which requires European publicly traded companies to produce their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) from 2005 onwards. This was successively supplemented by regulation EC 1725/2003, dated 29 September 2003, endorsing certain international accounting standards (*i.e.*, all those in effect as of 14 September 2002), by regulation EC 1126/2008 dated 3 November 2008 that incorporated in a single text the numerous amending regulations published from 2004 to 2008, followed since then by several amending regulations to adopt the modified versions of international standards.

Under the French Ministry of Finance decree n°2004-1382 of 20 December 2004, companies may prepare their financial statements using International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Commission, even if they are not publicly traded. All Crédit Agricole Group entities have elected this option. Within the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole CIB has consequently prepared IFRS-compliant consolidated financial statements commencing with the 2005 financial year.

As a French limited liability corporation, Crédit Agricole CIB is mainly subject to Articles L.225-1 *et seq.* and Book II of the French *Code de Commerce*. As a financial institution, “**affiliated**” with Crédit Agricole network in the meaning of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, Crédit Agricole CIB is subject to Articles L.511-1 *et seq.* and L.531-1 *et seq.*, Book V, Titles I, III, Book VI, Title I, of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and other directly applicable financial and banking regulations of the European Union. Crédit Agricole CIB is included in the list of credit institutions and it is, therefore, subject to the control of French and European bank supervisory authorities, including the European Central Bank and the French Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority (“**Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution**”). As a nearly wholly owned subsidiary of Crédit Agricole S.A., its shares are not admitted to trading on a regulated market for dealing in financial instruments. Crédit Agricole CIB’s credit ratings will be described in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Crédit Agricole CIBNY

Crédit Agricole CIBNY, the Guarantor, is the New York Branch of Crédit Agricole CIB. Crédit Agricole CIB has been licensed by the Department of Financial Services of the State of New York to operate Crédit Agricole CIBNY, a branch in the State of New York, since 1980. Crédit Agricole CIBNY is examined by the Banking Division of NYDFS and is subject to banking laws and regulations applicable to a foreign bank that operates a New York branch. In addition to being subject to New York State laws and regulations, Crédit Agricole CIBNY and Crédit Agricole CIB are subject to Federal regulation, including under the International Banking Act of 1978 and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010.

Crédit Agricole CIBNY is located at 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019-6022 and its telephone number is 212.261.7000. It is not required to be and is not a member of the FDIC or the Deposit Insurance Fund.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND SELECT FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF CRÉDIT AGRICOLE CIB

Most of the financial data presented in this Offering Circular are presented in euros. Crédit Agricole CIB's fiscal year ends on December 31 and references in this Offering Circular to any specific fiscal year are to the twelve-month period ended December 31 of such year.

Crédit Agricole CIB's financial statements were prepared until December 2004 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in France. Crédit Agricole CIB, like all companies with securities listed in European securities exchanges, was required by European Union directives to adopt international financial reporting standards ("**IFRS**") as of January 1, 2005. IFRS differs in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("**U.S. GAAP**"). Crédit Agricole CIB has made no attempt to quantify the impact of those differences. In making an investment decision, investors must rely upon their own examination of Crédit Agricole CIB, the terms of the Offering Circular and applicable Offering Circular Supplement and the financial information. Potential investors should consult their own professional advisors for an understanding of the differences between IFRS and U.S. GAAP, and how those differences might affect the information herein. For a discussion of the accounting principles and policies that impact Crédit Agricole Group's most recent financial statements, investors should refer to the Crédit Agricole CIB 2021 Registration Document. See "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*".

Due to rounding, the numbers presented throughout this Offering Circular may not add up precisely, and percentages may not reflect absolute figures precisely.

Please note that the present policy of Crédit Agricole CIB is to publish annual consolidated audited financial statements and semi-annual unaudited consolidated financial statements. Crédit Agricole CIBNY does not separately produce complete financial statements.

General

In 2004, following the takeover by Crédit Agricole S.A. of Crédit Lyonnais, the financing and investment banking business of Crédit Lyonnais was transferred to Crédit Agricole Indosuez S.A. ("**CAI**"). On April 30, 2004, the Shareholders' Extraordinary General Meeting of CAI also decided to change the name of CAI to "**Calyon**". This conveyed two parent brands having been brought together; Crédit Agricole and Crédit Lyonnais. Calyon's name was changed to Crédit Agricole CIB as of February 6, 2010. Crédit Agricole CIB is not a new legal entity but a continuation of Calyon under a new name.

Crédit Agricole CIB has produced IFRS compliant consolidated financial statements for financial years starting as of January 1, 2005 (see "*Transition to IFRS*" below) and has produced IFRS compliant consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 for the financial year starting as of January 1, 2005.

Transition to IFRS

On July 19, 2002, the European Union adopted regulation EC 1606/2002, which requires European publicly traded companies to produce their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) from 2005 onwards. This was successively supplemented by regulation EC 1725/2003, dated September 29, 2003, endorsing certain international accounting standards (*i.e.*, all those in effect of September 14, 2002), by regulation EC 1126/2008 dated November 3, 2008 that incorporated in a single text the numerous amending regulations published from 2004 to 2008, followed since then by several amending regulations to adopt the modified versions of international standards.

Under the French Ministry of Finance decree 2004-1382 of December 20, 2004, companies may prepare their financial statements using IFRS as adopted by European Commission, even if they are not publicly traded. All Crédit Agricole Group entities have elected this option.

Within the Crédit Agricole Group, Crédit Agricole CIB has produced IFRS compliant consolidated financial statements for financial years starting as of January 1, 2005 and has produced IFRS compliant consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 for the financial years starting as of January 1, 2005.

Financial Information

The following tables present selected financial data concerning Crédit Agricole CIB for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018, which has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with Crédit Agricole CIB's audited consolidated financial statements. The selected financial data and the financial statements from which they are derived have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which differs in certain significant respects from U.S. GAAP.

Updated financial data may be published in financial reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) and on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information>. In relation to each issue of Securities, this Offering Circular shall be deemed to be supplemented by such updated financial data to the extent described in "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*" herein.

Income Statement
Year end 2018 through December 31, 2022 – IFRS

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Interest and similar income	8,928	4,933	5,310	6,984	6,215
Interest and similar expenses.....	-5,1	-1,556	-2,127	- 4,288	-3,758
Fee and commission income	1,673	1,662	1,603	1,547	1,581
Fee and commission expenses.....	-768	-721	-664	- 708	-624
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,918	1,501	1,738	1,832	1,774
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	17	32	35	88	92
Net gains (losses) arising from the derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	1	8	7	-17	-1
Income on other activities	125	117	99	79	94
Expenses on other activities	-97	-63	-67	-58	-97
Revenues	6,697	5,913	5,934	5,459	5,276
Operating expenses	-3,858	-3,474	-3,284	-3,226	-3,235
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	-246	-221	-215	-196	-86
Gross operating income	2,593	2,218	2,435	2,037	1,955
Cost of risk.....	-253	-54	-856	-165	55
Net Operating income	2,34	2,164	1,579	1,872	2,01
Share of net income of equity-accounted entities	-	-	-	4	0
Net gains (losses) on other assets	-7	-39	4	51	0
Change in value of goodwill	-	-	-	-	0
Pre-tax income.....	2,333	2,125	1,583	1,927	2,01
Income tax	-490	-432	-209	-355	-525
Net income from discontinued operations.....	4	7	-25	-	0
Net income	1,847	1,7	1,349	1,572	1,485
Non-controlling interests.....	9	9	8	19	6
Net income-Group share.....	1,838	1,691	1,341	1,553	1,479

For more detail, please see the financial reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) and published on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information>.

Balance Sheet – Assets
Year end 2018 through December 31, 2022 – IFRS

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Cash, due from central banks.....	78,711	65,067	54,435	58,257	46,538
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.....	295,492	250,74	284,415	249,79	240,774
Hedging derivative instruments.....	2,611	1,323	1,503	1,55	965
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.....	10,772	13,428	11,311	9,641	11,362
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss.....	10,436	13,081	11,042	8,883	9,7
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.....	336	347	269	758	1,662
Financial assets at amortized cost.....	274,396	239,071	203,632	197,44	181,371
Loans and receivables due from credit institutions.....	60,494	43,6	26,742	15,996	19,172
Loans and receivables due from customers.....	179,186	165,83	142	143,864	134,302
Debt securities.....	34,716	29,641	34,89	37,58	27,897
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios.....	-	7	-	1	2
Current and deferred tax assets.....	1,551	1,102	964	1,117	1,145
Accruals, prepayments, and sundry assets.....	62,183	26,66	34,789	32,541	27,862
Non-current assets held for sale.....	-	10	523	-	0
Investments in equity-accounted entities.....	-	-	-	-	0
Investment property.....	-	1	2	1	1
Property, plant and equipment.....	938	829	892	999	356
Intangible assets.....	462	420	381	362	301
Goodwill.....	1,086	1,063	1,043	1,044	1,025
Total assets.....	728,202	599,721	593,89	552,743	511,702

For more detail, please see the financial reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) and published on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information>.

Balance Sheet – Liabilities
Year end 2018 through December 31, 2022 – IFRS

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Due to central banks	33	1,224	837	1,812	877
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	303,316	247,587	274,228	254,776	234,88
Hedging derivative instruments	5,141	1,202	1,709	1,334	1,067
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	335,021	289,788	252,763	235,289	222,353
Due to credit institutions	79,781	78,442	61,45	44,646	47,302
Due to customers	186,851	159,578	149,084	133,352	123,51
Debt securities	68,389	51,768	42,229	57,291	51,541
Revaluation adjustment on interest rate hedged portfolios	-368	9	95	37	5
Current and deferred tax liabilities	2,198	2,106	2,123	2,393	1,959
Accruals, deferred income and sundry liabilities	49,268	25,851	33,293	28,543	23,487
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	-	9	451	-	0
Insurance company technical reserves	-	9	8	8	10
Provisions	922	1,337	1,426	1,422	1,679
Subordinated debt	4,293	4,079	4,351	4,982	4,959
Total liabilities	699,824	573,201	571,284	530,596	491,276
Equity, Group share	28,255	26,4	22,484	22,032	20,308
Share capital and reserves	19,413	17,333	14,074	13,574	12,86
Consolidated reserves	7,914	7,238	7,202	6,527	5,795
Other comprehensive income	-910	138	-133	378	174
Other comprehensive income on non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss) for the year	1,838	1,691	1,341	1,553	1,479
Non-controlling interests	123	120	122	115	118
Total Equity	28,378	26,52	22,606	22,147	20,426
Total equity and liabilities	728,202	599,721	593,89	552,743	511,702

For more detail, please see the financial reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) and published on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information>.

Net Income and other Comprehensive Income
Year end 2020 through December 31, 2022 – IFRS

(in millions of euros)	2022	2021	2020
Net Income	1,847	1,7	1,349
Actuarial gains (losses) on post-employment benefits.....	145	126	-39
Other comprehensive income on financial liabilities attributable to changes in own credit risk	781	-18	-148
Other comprehensive income on equity instruments that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-30	30	-142
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	896	138	-329
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	-	-	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	-234	-23	-
Income tax related to items accounted that will not be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss net of income tax	662	115	-244
Gains (losses) on currency translation adjustments	292	570	-486
Other comprehensive income on debt instruments that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-34	-7	22
Gains (losses) on hedging derivative instruments.....	-2,666	-549	223
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	-2,408	14	-241
Pre-tax other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities, Group Share	-	-	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss excluding equity-accounted entities	696	144	-23
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss on equity-accounted entities	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss from discontinued operations	4	-	-4
Other comprehensive income on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss of income tax	-1,708	158	-268
Other comprehensive income net of income tax	-1,046	273	-512
Net income and other comprehensive income	801	1,973	837
Of which Group share	790	1,962	830
Of which non-controlling interests	11	11	7

For more detail, please see the financial reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) and published on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information>.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer's head office or any of its branches or subsidiaries will use the net proceeds it receives from any offering of the Securities for general corporate purposes. The Issuer or one or more of its affiliates may use a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Securities to hedge, including by means of transactions with affiliated counterparties, the Issuer's exposure to payments the Issuer may have to make on the Securities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES

The following description of the Securities sets forth certain general terms of the Securities to which any Offering Circular Supplement may relate. The specific terms of the Securities offered by any Offering Circular Supplement will be described in the Offering Circular Supplement relating to such Securities, and, to the extent inconsistent with this description, the terms set forth in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement shall replace the terms described herein for the purposes of such Securities.

The following also briefly summarizes the material provisions of the Indenture and does not purport to be complete. You should read the Indenture in its entirety, including the defined terms, for provisions that may be important to you because the Indenture, and not these summaries, defines your rights as a holder of Securities issued under the Indenture. The terms of the Indenture are incorporated into this Offering Circular by reference. Unless otherwise specified in this Offering Circular, capitalized terms used in this summary, but not defined herein, have the meanings specified in the Indenture.

General

The Issuer may from time to time issue one or more series of notes and/or warrants (the “**Securities**”), the return of which may be linked to various financial and non-financial indices or formulas, including formulas, indices or methods based on changes in prices or performance of particular securities, one or more securities of one or more issuers other than Crédit Agricole CIB, currencies, intangibles, goods or commodities, or any other financial, economic or other measures or instruments, including interest rates or the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance, or a combination of any of the foregoing. The maximum aggregate principal amount and notional amount of all Securities from time to time outstanding under the Program will not exceed U.S.\$8,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies), subject to increase as described herein.

The specific terms of each series of Securities with respect to which this Offering Circular is being delivered will be set forth in an Offering Circular Supplement, including whether the Securities are being offered pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act, or offered in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by either Rule 144A only to QIBs or Regulation S only outside the United States to non-U.S. persons. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will contain information about the terms of the offering of the Securities and will also contain information, where applicable, about material United States federal income tax considerations relating to the Securities covered by such Offering Circular Supplement. This Offering Circular may not be used to consummate sales of Securities unless accompanied by an Offering Circular Supplement.

The Securities will be issued under the indenture dated as of May 5, 2006, as may be supplemented and amended from time to time, between Crédit Agricole CIB (formerly known as Calyon) and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee (the “**Indenture**”). A copy of the Indenture is available as described in the section “*Documents Incorporated by Reference.*” Pursuant to the Indenture, The Bank of New York Mellon has been appointed to act as paying agent and security registrar.

The Indenture does not limit the aggregate principal amount or notional amount of Securities that may be issued. The Issuer may issue Securities in series up to the aggregate principal amount and notional amount that may be authorized from time to time by the Issuer without consent of any holders of the Securities. The Securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank equally with all of the Issuer’s other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except for obligations given priority by order of law.

The Securities may be issued in one or more series. Holders of the Securities should refer to the applicable Offering Circular Supplement for the terms of the particular series of Securities, including, where applicable:

- the title and type of the Securities (which shall distinguish the offered Securities from all other series of Securities);
- the limit on the aggregate principal amount or notional amount of the Securities that may be authenticated and delivered under the Indenture (except for Securities authenticated and delivered upon transfer of, or in exchange for, or in lieu of, other Securities of the same series pursuant to the Indenture);

- the dates on which or periods during which the Securities will be issued, and the dates on, or the range of dates within, which the principal of, or any premium, interest or other amount payable on, the Securities are or may be payable;
- the rate or rates, which may be fixed or floating, at which the Securities will bear interest, if any, or the method by which the rate or rates will be determined, and the date or dates from which any interest will accrue, the date or dates on which any interest on the Securities will be payable and, in the case of registered securities, any record dates for the interest payable on the interest payment dates or the method by which any such dates will be determined;
- the places, if any, in addition to or instead of the corporate trust office of the Trustee, where (i) the principal of, premium (if any) on, interest (if any) on or any other amount payable or deliverable on the Securities of the series will be payable or deliverable, (ii) Securities of the series may be surrendered for registration or transfer, (iii) Securities of the series may be surrendered for exchange and (iv) notices to or upon the Issuer in respect of the Securities of the series and the Indenture may be served;
- the period or periods within which or the date or dates on which, the price or prices at which and the terms and conditions upon which the Securities may be redeemed, if any, in whole or in part, at the Issuer's option or otherwise;
- if other than denominations of U.S.\$1,000 and any integral multiples thereof, the denominations in which any Securities will be issuable;
- if other than the Trustee, the identity of each security registrar and/or paying agent;
- if other than the principal amount or notional amount, the portion of the principal amount or notional amount (or the method by which this portion will be determined) of the Securities that will be payable on the Final Payment Date and/or if the Final Payment Date is accelerated;
- if other than in U.S. dollars, the Specified Currency in which the Securities will be denominated or in which payment of the principal and premium, if any, or any interest or other amount payable on the Securities will be payable and any other terms concerning such payment;
- If the amount of payments of principal of, premium, if any, interest, if any, or other amount payable on the Securities is determined with reference to any type of formulas, indices or methods based on changes in prices or performance of particular securities, one or more securities of one or more issuers other than Crédit Agricole CIB, currencies, intangibles, goods or commodities, or any other financial, economic or other measures or instruments, including the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance, or a combination of any of the foregoing.
- any index, formula or any other method (including a method based on changes in the prices or performance of particular underlying assets; or any other financial, economic or other measure or instrument, including the occurrence or non-occurrence of any event or circumstance), or a combination thereof, used to determine the amounts of payments of principal, premium, if any, and any interest or other amount payable on the Securities, and the manner in which those amounts will be determined;
- if the principal of, premium, if any, or any interest or other amount payable on Securities of the series is to be payable in other than or in combination with cash, securities other than equity securities of the Issuer, commodities, other property or combination thereof in which such principal, premium, if any, or any interest or other amount is so payable, and the terms and conditions (including the manner of determining the value of any such securities, commodities, other property or any combination thereof) upon which such payment is to be made;
- if the principal of, premium, if any, or any interest or other amount payable on Securities of the series are to be payable, at the election of the Issuer or a holder of Securities, in a currency other than that in which the Securities are denominated or stated to be payable, the period or periods within which, and the terms and conditions upon which, such election may be made and the time and the manner of determining the exchange

rate between the Specified Currency in which the Securities are denominated or payable without such election and the Specified Currency in which the Securities are to be paid if such election is made;

- if the principal of, premium, if any, or any interest or other amount payable on the Securities are to be payable, at the election of the Issuer or a holder of Securities, in cash, securities, commodities, other property or a combination thereof (or the cash value thereof), the terms and conditions upon which such election may be made;
- if, at the election of the Issuer or a holder of Securities, the Securities are to be convertible into, or redeemable or exchangeable for, cash, securities other than equity securities of the Issuer, commodities, other property or a combination thereof (or the cash value thereof), the terms and conditions upon which such election may be made and the time and the manner of determining such conversion, redemption or exchange;
- any provisions relating to the extension of, maturity of, expiration of or the renewal of, the Securities;
- if the Securities are to be automatically convertible into, or redeemable or exchangeable for, cash, securities other than equity securities of the Issuer, commodities, other property or a combination thereof (or the cash value thereof), the terms and conditions upon which such conversion, redemption or exchange shall automatically happen and the manner of determining such conversion, redemption or exchange;
- if the Securities are to be issued as Discount Securities (as defined below), the amount of discount with which such Securities will be issued;
- any provisions granting special rights to holders of the Securities upon the occurrence of specified events;
- any modifications, deletions or additions to the Events of Default (as described below) or the Issuer's covenants with respect to the Securities;
- (i) whether (and the circumstances under which) beneficial owners of interests in permanent Global Securities may exchange their interests for Securities of like tenor of any authorized form and denomination, and (ii) the identity of any initial depository for the Global Securities;
- the date as of which any temporary Global Security will be dated if other than the original issuance date of the first Security of that series to be issued;
- if applicable, the circumstances under which the Issuer will not pay additional amounts on any Securities held by a person who is not a United States person for tax purposes and under which the Issuer can redeem the Securities if the Issuer has to pay additional amounts;
- the federal income tax consequences, specific terms and other information with respect to the Securities and the related index or formula, securities, currencies, intangibles, goods, commodities, measure or instrument will be described in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement;
- the person to whom any interest on any registered Securities will be payable, if other than the registered holder, and the extent to which and the manner in which any interest payable on a temporary Global Security will be paid if other than as specified in the Indenture;
- the form and/or terms of certificates, documents or conditions, if any, for Securities to be issuable in definitive form (whether upon original issue or upon exchange of a temporary Security of such series);
- if applicable, any restrictions and/or requirements for the purchase and/or transfer of the Securities of any series; and
- any other terms, conditions, rights and preferences (or limitations on rights or preferences) relating to the Securities.

The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will also summarize the terms of the Guarantee for all series of Securities issued pursuant to this Offering Circular and any other applicable guarantees or agreements entered into or issued for the specific series of Securities covered by such Offering Circular Supplement.

The Issuer may sell Securities that are notes at a substantial discount below the stated principal amount, bearing no interest or interest at a rate that at the time of issuance is below market rates (“**Discount Securities**” and each a “**Discount Security**”). United States federal income tax consequences and other special considerations applicable to such Discount Securities will be described in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Guarantee

The payments of all amounts due and payable and the satisfaction of all delivery obligations in respect of the Securities will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the Guarantor pursuant to the terms of a Guarantee issued by the Guarantor in regards to all series of Securities issued pursuant to this Offering Circular. The Guarantor’s obligations under the Guarantee constitute unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor and will rank *pari passu* with all present and future direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, except for obligations given priority by law. In the case of application of the Bail-in Power to the Securities such that the Issuer’s obligations under the Securities are reduced, the payment of such obligations under the Guarantee will be correspondingly reduced. The Guarantee will also be subject to the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority. See “*Risk Factors*” beginning on page 9 and “*Bail-In Power*” below for more information.

Bail-In Power

By its acquisition of a Security, the holder thereof will also be deemed to acknowledge, accept, consent and agree to the following:

- a. to be bound by the effect of the exercise of the Bail-in Power (as defined below) by the Relevant Resolution Authority (as defined below), which may include and result in any of the following, or some combination thereof:
 - i. the reduction of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due (as defined below);
 - ii. the conversion of all, or a portion, of the Amounts Due into shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer, the Guarantor or another person (and the issue to the holder of the Securities of such shares, securities or obligations), including by means of an amendment, modification or variation of the terms of the Securities and/or the Guarantee, in which case the holder of the Securities agrees to accept in lieu of its rights under the Securities and the Guarantee any such shares, other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or another person;
 - iii. the cancelation of the Securities and/or the Guarantee;
 - iv. the amendment of, or alteration of the maturity of or the due date under, the Securities or the Guarantee or amendment of any Amounts Due, or the date on which any Amount Due becomes payable, including by suspending payment for a temporary period;
- b. that the terms of the Securities and the Guarantee are subject to, and may be varied, if necessary, to give effect to the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority; and
- c. that the Guarantee and any Amounts Due under the Guarantee will also be subject to the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority.

For these purposes, the “**Amounts Due**” are the Principal Amount or outstanding amounts of the Securities, any accrued and unpaid Coupon on the Securities and any amounts due, payable and/or deliverable under the Guarantee. Amounts Due include any property deliverable pursuant to the terms of the Securities or the Guarantee. References to such amounts will include amounts that have become due, payable and/or deliverable, but which have not been paid or delivered, prior to the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority.

Failure of an institution means that it does not respect requirements for continuing authorization, it is unable to pay its debts or other liabilities when they fall due, it requires extraordinary public financial support (subject to limited exceptions), or the value of its liabilities exceeds the value of its assets.

After resolution proceedings are commenced, the Relevant Resolution Authority may use one or more of several resolution tools with a view to recapitalizing or restoring the viability of the institution, as described below. Resolution tools are to be implemented so that shareholders bear losses first, then holders of capital instruments qualifying as additional tier 1 and tier 2 instruments, such as subordinated notes, and thereafter creditors bear losses in accordance with the order of their claims in normal insolvency proceedings, subject to certain exceptions. French law also provides for certain safeguards when certain resolution tools and measures are implemented including the “no creditor worse off than under normal insolvency proceedings” principle, whereby creditors of the institution under resolution should not incur greater losses than they would have incurred had the institution been wound up under a liquidation proceeding as liquidation proceedings are currently solely provided by national laws.

For these purposes, the “**Bail-in Power**” is any power existing from time to time under any laws, regulations, rules or requirements in effect in France, relating to the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms based on Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 15, 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 (as amended from time to time, “**SRMR**”), pursuant to which the obligations of a Regulated Entity (or an affiliate of such Regulated Entity) can be reduced (in part or in whole), canceled, suspended, transferred, varied or otherwise modified in any way, or securities of a Regulated Entity (or an affiliate of such Regulated Entity) can be converted into shares, other securities, or other obligations of such Regulated Entity or any other person, whether in connection with the implementation of a bail-in tool following placement in resolution or otherwise.

A reference to a “**Regulated Entity**” is to any entity supervised by the European Central Bank which oversees all significant and less significant banks through direct and indirect supervision in the Single Supervision Mechanism, provided that all euro area countries participate automatically, which includes the Issuer and certain credit institutions, investment firms, and certain of their parent or holding companies established in France.

A reference to the “**Relevant Resolution Authority**” is to the Single Resolution Board established pursuant to the Single Resolution Mechanism, and/or any other authority entitled to exercise or participate in the exercise of any Bail-in Power from time to time (including the Council of the European Union and the European Commission when acting pursuant to Article 18 of the SRMR).

The holder of a Security will also be deemed to acknowledge, accept, consent and agree to the following:

- a. No repayment, payment and/or delivery of the Amounts Due will become due, payable and/or deliverable, or be paid or delivered, after the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority with respect to the Issuer and/or the Guarantor unless, at the time such repayment, payment and/or delivery, respectively, is scheduled to become due, such repayment, payment and/or delivery would be permitted to be made by the Issuer and/or the Guarantor under the laws and regulations in effect in France and the European Union applicable to the Issuer or other members of its group.
- b. Neither a cancellation of the Securities and/or the Guarantee, a reduction, in part or in full, of the Amounts Due, the conversion thereof into another security or obligation of the Issuer or another person, as a result of the exercise of the Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority with respect to the Issuer and/or the Guarantor, nor the exercise of any Bail-in Power by the Relevant Resolution Authority with respect to the Securities and/or the Guarantee will be an Event of Default (as defined in the Indenture) or otherwise constitute non-performance of a contractual obligation, or entitle any holder of the Securities to any remedies (including equitable remedies), which are expressly waived.

If the Relevant Resolution Authority exercises the Bail-in Power with respect to less than the total outstanding Principal Amount of the Securities and/or the total amounts payable and/or deliverable under the Guarantee, unless the Trustee in respect of the Securities and/or the Guarantor in respect of the Guarantee is otherwise instructed by the Issuer or the Relevant Resolution Authority, any cancellation, write-off or conversion made in respect of the Securities and/or the Guarantee pursuant to the Bail-in Power will be made on a pro-rata basis.

In addition, following the publication on 7 June 2019 in the Official Journal of the Directive (EU) 2019/879 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the BRRD (the “**BRRD II**”) as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms and Directive 98/26/EC and of the Regulation (EU) 2019/877 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending the Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation (Regulation 806/2014) as regards the loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity of credit institutions and investment firms, a comprehensive legislative package reducing risks in the banking sector and further reinforcing banks' ability to withstand potential shocks will strengthen the banking union and reduce risks in the financial system from 28 December 2020.

Fixed and Floating Rate Securities

The Issuer may issue any of the following types of Securities and any other types of Securities that may be described in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement:

Fixed Rate Securities

A Security of this type (a “Fixed Rate Security”) will bear interest at a fixed rate described in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Each Fixed Rate Security will bear interest from its issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the Security has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will accrue on the principal of a Fixed Rate Security at the fixed rate stated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, until the principal is paid or made available for payment or the Security is converted or exchanged. Each payment of interest due on a Coupon Payment Date or at maturity will include interest accrued from and including the last date to which interest has been paid, or made available for payment, or from the issue date if none has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the Coupon Payment Date or the maturity date.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, interest on Fixed Rate Securities denominated in U.S. dollars will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months.

Interest will be payable on each Coupon Payment Date and on the maturity date as described below under “—Payment and Paying Agents.”

Interest on a Fixed Rate Security will be payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly on the date or dates specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and at maturity. Any payment of principal, premium and interest for any Fixed Rate Security required to be made on a Coupon Payment Date that is not a business day (as defined herein) will be postponed to the next succeeding business day as if made on the date that payment was due, and no interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after the Coupon Payment Date to the date of that payment on the next succeeding business day.

Floating Rate Securities

A Security of this type (a “Floating Rate Security”) will bear interest at rates that are determined by reference to an interest rate formula. In some cases, the rates may also be adjusted by adding or subtracting a Spread or multiplying by a Spread Multiplier (each as defined herein) and may be subject to a minimum rate or a maximum rate. The various interest rate formulas and these other features are described below in “—Floating Rate Securities—Base Rates.”

Each Floating Rate Security will bear interest from its issue date or from the most recent date to which interest on the Security has been paid or made available for payment. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, interest on Floating Rate Securities will be computed on the basis of the actual number of days in the relevant Coupon Period divided by 360. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, interest on Compounded SOFR Securities will be calculated as described below under “—Compounded SOFR Securities.” Interest will accrue on the principal of a Floating Rate Security at the rate set out in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement until the principal is paid or made available for payment or until it is converted or exchanged. Interest will be payable on each Coupon Payment Date and on the maturity date as described below under “—Payment and Paying Agents.” Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the minimum rate of interest will be zero.

For any interim period, the rate of interest applicable to the Floating Rate Securities may be computed on the basis of a 360-day year, a 365-day year or such other length of year, as applicable.

A “**Business Day**” means any day other than (i) a Saturday or Sunday or (ii) a day on which banking institutions in New York, New York are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to be closed.

Base Rates

The Issuer may issue Floating Rate Securities that bear interest at rates based on one or more of the following “Base Rates”:

- USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate; or
- SOFR (based on compounding).

Each of the Base Rates are described in further detail below in this subsection.

If you purchase a Floating Rate Security, the applicable Offering Circular Supplement will specify the type of Base Rate that applies to your Security.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Security and any applicable Offering Circular Supplement, each Floating Rate Security will be issued as described below. The applicable Security and any applicable Offering Circular Supplement will specify certain terms with respect to which each Floating Rate Security is being delivered, including: if applicable, the Base Rate, initial interest rate, if any, initial Coupon Reset Date, Coupon Reset Period and dates, Coupon Period and dates, record dates, Index Maturity, maximum interest rate and/or minimum interest rate, if any, and Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, as such terms are defined below.

Floating Rate Securities will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Base Rate (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any. With respect to USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities, commencing on the first Coupon Reset Date (as defined below) occurring after the issue date (the “Initial Coupon Reset Date”), the rate at which interest on such Floating Rate Security will be payable will be reset as of each Coupon Reset Date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the issue date to the initial Coupon Reset Date will be the initial interest rate.

Initial Base Rate. For USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities, the Base Rate in effect from the issue date to the first Coupon Reset Date will be the Initial Base Rate. The Initial Base Rate will be specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Spread or Spread Multiplier. In some cases, the Base Rate for a Floating Rate Security may be adjusted:

- by adding or subtracting a specified number of basis points, called the “Spread”, with one basis point being 0.01%; or
- by multiplying the Base Rate by a specified percentage, called the “Spread Multiplier.”

If you purchase a Floating Rate Security, the applicable Offering Circular Supplement will specify whether a Spread or Spread Multiplier will apply to your Security and, if so, the amount of the Spread or Spread Multiplier.

Maximum and Minimum Rates. The actual interest rate on Floating Rate Securities, after being adjusted by the Spread or Spread Multiplier, may also be subject to either or both of the following limits:

- a maximum rate—*i.e.*, a specified upper limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not exceed; and/or
- a minimum rate—*i.e.*, a specified lower limit that the actual interest rate in effect at any time may not fall below.

If you purchase a Floating Rate Security, the applicable Offering Circular Supplement will specify whether a maximum rate and/or minimum rate will apply to your Security and, if so, what those rates are.

Whether or not a maximum rate applies, the interest rate on a Floating Rate Security will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as it may be modified by U.S. federal law of general application.

In addition, the minimum rate will be zero unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

The rest of this subsection describes how the interest rate and the interest payment dates will be determined, and how interest will be calculated, on a Floating Rate Security.

Coupon Reset Dates. The rate of interest on USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities will be reset by the Calculation Agent daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or at some other interval specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. The date on which the interest rate resets and the reset rate becomes effective is called the Coupon Reset Date. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Coupon Reset Date will be as follows:

- for Floating Rate Securities that reset daily, each business day;
- for Floating Rate Securities that reset weekly, the Wednesday of each week;
- for Floating Rate Securities that reset monthly, the third Wednesday of each month;
- for Floating Rate Securities that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- for Floating Rate Securities that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of each of two months of each year as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement; and
- for Floating Rate Securities that reset annually, the third Wednesday of one month of each year as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

For USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities, the interest rate in effect on any particular day will be the interest rate determined with respect to the latest Coupon Reset Date that occurs on or before that day. There are several exceptions, however, to the reset provisions described above.

The Base Rate in effect from the issue date to the first Coupon Reset Date will be the Initial Base Rate. For Floating Rate Securities that reset daily or weekly, the Base Rate in effect for each day following the second business day before an interest payment date to, but excluding, the Coupon Payment Date, and for each day following the second business day before the maturity date to, but excluding, the maturity date, will be the Base Rate in effect on that second business day.

If any Coupon Reset Date for USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, the Coupon Reset Date will be postponed to the next day that is a business day.

Coupon Determination Dates. The interest rate that takes effect on a Coupon Reset Date will be determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to a particular date called a Coupon Determination Date. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement:

- For all USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate Securities, the Coupon Determination Date relating to a particular Coupon Reset Date will be the number of Publication Calendar Days specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.
- For all Compounded SOFR Securities except for Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay and Compounded SOFR Index Securities with Payment Delay, the Coupon Determination Date relating to a particular Coupon Payment Date, referred to as a SOFR Coupon Determination Date, will be the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days preceding the related Coupon Payment Date specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

The “Coupon Determination Date” pertaining to a Floating Rate Security the interest rate of which is determined by reference to two or more Base Rates will be the most recent business day which is at least two business days prior to the applicable Coupon Reset Date for such Floating Rate Security on which each Base Rate is determinable. Each Base Rate will be determined as of such date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the applicable Coupon Reset Date.

Interest Calculation Dates. As described above, the interest rate that takes effect on a particular Coupon Reset Date will be determined by reference to the corresponding Coupon Determination Date. The interest calculation date will be the earlier of the following:

- the tenth calendar day after the Coupon Determination Date or, if that tenth calendar day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day; and
- the business day immediately preceding the Coupon Payment Date or the maturity date, whichever is the day on which the next payment of interest will be due.

The Calculation Agent need not wait until the relevant interest calculation date to determine the interest rate if the rate information it needs to make the determination is available from the relevant sources sooner.

Coupon Payment Dates. The Coupon Payment Dates for a Floating Rate Security will depend on when the interest rate is reset and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, will be as follows:

- for USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities that reset daily, weekly or monthly, the third Wednesday of each month or the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year, as specified in the applicable Pricing Supplement;
- for USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities that reset quarterly, the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December of each year;
- for USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities that reset semi-annually, the third Wednesday of the two months of each year specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement; or
- for USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities that reset annually, the third Wednesday of the month specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Regardless of these rules, if a Security is originally issued after the Regular Record Date and before the date that would otherwise be the first Coupon Payment Date, the first Coupon Payment Date will be the date that would otherwise be the second Coupon Payment Date.

The “Regular Record Date” relating to a Coupon Payment Date for Floating Rate Securities will be the third business day preceding a Coupon Payment Date, provided that or a Coupon Payment Date that is also the Maturity Date, the Coupon payable on that date will be payable to the person to whom the principal is payable.

If any Coupon Payment Date other than the maturity date for any Floating Rate Security would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, that Coupon Payment Date will be postponed to the next succeeding business day, except that in the case of a Compounded SOFR Security where that business day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, that Coupon Payment Date will be the immediately preceding business day, in each case, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, if the maturity date of a Floating Rate Security falls on a day that is not a business day, the required payment of principal, premium and interest will be made on the next succeeding business day as if made on the date that payment was due, and no interest will accrue on that payment for the period from and after the maturity date to the date of that payment on the next succeeding business day.

Calculation of Interest. For each USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate security, the Calculation Agent will determine, on or before the corresponding interest calculation or determination date, the interest rate that takes effect on each Coupon Reset Date. In addition, for all Floating Rate Securities, the Calculation Agent will calculate the amount of interest that has accrued during each Coupon Period—*i.e.*, the period from and including the issue date, or the last date to which interest has been paid or made available for payment, to but excluding the payment date (except in the case of Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay). For Floating Rate Securities other than Compounded SOFR Securities, for each Coupon Period, the Calculation Agent will calculate the amount of accrued interest by multiplying the face or other specified amount of the Floating Rate Security by an accrued interest factor for the Coupon Period. This factor will equal the sum of the interest factors calculated for each day during the Coupon Period.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the interest factor for each day will be calculated by dividing the interest rate, expressed as a decimal, applicable to that day by 360, in the case of USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate Securities, and will be made without any liability on the part of the Calculation Agent.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the interest factor for Floating Rate Securities whose interest rate is calculated by reference to two or more Base Rates will be calculated in each period in the same manner as if only one of the applicable Base Rates applied as specified in the applicable Security and any applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Upon the request of the Holder of any Floating Rate Security, the Calculation Agent will provide for that Security the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective on the next Coupon Reset Date.

All percentages resulting from any calculation relating to a Security will be rounded upward or downward, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five one millionths of a percentage point rounded upward. For example, 9.876541% (or .09876541) would be rounded down to 9.87654% (or .0987654) and 9.876545% (or .09876545) would be rounded up to 9.87655% (or .0987655). All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation relating to a Floating Rate Security will be rounded upward or downward, as appropriate, to the nearest cent, in the case of U.S. dollars.

In determining the Base Rate that applies to a Floating Rate Security during a particular Coupon Period, the Calculation Agent may obtain rate quotes from various banks or dealers active in the relevant market selected by the Issuer. Those reference banks and dealers may include the Calculation Agent itself and its affiliates, as well as any underwriter, dealer or agent participating in the distribution of the relevant Floating Rate Securities and its affiliates.

If an Index Cessation Event or an Administrator/Benchmark Event occurs with respect to USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities, or a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date occur with respect to Compounded SOFR Securities, in each case at any time when such securities are outstanding, then the foregoing provisions concerning the calculation and payment of interest will be modified in accordance with the benchmark transition provisions described below under “—USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate Securities” and “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities,” as applicable.

USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate Securities

USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities will bear interest at the Base Rate equal to the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier and will be subject to the minimum interest rate and the maximum interest rate, if any, as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

The USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day for the applicable index maturity is the SOFR-linked interest rate swap, as published on the Administrator’s website opposite the heading for that Index Maturity at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the applicable Publication Calendar Day (as defined above). The USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate for that Index Maturity measures the fixed rate of interest payable on a hypothetical fixed-for-floating SOFR interest rate swap transaction with a maturity matching the Index Maturity. In such a hypothetical swap transaction, the fixed rate of interest, payable annually on the basis of the actual number of days in the relevant year over 360, is exchangeable for a floating payment stream of SOFR compounded in arrears for twelve months using standard market conventions.

Temporary non-publication of USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate. Subject to the provisions below, if the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate is not published by the later of (i) 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the Coupon Determination Date and (ii) the related Coupon Reset Date, then the Calculation Agent shall determine a commercially reasonable alternative for the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate, taking into account all available information that in good faith it considers relevant including a rate implemented by central counterparties and/or futures exchanges (if any), in each case with trading volumes in derivatives or futures referencing the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate that the Calculation Agent considers sufficient for that rate to be a representative alternative rate.

Index Cessation Event or Administrator/Benchmark Event. If an Index Cessation Event or an Administrator/Benchmark Event occurs with respect to USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate, then, from and including the Index Cessation Effective Date or the Administrator/Benchmark Event Date, as applicable, the Alternative Post-nominated Index will apply to the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities. However, if by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Cut-off Date, more than one Relevant Nominating Body formally designates, nominates or recommends an Alternative Post-nominated Index and those designations, nominations or recommendations are not the same, then the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index will apply to the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities.

In the event of a replacement of USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate by either the Alternative Post-nominated Index rate or the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index, the Calculation Agent shall (i) apply the Adjustment Spread (if applicable) to the Alternative Post-Nominated Index rate or the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index, as applicable, and (ii) after taking into account such Adjustment Spread, make any other adjustments to the terms of the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities that are necessary to account for the effect on the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate securities of referencing the Alternative Post-Nominated Index rate or the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index, as applicable.

Whenever the Calculation Agent is required to act, make a determination or exercise judgment pursuant to a replacement of USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate by either the Alternative Post-nominated Index or the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index, it shall do so by reference to Relevant Market Data available at, or a reasonable period of time prior to, the time of notification. The Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer of any determination it makes pursuant to the replacement of USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate by either the Alternative Post-nominated Index or the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index as soon as reasonably practicable after either of these replacement rates first apply and, in any event, at least two Business Days before the Cut-off Date. However, any failure to provide such a notification shall not give rise to an Event of Default (as defined in the Indenture).

“Adjustment Spread” means the adjustment, if any, determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion, which is required in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable, any transfer of economic value from (i) the Issuer to the holders of the Floating Rate Securities with a base rate that is an Applicable Benchmark or (ii) the holders of the Floating Rate Securities with a Base Rate that is an Applicable Benchmark to the Issuer, in each case, that would otherwise arise as a result of the replacement made pursuant to the application of the Calculation Agent nominated Replacement Index or the Alternative Post Nominated Index. Any such adjustment may take account of, without limitation, any anticipated transfer of economic value as a result of any difference in the term structure or tenor of the Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index or the Alternative Post Nominated Index by comparison to the Applicable Benchmark. The Adjustment Spread may be positive, negative or zero or determined pursuant to a formula or methodology.

“Administrator” means ICE (or any successor administrator) for the Applicable Benchmark.

“Administrator/Benchmark Event” means the delivery of a notice by the Issuer to the holders of the Floating Rate Securities with a Base Rate that is an Applicable Benchmark (which can include posting of such notice through DTC) specifying, and citing Publicly Available Information (as defined above) that reasonably confirms, an event or circumstance which has the effect that the Issuer or the Calculation Agent are not, or will not be, permitted under any applicable law or regulation to use the Applicable Benchmark to perform the Issuer’s or the Calculation Agent’s respective obligations under the terms of such securities.

“Administrator/Benchmark Event Date” means, in respect of an Administrator/Benchmark Event, the date from which the Applicable Benchmark may no longer be used under any applicable law or regulation by the Issuer or the Calculation Agent or, if that date occurs before the issue date, the issue date.

“Alternative Post-Nominated Index” means, in respect of an Applicable Benchmark, any index, benchmark or other price source which is formally designated, nominated or recommended by: (i) any Relevant Nominating Body; or (ii) the Administrator or sponsor of the Applicable Benchmark, provided that such index, benchmark or other price source is substantially the same as the Applicable Benchmark, in each case, to replace the Applicable Benchmark. If a replacement is designated, nominated or recommended under both clauses (i) and (ii) above, then the replacement under clause (i) above shall be the “Alternative Post-nominated Index.”

“Applicable Benchmark” means the USD-SOFR ICE Swap Rate.

“Calculation Agent Nominated Replacement Index” means, in respect of an Applicable Benchmark, the index, benchmark or other price source that the Calculation Agent determines to be a commercially reasonable alternative for the Applicable Benchmark.

“Cut-off Date” means fifteen Business Days following the Administrator/Benchmark Event Date. However, if more than one Relevant Nominating Body formally designates, nominates or recommends an Alternative Post-nominated Index or a spread or methodology for calculating a spread and one or more of those Relevant Nominating Bodies does

so on or after the day that is three Business Days before that date, then the Cut-off Date will instead be the second Business Day following the date that, but for this sentence, would have been the Cut-off Date.

“Index Cessation Effective Date” means, with respect to one or more Index Cessation Events, the first date on which the Applicable Benchmark would ordinarily have been published or provided and is no longer published or provided.

“Index Cessation Event” means, with respect to an Applicable Benchmark, (a) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the Administrator of the Applicable Benchmark announcing that it has ceased or will cease to provide the Applicable Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of the statement or publication, there is no successor administrator or provider, as applicable, that will continue to provide the Applicable Benchmark; or (b) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the Administrator of the Applicable Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of the Applicable Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the Administrator for the Applicable Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the Administrator for the Applicable Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the Administrator for the Applicable Benchmark, which states that the Administrator of the Applicable Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide the Applicable Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of the statement or publication, there is no successor administrator or provider that will continue to provide the Applicable Benchmark.

“Publication Calendar Day” means, in respect of the Applicable Benchmark, any day on which the Administrator is due to publish the rate for the Applicable Benchmark pursuant to its publication calendar, as updated from time to time.

The term “Publicly Available Information” means, in respect of an Administrator/Benchmark Event, one or both of the following: (a) information received from or published by (i) the Administrator or sponsor of the Applicable Benchmark or (ii) any national, regional or other supervisory or regulatory authority which is responsible for supervising the Administrator or sponsor of the Applicable Benchmark or regulating the Applicable Benchmark. However, where any information of the type described in (i) or (ii) is not publicly available, it shall only constitute Publicly Available Information if it can be made public without violating any law, regulation, agreement, understanding or other restriction regarding the confidentiality of that information; or (b) information published in a Specified Public Source (regardless of whether the reader or user thereof pays a fee to obtain that information).

“Relevant Market Data” means, in relation to a determination, any relevant information that: (i) has been supplied by one or more third parties (which may include central counterparties, exchanges, dealers in the relevant market, information vendors, brokers or other recognized sources of market information) but not any third party that is an affiliate of the Calculation Agent or (ii) to the extent that the information is not readily available from such third parties or would not produce a commercially reasonable result, has been obtained from internal sources (which may include an affiliate of the Calculation Agent, provided that the information is of the same type as that used by the Calculation Agent in a comparable manner in the ordinary course of its business).

“Relevant Nominating Body” means (i) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or any central bank or other supervisor which is responsible for supervising either the Applicable Benchmark or the Administrator; or (ii) any working group or committee officially endorsed or convened by: (a) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; (b) any central bank or other supervisor which is responsible for supervising either the Applicable Benchmark or the Administrator; (c) a group of those central banks or other supervisors; or (d) the Financial Stability Board or any part thereof.

The term “Specified Public Source” means each of Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Dow Jones Newswires, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, the Financial Times and, in each case, any successor publications, the main source(s) of business news in the country in which the Administrator or the sponsor of the Applicable Benchmark is incorporated or organized and any other internationally recognized published or electronically displayed news sources.

Compounded SOFR Securities

If you purchase a Compounded SOFR Security, your Security will bear interest at a Base Rate equal to SOFR (as defined below) as adjusted by the Spread or Spread Multiplier, if any, specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

Compounded SOFR Securities will be either Compounded SOFR Securities with Lookback, Compounded SOFR Securities with Observation Period Shift, Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay or Compounded SOFR Index Securities with Observation Period Shift, each as indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and as described below.

The Interest Rate applicable for a Coupon Period will be determined on the applicable SOFR Coupon Determination Date, except that the Interest Rate for Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay will be determined on the applicable Coupon Accrual Period End Date, with the Interest Rate for the final Coupon Accrual Period being determined on the Rate Cut-off Date.

The amount of interest accrued and payable on the Compounded SOFR Securities for each Coupon Period will be calculated by the Calculation Agent and will be equal to the product of (i) the outstanding principal amount of the Compounded SOFR Securities multiplied by (ii) the product of (a) the Base Rate plus the applicable Spread or Spread Multiplier for the relevant Coupon Period multiplied by (b) the quotient of the actual number of calendar days in such Coupon Period divided by 360. For Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay, this calculation will be made in respect of each Coupon Accrual Period, rather than each Coupon Period.

The Day Count Convention for all Compounded SOFR Securities is Actual/360.

The SOFR Coupon Determination Date for Compounded SOFR Securities with Lookback, Compounded SOFR Securities with Observation Period Shift and Compounded SOFR Index Securities with Observation Period Shift means the day that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the Coupon Payment Date in respect of the relevant Coupon Period, as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. The Coupon Payment Determination Date for Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay is the Coupon Accrual Period End Date at the end of each Coupon Accrual Period; provided that the SOFR Coupon Determination Date with respect to the final Coupon Accrual Period will be the Rate Cut-off Date.

Compounded SOFR Securities with Lookback

“Compounded SOFR with Lookback,” with respect to any Coupon Period, means the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_{i-yUSBD} \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d_0 ”, for any Coupon Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Coupon Period;

“ i ” means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Coupon Period;

“ $SOFR_{i-yUSBD}$ ”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” in the relevant Coupon Period, is equal to SOFR in respect of the U.S. Government Securities Business Day that is “ y ” (the Lookback Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days) prior to that day “ i ”;

“ n_i ”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” in the relevant Coupon Period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (“ $i+1$ ”); and

“ d ” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Coupon Period.

“SOFR”, with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means:

- (1) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day as such rate appears on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the “SOFR Determination Time”); or
- (2) if the rate specified in (1) above does not so appear, unless both a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (as each such term is defined below under “—*Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities*”) have occurred, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website; or
- (3) If a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the Benchmark Replacement, subject to the provisions described, and as defined, below under “—*Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities*”.

where:

“Lookback Number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days” has the meaning specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and represented in the formula above as “*y*”.

“SOFR Administrator” means the FRBNY (or a successor administrator of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate); and

“SOFR Administrator’s Website” means the website of the FRBNY, or any successor source.

A “U.S. Government Securities Business Day” is any day, except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

Compounded SOFR Securities with Observation Period Shift

“Compounded SOFR with Observation Period Shift”, with respect to any Coupon Period, means the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“*d*₀”, for any Observation Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Observation Period;

“*i*” means a series of whole numbers from one to *d*₀, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Observation Period;

“*SOFR*_{*i*}”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “*i*” in the relevant Observation Period, is equal to SOFR (as defined above under “—*Compounded SOFR Securities with Lookback*”) in respect of that day “*i*”;

“*n*_{*i*}”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “*i*” in the relevant Observation Period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “*i*” to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (“*i*+1”); and

“*d*” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Observation Period.

“Observation Period” means, in respect of each Coupon Period, the period from, and including, the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement preceding the first date in such Coupon Period to, but excluding, the date that is the same number of U.S. government securities Business Days so specified and preceding the Coupon Payment Date for such Coupon Period.

Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay

“Compounded SOFR with Payment Delay” with respect to any Coupon Accrual Period means the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_0} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d_0 ”, for any Coupon Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Coupon Accrual Period;

“ i ” means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0 , each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Coupon Accrual Period;

“ $SOFR_i$ ”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” in the relevant Coupon Accrual Period, is equal to SOFR (as defined above under “— *Compound SOFR Securities with Lookback*”) in respect of that day “ i ”;

“ n_i ”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” in the relevant Coupon Accrual Period, is the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (“ $i+1$ ”); and

“ d ” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Coupon Accrual Period.

“Coupon Accrual Period” means each quarterly period, or such other period as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, from, and including, a Coupon Accrual Period End Date (or, in the case of the first Coupon Accrual Period, the issue date) to, but excluding, the next Coupon Accrual Period End Date (or, in the case of the final Coupon Accrual Period, the maturity date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay on any earlier redemption date, the redemption date).

“Coupon Accrual Period End Dates” means the dates specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, ending on the maturity date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay on any earlier redemption date, the redemption date.

“Coupon Payment Date” means the second Business Day, or such other Business Day as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, following each Coupon Accrual Period End Date; provided that the Coupon Payment Date with respect to the final Coupon Accrual Period will be the maturity date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the Compounded SOFR Securities with Payment Delay on any earlier redemption date, the redemption date.

“Coupon Payment Determination Date” means the Coupon Accrual Period End Date at the end of each Coupon Accrual Period; provided that the Coupon Payment Determination Date with respect to the final Coupon Accrual Period will be the Rate Cut-off Date.

“Rate Cut-Off Date” means the second U.S. Government Securities Business Day, or such other U.S. Government Securities Business Day as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, prior to the maturity date or redemption date, as applicable. If a Rate Cut-Off Date is specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and for purposes of calculating Compounded SOFR with respect to the final Coupon Accrual Period, the level of SOFR for each U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the period from and including the Rate Cut-Off Date to but excluding the maturity date or any earlier redemption date, as applicable, shall be the level of SOFR in respect of such Rate Cut-Off Date.

Compounded SOFR Index Securities with Observation Period Shift

“SOFR Index,” with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means:

- (1) the SOFR Index value as published by the SOFR Administrator as such index appears on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the “SOFR Index Determination Time”); provided that:
- (2) if a SOFR Index value does not so appear as specified in (1) above at the SOFR Index Determination Time, then:
 - (i) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (each as defined below under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities”) have not occurred with respect to SOFR, then Compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined pursuant to the “SOFR Index Unavailable” provisions below; or
 - (ii) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR, then Compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined pursuant to the “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities” provisions below.

where:

“SOFR” means the daily secured overnight financing rate as provided by the SOFR Administrator on the SOFR Administrator’s Website.

“Compounded SOFR,” with respect to any Coupon Period, means the rate computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{SOFR\ Index_{End}}{SOFR\ Index_{Start}} - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d_c}$$

where:

“SOFR Index_{Start}” is the SOFR Index value for the day which is two U.S. Government Securities Business Days, or such other number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, preceding the first date of the relevant Coupon Period;

“SOFR Index_{End}” is the SOFR Index value for the day which is two, or such other number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days as specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, U.S. Government Securities Business Days preceding the Coupon Payment Date relating to such Coupon Period; and

“d_c” is the number of calendar days from (and including) SOFR Index_{Start} to (but excluding) SOFR Index_{End}.

“SOFR Index Unavailable” means, if a SOFR Index_{Start} or SOFR Index_{End} is not published on the associated SOFR Coupon Determination Date and a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (each as defined below under “—Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities”) have not occurred with respect to SOFR, “Compounded SOFR” means, for the applicable Coupon Period for which such index is not available, the rate of return on a daily compounded interest investment calculated in accordance with the formula for SOFR Averages, and definitions required for such formula, published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website at www.newyorkfed.org/markets/treasury-repo-reference-rates-information. For the purposes of this provision, references in the SOFR Averages compounding formula and related definitions to “calculation period” shall be replaced with “Observation Period” and the words “that is, 30-, 90-, or 180- calendar days” shall be removed. If the daily SOFR (“SOFR_i”) does not so appear for any day, “i” in the Observation Period, SOFR_i for such day “i” shall be SOFR published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website.

Effect of a Benchmark Transition Event for Compounded SOFR Securities

If the Issuer, the Calculation Agent (Credit Agricole CIB) or any other Calculation Agent designated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, which may be an affiliate of the Issuer (Credit Agricole CIB, as Calculation Agent or such other Calculation Agent, a “Designee”), determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Compounded SOFR Securities in respect of all determinations on such date and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its Designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its Designee pursuant to this section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

- (1) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;
- (2) will be made in the Issuer or the Designee’s sole discretion, as applicable; and
- (3) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Compounded SOFR Securities, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Compounded SOFR Securities or any other party.

“Benchmark” means, initially, the Base Rate (Compounded SOFR), as such term is defined above; provided that if the Issuer or its Designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the Base Rate (or the published daily SOFR used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then “Benchmark” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

“Benchmark Replacement” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its Designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date.

- (1) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (2) the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (3) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer or its Designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“Benchmark Replacement Adjustment” means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its Designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (1) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or
- (3) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its Designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-

current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

“Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) that the Issuer or its Designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its Designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its Designee determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its Designee determines is reasonably necessary).

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (2) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event that gives rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

“Benchmark Transition Event” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2021 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark.

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

“Reference Time” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is Compounded SOFR, the SOFR Determination Time, and (2) if the Benchmark is not Compounded SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer or its Designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto.

“Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York notes on its publication page for SOFR that use of SOFR is subject to important limitations, indemnification obligations and disclaimers, including that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of SOFR at any time without notice. Neither the Federal Reserve Bank of New York’s Website, nor any of the information or materials available thereon, are a part of this document or incorporated herein by reference.

Registration and Transfer

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer will issue each series of Securities only in registered form, which are referred to as registered securities. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Trustee will serve as the initial security registrar. The Trustee shall maintain at its office (currently 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286) a register with respect to the Issuer on which shall be entered, among other things, the name and address of the holders of the Securities and particulars of any transfers of title to the Securities. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, registered securities may be presented for transfer (duly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument of transfer, if so required by the Issuer or the security registrar) or exchanged for other Securities of the same series at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in New York City. The Issuer shall make this transfer or exchange without service charge but may require payment of any tax or other governmental charge, as described in the Indenture. A beneficial interest in a Global Security will be subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, be transferable only in the authorized denominations set out in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures of DTC and any conditions specified in the Indenture.

Unless otherwise provided in the Offering Circular Supplement, Securities of a series will trade in book-entry form, and Global Securities will be issued in physical (paper) form, as described below under “*Book-Entry Procedures*”. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, Securities, other than Securities issued in global form (which may be of any denomination), will be issued only in denominations of U.S.\$1,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$ 1,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies). The Offering Circular Supplement relating to Securities denominated in a foreign or composite currency will specify the denomination of the Securities.

Payment and Paying Agents

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer will pay principal of, premium, if any, interest, if any, or other amount payable on the Securities and/or arrange for delivery of securities and other property, if any, deliverable on the Securities due on the Final Payment Date or expiration or upon acceleration at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in New York City, except that, at the Issuer’s option, the Issuer may pay interest by mailing a check to the address of the person entitled thereto as the address appears in the security register. The Trustee in turn will remit such amount to DTC. Upon receipt in full of such amounts by DTC, the Issuer and the Guarantor will be discharged from further obligation with regard to such payments. None of the Issuer, Guarantor or any Dealer will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Global Securities or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Role of Calculation Agent

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, Crédit Agricole CIB will act as Calculation Agent under the Securities pursuant to a Calculation Agency Agreement, dated as of April 22, 2008, between Credit Agricole Securities (formerly known as Calyon Securities (USA) Inc.) and Crédit Agricole CIB (formerly known as Calyon).

The Calculation Agent will make all determinations regarding any amounts payable in respect of your Securities, all applicable economic terms of the Securities and all other determinations with respect to the Securities in its sole discretion. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the Calculation Agent will be final and binding, without any liability on the part of the Calculation Agent. You will not be entitled to any compensation for any loss suffered as a result of any of the above determinations by the Calculation Agent.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

Under the Indenture, the Issuer may consolidate or merge with or into any other corporation or other entity type, and may convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of its properties and assets to any person without the consent of the holders of any of the Securities outstanding under the Indenture, *provided* that:

- (a) the successor entity expressly assumes, by an indenture supplemental to the Indenture, the Issuer's obligation for the due and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any, interest on and any other amount payable and/or deliverable on all of the Securities under the Indenture and the performance of every covenant of the Indenture on the Issuer's part to be performed or observed;
- (b) after giving effect to the transaction and treating any indebtedness that becomes an obligation of the Issuer as a result of such transaction as having been incurred by the Issuer at the time of such transaction, no Event of Default under the Indenture, and no event that, after notice or lapse of time, or both, would become an Event of Default, as the case may be, shall have happened and be continuing; and
- (c) certain other conditions are met.

Modification and Waiver

The Indenture provides that the Issuer and the Trustee may modify or amend the Indenture with the consent of the holders of 66 2/3% in principal amount or notional amount of the outstanding Securities of each series affected by a particular modification or amendment issued under the Indenture; *provided, however*, that any modification or amendment may not, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Security of each such series affected thereby:

- (a) change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of principal of, interest on or other amount payable on, or the expiration of, any Security;
- (b) reduce the principal amount or notional amount of, or rate or amount of interest, if any, on, or any premium payable upon the redemption of any Security;
- (c) reduce the amount of principal of any Discount Security that would be due and payable upon a declaration of acceleration of the maturity or expiration thereof or the amount provable in bankruptcy;
- (d) adversely affect any right of repayment at the option of any holder of any Security;
- (e) change the place where, or the currency or other property in which, any payment of principal of, or any premium, interest or other amount payable on, any Security is payable;
- (f) impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any Security on or after the stated maturity or expiration thereof (or, in the case of redemption or repayment at the option of the holder, on or after the redemption date or repayment date);
- (g) reduce the percentage in principal amount or notional amount of outstanding Securities of any series, the consent of whose holders is required for modification or amendment of the Indenture, or for

waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the Indenture or for waiver of certain defaults and their consequences; or

(h) modify certain provisions of the Indenture except to increase the percentage of holders required to consent to amendment or modification thereof or to provide that certain other Indenture provisions cannot be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Security affected thereby.

The holders of 66 2/3% in principal amount or notional amount of the outstanding Securities of each series may, on behalf of all holders of Securities of that series, waive, insofar as that series is concerned, compliance by the Issuer with certain terms, conditions and provisions of the Indenture. The holders of not less than a majority in principal amount or notional amount of the outstanding Securities of any series may, on behalf of all holders of Securities of that series, waive any past default under the Indenture with respect to Securities of that series and its consequences, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, interest, if any, or other amount payable on any Security of such series, or in respect of a covenant or provision which under the Indenture cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each outstanding Security of the affected series.

The Indenture provides that the Issuer and the Trustee may modify or amend the Indenture without the consent of the holders for the following purposes:

- (a) to evidence the succession of another entity to the Issuer;
- (b) to add to the covenants of the Issuer or to surrender any right or power conferred upon the Issuer;
- (c) to add additional events of default under the Indenture;
- (d) to change or eliminate any restrictions on the payment of principal of, or any premium, interest or other amount payable on, the Securities;
- (e) to change or eliminate any of the provisions of the Indenture so long as no Securities which would be entitled to the benefit of such provision and as to which such modification or amendment would apply are outstanding at the time of such change or elimination;
- (f) to establish the form or terms of Securities as permitted under the Indenture;
- (g) to evidence and provide for the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee and to add or change any of the provisions of the Indenture as necessary for or to facilitate the administration of the trusts by more than one trustee; or
- (h) to cure any ambiguity, to correct or supplement any provision in the Indenture that may be defective or inconsistent with any other provision therein, or to make any other provisions with respect to matters or questions arising under the Indenture that shall not be inconsistent with any provision of the Indenture, provided such other provisions shall not adversely affect the interest of the holders of the Securities of any series created prior to such amendment or modification in any material respect.

The Indenture provides that, in determining whether the holders of the requisite principal amount of the outstanding Securities that are notes have given any request, demand, authorization, direction, notice, consent or waiver thereunder or are present at a meeting of holders for quorum purposes, (a) the principal amount of a Discount Security that may be counted in making the determination or calculation and that will be deemed to be outstanding will be the amount of principal thereof that would be due and payable as of the date of the determination upon acceleration of the maturity thereof, and (b) the principal amount of any Linked Security that may be counted in making the determination or calculation and that will be deemed outstanding for this purpose will be equal to the principal face amount of the Linked Security at original issuance, unless otherwise provided with respect to such Security.

Regarding the Trustee

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, the Trustee under the Indenture, has its principal corporate trust office at 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286. Crédit Agricole CIB and Crédit Agricole CIB's subsidiaries and/or other affiliates maintain banking or other relationships with the Trustee.

Events of Default

The following will be Events of Default under the Indenture with respect to the Securities of any series issued under the Indenture:

- (a) failure to pay principal, premium, if any, or other final amount payable on any Security of that series, whether at scheduled maturity or expiration of such Security or by declaration of acceleration, call for redemption, repayment at the option of the holder thereof or otherwise;
- (b) failure to pay any interest or other amount payable on any Security of that series when due and payable (other than an amount described in clause (a) above), which failure continues for 15 days after written notice is given as provided in the Indenture;
- (c) failure of the Issuer to perform any of its covenants or warranties in the Indenture (other than a covenant or warranty included in the Indenture solely for the benefit of a series of Securities other than such series) or established in or pursuant to a board resolution or supplemental indenture, as the case may be, pursuant to which the Securities of such series were issued, which failure continues for 60 days after written notice is given as provided in the Indenture;
- (d) acceleration of the Issuer's obligations in respect of any obligation (whether present or future, contingent or otherwise, as principal or surety or otherwise) in respect of borrowed money in an aggregate principal amount exceeding 3% of the Issuer's shareholder's equity following certain defaults by the Issuer or its successors under such obligations, if such acceleration is not rescinded or annulled, or such obligations are not discharged, within 10 days after written notice is given as provided in the Indenture;
- (e) certain events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization involving the bankruptcy or receivership of the Guarantor or the Issuer; and
- (f) any other Event of Default provided with respect to Securities of that series.

If an Event of Default with respect to Securities of any series at the time outstanding occurs and is continuing, either the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount or notional amount of the outstanding Securities of that series may declare the principal amount (or, if the securities of that series are Discount Securities or Indexed Securities, a portion of the principal amount of such Securities as may be specified in the terms thereof) of, all accrued but unpaid interest on and any other amounts payable on all the Securities of that series to be due and payable immediately, by a written notice to the Issuer (and to the Trustee, if given by holders), and upon such a declaration such amounts shall become immediately due and payable. The Offering Circular Supplement may specify another amount and the timing of such payment payable after such a declaration. At any time after a declaration of acceleration with respect to Securities of any series has been made, but before a judgment or decree for payment of the money due has been obtained, the holders of a majority in principal amount or notional amount of outstanding Securities of that series may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul the declaration and its consequences, if all Events of Default with respect to Securities of that series have been cured, or if permitted, waived, and all payments due (other than those due as a result of acceleration) have been made or provided for.

The Indenture provides that, subject to the duty of the Trustee during default to act with the required standard of care, the Trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the Indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders of Securities of any series, unless the relevant holders shall have offered to the Trustee indemnity or security satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities which may be incurred. Subject to certain provisions, the holders of a majority in principal amount or notional amount of the outstanding Securities of any series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee, with respect to the Securities of that series.

Additional Amounts

All payments of principal, premium, interest or other amount payable in respect of the Securities or under the Guarantee will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Republic of France or the United States or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax (each a "**Tax Jurisdiction**") unless such

withholding or deduction is required by law. In such event, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer will, to the fullest extent permitted by law in the Tax Jurisdiction, pay such additional amounts as shall be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the holders of the Securities after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts of principal, premium, interest or other amounts which would otherwise have been receivable in respect of the Securities in the absence of such withholding or deduction, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Security: (i) presented for payment in France; (ii) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder or beneficial owner that is liable for such taxes or duties in respect of such Security (or sums payable under such Security) by reason of such holder or beneficial owner having some connection, whether present or former, with a Tax Jurisdiction other than by reason only of the holding of such Security; (iii) presented for payment more than 30 days after the date on which such payment first becomes due, or, if later, the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable has been duly received by the paying agent, except to the extent that such taxes or duties would have been imposed and the holder thereof would otherwise have been entitled to an additional amount on presenting the same for payment on the last day of such 30 day or later period; (iv) where such withholding or deduction would not have been imposed but for the failure of such holder or beneficial owner to comply with any requirement under the income tax treaties, statutes and regulations or administrative practice of the Tax Jurisdiction to establish entitlement to exemption from or reduction in such taxes or duties; (v) where such withholding or deduction is for any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property or similar taxes or duties of the Tax Jurisdiction; (vi) where such taxes or duties are payable otherwise than by withholding or deduction from payments of principal, premium, interest or other amounts on such Security; (vii) in relation to any payment to any holder that is a fiduciary or partnership or any person other than the sole beneficial owner of such Security, to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, a member of such partnership or the beneficial owner of such Security would not have been entitled to the additional amount had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the actual holder of such Security; (viii) for any and all taxes or duties imposed or withheld in respect of any payment to the extent the amount of such taxes or duties exceeds the aggregate amount of all taxes and duties that would be imposed or withheld in respect of such payment, and that would entitle such holder to a payment of additional amounts, if such holder were (A) resident solely in the United States for purposes of the tax laws of the Tax Jurisdiction and (B), as long as the Republic of France is the Tax Jurisdiction, (1) a resident of the United States within the meaning of Article 4 of the income tax treaty entered into between France and the United States on August 13, 1994, as amended (and existing legal interpretations thereunder), and not subject to any limitation of benefits under Article 30 of such treaty and (2) acting from outside the Republic of France in connection with the purchase and holding of the Securities; or (ix) any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of the application of Section 1741 through 1474 (or any successor provisions) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, any regulation, pronouncement or agreement thereunder, official pronouncements thereof, or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto, whether currently in effect or as published and amended from time to time; (x) any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge that is imposed or withheld by reason of the payment being treated as a dividend or “dividend equivalent” for United States tax purposes; or (xi) any combination of clauses (i) through (viii) above.

Redemption for Tax Reasons

Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, if the Issuer determines in its sole discretion that it is likely that the Issuer or Guarantor has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided in “*Description of the Securities—Additional Amounts*” as a result of (i) any change in, or amendment to, or any official proposal to change or amend, the laws or regulations of a Tax Jurisdiction, (ii) any change or amendment in the official application or interpretation of such laws, including any official proposal for such a change or amendment, or (iii) any change or amendment in the informal interpretation of such laws, which change, amendment or proposal is announced or becomes effective on or after the date of the Indenture, then the Issuer may at its option redeem all, but not less than all, of the Securities in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, if the Issuer determines in its sole discretion that it is likely that the Issuer or Guarantor would be prevented by law of a Tax Jurisdiction from making payment to the Holders of the Securities of the full amount then due and payable, notwithstanding the undertaking to pay additional amounts as provided in “*Description of the Securities—Additional Amounts*”, then the Issuer may at its option redeem all, but not less than all, of the Securities in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture.

Ranking

The Securities will constitute direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer and will rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves and at least *pari passu* with all other present and future

direct, unconditional, unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer, except for obligations given priority by law.

Ratings

The portion of the Program relating to notes (the “**Note Program**”) will have the ratings described in the Offering Circular Supplement relating to an offering of notes. These will be the credit ratings of the Note Program, and not of the relevant notes. These credit ratings relate only to the creditworthiness of the Guarantor, do not affect or enhance the performance of the notes and are not indicative of the risks associated with the notes. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold notes and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. None of the rating agencies, the Issuer or Guarantor is obligated to provide you with any notice of any suspension, change or withdrawal of any rating.

Neither the portion of the Program relating to warrants nor any particular warrants will be rated by a rating agency.

Replacement Securities

Unless otherwise provided for in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, if a Security of any series is mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen, it may be replaced at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in the City and State of New York upon payment by the holder of expenses that the Issuer and the Trustee may incur in connection therewith and the furnishing of evidence and indemnity as the Issuer and the Trustee may require. Mutilated Securities must be surrendered before new Securities will be issued.

Notices

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, any notice required to be given to a holder of a Security of any series that is a registered security will be mailed, first-class postage prepaid, to the last address of the holder set forth in the applicable security register, and any notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given on the date of the mailing of such notice and received by the holder, whether or not the holder actually receives the notice.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Indenture provides that, in the case of Global Securities, there may be substituted for such mailing of notice the delivery of the relevant notice to DTC for communication by it to the holders of interests in the relevant Securities.

Governing Law

The Securities will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

BOOK ENTRY PROCEDURES

Unless otherwise indicated in the Offering Circular Supplement with respect to any series of offered Securities, upon issuance, all offered Securities will be represented by one or more global Securities (the “**Global Security**”). The Global Security will be deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company (“**DTC**” or the “**Depository**”) and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (the Depository’s partnership nominee). Unless and until exchanged in whole or in part for offered Securities in definitive form, no Global Security may be transferred except as a whole by (i) the Depository to a nominee of such Depository, (ii) a nominee of such Depository to such Depository or another nominee of such Depository or (iii) such Depository or any such nominee to a successor of such Depository or a nominee of such successor.

So long as the Depository, or its nominee, is a registered owner of a Global Security, the Depository or its nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of offered Securities represented by such Global Security for all purposes under the Indenture or other governing documents. Except as provided below, the actual owners of offered Securities represented by a Global Security (the “**Beneficial Owner**”) will not be entitled to have the offered Securities represented by such Global Security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the offered Securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders thereof under the Indenture or other governing documents. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a Global Security must rely on the procedures of the Depository and, if such person is not a participant of the Depository, on the procedures of such participant (the “**Direct Participant**”) through which such person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a holder under the Indenture. The Issuer understands that under existing industry practices, in the event that the Issuer requests any action of holders or that an owner of a beneficial interest that a holder is entitled to give or take under the Indenture or other governing documents, the Depository would authorize the Participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take such action, and such Direct Participants would authorize Beneficial Owners owning through such Direct Participants to give or take such action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of Beneficial Owners. Conveyance of notices and other communications by the Depository to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants (as defined below), and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

The following is based on information furnished by DTC:

DTC will act as securities depository for the Securities. The Securities will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee). One or more fully registered Global Securities will be issued for each issuance of the Securities in the aggregate principal amount or notional amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”). DTC holds securities that its Direct Participants deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the settlement among Direct Participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in Direct Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants of DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“**DTCC**”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“**Indirect Participants**”). The DTC rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the SEC.

Purchases of Securities under DTC’s system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Securities on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each Beneficial Owner is in turn to be recorded on the records of the Direct Participants and Indirect Participants. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase, but Beneficial Owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participants or

Indirect Participants through which such Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in Securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Securities, except in the limited circumstances that may be provided in the Indenture or other governing documents.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Securities deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Securities with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Securities. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Securities are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Securities unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Issuer as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts securities are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments on the Securities will be made in immediately available funds to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Issuer or the Trustee, on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on the DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee or the Issuer, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Any payment due to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) on behalf of Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of the Issuer or the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Securities at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Issuer or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Security certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Issuer may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Security certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from publicly available information, which is subject to change. The Issuer has not conducted any independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information concerning DTC or DTC's book-entry system. More information about DTC and DTC's book-entry system can be found at its website dtcc.com.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of Securities. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of how certain Securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the Issuer does not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). The following is a general description of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Securities and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Securities. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date of this document, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. The applicable supplement will contain a further discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to that offering of Securities, which may differ from the discussion herein. The summary of the U.S. federal income tax consequences contained in the applicable offering circular supplement supersedes the following summary to the extent it is inconsistent therewith. Prospective purchasers of the Securities are urged to read the discussion in the applicable supplements relating to their Securities and to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes and the federal, state, and local tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Securities and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts, in each case as applicable, under the Securities. We intend to take the position that the Securities are not effectively connected with any U.S. trade or business of the Issuer for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the remainder of this discussion assumes this treatment will be respected.

This discussion applies to investors that acquire the Securities upon initial issuance and hold the Securities as capital assets, as defined under Section 1221 of the Code, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a holder in light of its particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax consequences and does not address the different tax consequences that apply to holders that are members of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings;
- a financial institution or a bank;
- a regulated investment company (a “RIC”), real estate investment trust (a “REIT”) or a common trust fund;
- a life insurance company;
- small business companies or S corporations;
- a tax-exempt organization including an “individual retirement account” or “Roth IRA”, as defined in Section 408 or 408A of the Code, respectively;
- a person that owns Securities as part of a hedging transaction, straddle, synthetic security, conversion transaction, or other integrated transaction, or enters into a “constructive sale” with respect to the Securities or a “wash sale” with respect to the Securities or any underlying asset(s);
- a former citizen or resident of the U.S.;
- a U.S. Holder (as defined below) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- persons subject to the special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code; or
- “controlled foreign corporations” or “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”).

Prospective investors considering the purchase of a Security should consult their tax advisors concerning the application of the U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Except as discussed under “—Non-U.S. Holders” below, this discussion is only applicable to U.S. holders. For purposes of this summary, a “**U.S. Holder**” is a beneficial owner of a Security that is:

- an individual who is a citizen or a resident of the U.S. for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a domestic corporation or other entity that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and is created or organized in or under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration, and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

For purposes of this summary, a “**Non-U.S. Holder**” is a beneficial owner of a Security that is:

- a nonresident alien individual for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes; or
- an estate or trust whose income is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis.

An individual may, subject to certain exceptions, be deemed to be a resident of the U.S. by reason of being present in the U.S. for at least 31 days in the calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during a three-year period ending in the current calendar year (counting for such purposes all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year, and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year).

If a partnership, or any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds the Securities, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the Securities should consult its tax advisor with regard to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in the Securities.

This discussion does not address all the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of any underlying asset or other property that a holder may receive on the Final Payment Date or otherwise pursuant to the terms of certain offerings of the Securities and each holder should consult its tax advisor regarding the potential U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of any such underlying asset or other property.

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how certain offerings of the Securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in such Securities are uncertain. Accordingly, the Issuer urges prospective investors to consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of agreeing to the required tax treatment of such Securities described below and in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement and as to the application of state, local or other tax laws (including non-U.S. tax law) to such an investment.

For purposes of the discussion below, references to the “Securities” means an offering of Securities for which the applicable Offering Circular Supplement states that the treatment of such Securities is the treatment discussed under the relevant subheading. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement may indicate other issues applicable to a particular Security.

Securities Treated as Indebtedness for U.S. Federal Income Tax Purposes

The Issuer may treat certain offerings of Securities as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes (subject to provisions giving effect to the exercise of Bail-In Power). The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will indicate whether the Issuer intends to treat a Security as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This section

describes the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of a Security that the Issuer intends to treat as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Payments of Interest

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, and except as described below, interest on a Security will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with the U.S. Holder's normal method of accounting for tax purposes. Rules governing the treatment of Securities issued at an original issue discount are described under "*—Original Issue Discount*" below.

Original Issue Discount

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Securities having original issue discount ("**OID**").

A Security will have OID for U.S. federal income tax purposes if (i) its "issue price" is less than its "stated redemption price at maturity" by more than a de minimis amount, as discussed below and (ii) it has a term of more than one year.

The issue price of a Security is generally the first price at which a substantial amount of the "issue" of Securities is sold to the public for money (excluding sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers), excluding pre-issuance accrued interest (as discussed below under "*—Pre-Issuance Accrued Interest*").

The "stated redemption price at maturity" of a Security is generally the total amount of all payments provided by the Security other than "qualified stated interest" payments.

Qualified stated interest is generally stated interest that is "unconditionally payable" in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the Issuer) at least annually either at a single fixed rate, or a "qualifying variable rate" (as described below). Qualified stated interest is taxable to a U.S. Holder when accrued or received in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Interest is considered unconditionally payable only if reasonable legal remedies exist to compel timely payment or the Security otherwise provides terms and conditions that make the likelihood of late payment (other than a late payment within a reasonable grace period) or non-payment a remote contingency. Interest is payable at a single fixed rate only if the rate appropriately takes into account the length of the interval between stated interest payments. Thus, if the interval between payments varies during the term of the instrument, the value of the fixed rate on which payment is based generally must be adjusted to reflect a compounding assumption consistent with the length of the interval preceding the payment.

Securities having "de minimis OID" generally will be treated as not having OID unless a U.S. Holder elects to treat all interest on the Security as OID. See "*—Election to Treat All Interest and Discount as Original Issue Discount (Constant Yield Method)*." A Security will be considered to have "de minimis OID" if the difference between its stated redemption price at maturity and its issue price is less than the product of 0.25 percent of the stated redemption price at maturity and the number of complete years from the issue date to maturity (or the weighted average maturity in the case of a Security that provides for payment of an amount other than qualified stated interest before maturity).

U.S. Holders of Securities having OID will be required to include OID in gross income, as ordinary income, for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues (regardless of the U.S. Holders' method of accounting), which may be in advance of receipt of the cash attributable to such income. OID accrues under the constant yield method, based on a compounded yield to maturity, as described below. Accordingly, U.S. Holders of Securities having OID will generally be required to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

The annual amount of OID includible in income by the initial U.S. Holder of a Security having OID will equal the sum of the "daily portions" of the OID with respect to the Security for each day on which the U.S. Holder held the Security during the taxable year. Generally, the daily portions of OID are determined by allocating to each day in an "accrual period" the ratable portion of OID allocable to the accrual period. The term accrual period means an interval of time with respect to which the accrual of OID is measured, and which may vary in length over the term of the Security provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal, interest, or any other amount occurs on either the first or last day of an accrual period.

The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period will be the excess of:

- the product of the “adjusted issue price” of the Security at the commencement of the accrual period and its “yield to maturity”, over
- the amount of any qualified stated interest payments allocable to the accrual period.

The adjusted issue price of a Security at the beginning of the first accrual period is its issue price and, on any day thereafter, it is the sum of the issue price and the amount of OID previously includible in the gross income of the U.S. Holder (without regard to any “acquisition premium” as described below under “—*Securities Purchased at a Market Discount or Premium*”), reduced by the amount of any payment other than a payment of qualified stated interest previously made on the Security. If an interval between payments of qualified stated interest contains more than one accrual period, the amount of qualified stated interest that is payable at the end of the interval (including any qualified stated interest that is payable on the first day of the accrual period immediately following the interval) is allocated on a *pro-rata* basis to each accrual period in the interval, and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of each accrual period in the interval is increased by the amount of any qualified stated interest that has accrued prior to the first day of the accrual period but is not payable until the end of the interval. The yield to maturity of a Security is the yield to maturity computed on the basis of compounding at the end of each accrual period properly adjusted for the length of the particular accrual period. If all accrual periods are of equal length except for a shorter initial and/or final accrual period(s), the amount of OID allocable to the initial period may be computed using any reasonable method; however, the OID allocable to the final accrual period will always be the difference between the amount payable on the Final Payment Date (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period.

Pre-Issuance Accrued Interest

If (i) a portion of the initial purchase price of a Security is attributable to pre-issuance accrued interest, (ii) the first stated interest payment on the Security is to be made within one year of the Security’s issue date, and (iii) the payment will equal or exceed the amount of pre-issuance accrued interest, then the U.S. Holder may compute the issue price of the Security by subtracting the amount of the pre-issuance accrued interest. In that event, a portion of the first stated interest payment will be treated as a return of the excluded pre-issuance accrued interest and not as an amount payable on the Security.

Securities Subject to Call or Put Options

For purposes of calculating the yield and maturity of a Security subject to an option, in general, a call option held by the Issuer is presumed exercised if, upon exercise, the yield on the Security would be less than it would have been had the option not been exercised, and a put option held by a U.S. Holder is presumed exercised if, upon exercise, the yield on the Security would be more than it would have been had the option not been exercised. The effect of this rule generally may accelerate or defer the inclusion of OID in the income of a U.S. Holder whose Security is subject to a put option or a call option, as compared to a Security that does not have such an option. If any option that is presumed to be exercised is not in fact exercised, the Security will be treated as reissued solely for purposes of the OID rules on the date of presumed exercise for an amount equal to its adjusted issue price on that date (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition premium or bond premium, discussed below). The deemed reissuance will have the effect of redetermining the Security’s yield and maturity for OID purposes and any related subsequent accruals of OID.

Securities With a Payment Schedule That is Significantly More Likely Than Not to Occur

If (1) a Security provides for alternative payment schedules applicable upon the occurrence of one or more contingencies, (2) the timing and amounts of the payments that comprise each payment schedule on a Security are known as of the issue date, and (3) it is determined that one of the payment schedules is significantly more likely than not to occur, then that Security may be subject to special rules under which a U.S. Holder must determine the yield and maturity of the Security by assuming that the payments will be made according to the payment schedule most likely to occur. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will indicate whether the Issuer intends to treat a Security as subject to these special rules.

Securities Purchased at a Market Discount or Premium

Market Discount.

If a U.S. Holder purchases a Security, other than a CPDI or a Short-Term Security, for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a Security having OID, less than its revised issue price (which is the sum of the issue price of the Security and the aggregate amount of the OID previously includible in the gross income of any holder (without regard to any acquisition premium)), the amount of the difference generally will be treated as market discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. (It is possible that a U.S. Holder may purchase a Security at original issuance for an amount that is different than its issue price.) The amount of any market discount generally will be treated as de minimis and disregarded if it is less than the product of 0.25 percent of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Security and the number of complete years to maturity (or the weighted average maturity in the case of a Security paying any amount other than qualified stated interest prior to maturity).

Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder is required to treat any principal payment on (or, in the case of a Security having OID, any payment that does not constitute qualified stated interest), or any gain on the taxable disposition of, a Security as ordinary income to the extent of any accrued market discount that has not previously been included in income. If the Security is disposed of in a nontaxable transaction (other than certain specified nonrecognition transactions), accrued market discount will be includible as ordinary income to the U.S. Holder as if the U.S. Holder had sold the Security at its then fair market value. In addition, the U.S. Holder may be required to defer, until the maturity of the Security or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry the Security.

Market discount accrues ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity of a Security, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue it under the constant yield method. A U.S. Holder of a Security may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (either ratably or under the constant yield method), in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. The election to include market discount currently applies to all market discount obligations acquired during or after the first taxable year to which the election applies, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If an election is made to include market discount in income currently, the basis of the Security in the hands of the U.S. Holder will be increased by the market discount thereon as it is included in income.

Acquisition Premium.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Security having OID, other than a CPDI or a Short-Term Security, for an amount exceeding its “adjusted issue price” (which is described above under “—*Original Issue Discount*”) and less than or equal to the sum of all remaining amounts payable on the Security other than payments of qualified stated interest will be treated as having purchased the Security with acquisition premium. The amount of OID which the U.S. Holder must include in gross income with respect to such Security will be reduced in the proportion that the excess bears to the OID remaining to be accrued as of the Security’s acquisition and ending on the stated maturity date. Rather than apply the above fraction, the U.S. Holder that, as discussed below, elects to treat all interest as OID would treat the purchase at an acquisition premium as a purchase at an original issuance and calculate OID accruals on a constant yield to maturity, as further discussed below under “—*Election to Treat All Interest and Discount as Original Issue Discount (Constant Yield Method)*”.

Bond Premium.

A U.S. Holder that acquires a Security, other than a CPDI or a Short-Term Security, for an amount that is greater than the sum of all remaining amounts payable on the Security other than payments of qualified stated interest will be treated as having purchased the Security at a bond premium, and will not be required to include any OID in income. A U.S. Holder generally may elect to amortize bond premium. The election to amortize bond premium must be made with a timely-filed federal income tax return for the first taxable year to which the U.S. Holder wishes the election to apply.

If bond premium is amortized, the amount of interest that must be included in the U.S. Holder’s income for each period ending on an interest payment date or on stated maturity, as the case may be, will be reduced by the portion of bond premium allocable to such period based on the Security’s yield to maturity (or, in certain circumstances, until an earlier call date) determined by using the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Security, compounding at the close of each accrual period. If the bond premium allocable to an accrual period is in excess of qualified stated interest

allocable to that period, the excess may be deducted to the extent of prior income inclusions and is then carried to the next accrual period and offsets qualified stated interest in such period. If you elect to amortize bond premium, you must reduce your basis in the Securities by the amount of the premium amortized in any year. If an election to amortize bond premium is not made, a U.S. Holder must include the full amount of each interest payment in income in accordance with its regular method of accounting and will receive a tax benefit from the premium only in computing its gain or loss upon the taxable disposition or payment of the principal amount of the Security.

An election to amortize bond premium will apply to amortizable bond premium on all Securities and other bonds, the interest on which is includible in the U.S. Holder's gross income, held at the beginning of the U.S. Holder's first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired, and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. The election to treat all interest as OID is treated as an election to amortize premium. Special rules may apply if a Security is subject to a call prior to maturity at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity.

Election to Treat All Interest and Discount as Original Issue Discount (Constant Yield Method)

A U.S. Holder of a Security may elect to include in income all interest and discount (including *de minimis* OID and *de minimis* market discount), as adjusted by any premium with respect to the Security, based on a constant yield method, which is described above under “—*Original Issue Discount*.” The election is made for the taxable year in which the U.S. Holder acquired the Security, and it may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If such election is made with respect to a Security having market discount, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have elected currently to include market discount on a constant yield basis with respect to all debt instruments having market discount acquired during the year of election or thereafter. If made with respect to a Security having amortizable bond premium, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have made an election to amortize premium generally with respect to all debt instruments having amortizable bond premium held by the U.S. Holder during the year of election or thereafter.

Variable Rate Debt Instruments

A Security that qualifies as a “variable rate debt instrument” will be subject to the rules described below and will not be treated as a “contingent payment debt instrument” described in the following section. A Security will be treated as a variable rate debt instrument if:

- the issue price of the Security does not exceed the total amount of noncontingent principal payments on the Security by more than the product of such principal payments and the lesser of (i) 15 percent or (ii) the product of 1.5 percent and the number of complete years in the Security's term (or its weighted average maturity in the case of a Security that is an installment obligation), and
- the Security does not provide for any stated interest other than stated interest paid or compounded at least annually at a qualifying variable rate which is (i) one or more “qualified floating rates,” (ii) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (iii) a “single objective rate,” or (iv) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a “qualified inverse floating rate” (each as described below).

For purposes of determining if a Security is a variable rate debt instrument, a qualified floating rate is a variable rate whose variations can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated and is set at a “current rate.” A qualified floating rate (or objective rate, as described below) must be set at a current value of that rate. A current value is the value of the variable rate on any day that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that day.

A multiple of a qualified floating rate is generally not a qualified floating rate, unless the variable rate is either:

- a product of a qualified floating rate times a fixed multiple greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, or
- a product of a qualified floating rate times a fixed multiple greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate.

Certain combinations of rates are treated as a single qualified floating rate, including (i) interest stated at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by a qualified floating rate (or objective rate) if the value of the floating rate at the issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate, and (ii) two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Security. A

combination of these rates is generally treated as a single qualified floating rate if the values of all rates on the issue date are within 0.25 percentage points of each other. A variable rate that is subject to an interest rate cap, floor, governor or similar restriction on rate adjustment is treated as a qualified floating rate only if the restriction is fixed throughout the term of the Security, and is not reasonably expected as of the issue date to cause the yield on the Security to differ significantly from its expected yield absent the restriction.

An objective rate is defined as a rate (other than a qualified floating rate) that is determined using a single fixed formula and that is based on objective financial or economic information (other than a rate based on information that is within the control of the Issuer or an affiliate or that is unique to the circumstances of the Issuer or an affiliate). The IRS may designate other variable rates that will be treated as objective rates. However, a variable rate is not an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Security's term will differ significantly from the average value of such rate during the final half of its term. A combination of a fixed rate of stated interest for an initial period of one year or less followed by an objective rate is treated as a single objective rate if the value of the objective rate at the issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate; such a combination of rates is generally treated as a single objective rate if the objective rate on the issue date does not differ from the fixed rate by more than 0.25 percentage points. An objective rate is a qualified inverse floating rate if it is equal to a fixed rate reduced by a qualified floating rate, the variations in which can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate (disregarding permissible rate caps, floors, governors and similar restrictions as those discussed above).

If a Security is a variable rate debt instrument, special rules apply to determine the amount of qualified stated interest and the amount and accrual of any OID. If the Security bears interest that is unconditionally payable or compounds at least annually at a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, all stated interest is treated as qualified stated interest. The accrual of any OID is determined by assuming the Security bears interest at a fixed interest rate equal to the issue date value of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate or, in the case of any other objective rate, a fixed internal rate that is equal to the reasonably expected yield for the Security. The qualified stated interest allocable to an accrual period is increased (or decreased) if the interest actually paid during an accrual period exceeds (or is less than) the interest assumed to be paid during the accrual period.

If the Security bears interest at a qualifying variable rate other than a single qualified floating rate or objective rate (or one of those rates after a single fixed rate for an initial period), the amount and accrual of OID generally are determined by (i) determining a fixed rate substitute for each variable rate as described in the preceding paragraph, (ii) determining the amount of qualified stated interest and OID by assuming the Security bears interest at those substitute fixed rates and (iii) making appropriate adjustments to the qualified stated interest and OID so determined for actual interest rates under the Security. However, if that qualifying variable rate includes a fixed rate, the Security is generally treated for purposes of applying clause (i) of the preceding sentence as if it provided for an assumed qualified floating rate (or qualified inverse floating rate if the actual variable rate is a qualified inverse floating rate) that would cause the Security to have approximately the same fair market value, and the rate is used in lieu of the fixed rate.

Securities bearing interest at a variable rate and having a term in excess of one year (i) that do not bear interest at a qualifying variable rate, (ii) that have contingent principal payments or (iii) that have an issue price that exceeds the noncontingent principal payments by more than the allowable amount are treated as "contingent payment debt instruments," as described below.

Contingent Payment Debt Instruments

Securities that provide for a variable rate of interest but that do not qualify as variable rate debt instruments are treated as contingent payment debt instruments ("CPDIs"). If a CPDI is issued for cash or publicly traded property, OID is determined and accrued under the "noncontingent bond method."

Under the noncontingent bond method, for each accrual period, U.S. Holders of the Securities accrue OID equal to the product of (i) the "comparable yield" (adjusted for the length of the accrual period) and (ii) the "adjusted issue price" of the Securities at the beginning of the accrual period. This amount is ratably allocated to each day in the accrual period and is includible as ordinary interest income by a U.S. Holder for each day in the accrual period on which the U.S. Holder holds the CPDI, whether or not the amount of any payment is fixed or determinable in the taxable year. Thus, the noncontingent bond method may result in recognition of income prior to the receipt of cash.

In general, the comparable yield of a CPDI is equal to the yield at which the Issuer would issue a fixed rate debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to those of the CPDI, including level of subordination, term, timing of

payments, and general market conditions. For example, if a hedge of the CPDI is available that, if integrated with the CPDI, would produce a “synthetic debt instrument” with a specific yield to maturity, the comparable yield will be equal to the yield of the synthetic debt instrument. However, if such a hedge is not available, but similar fixed rate debt instruments of the Issuer are traded at a price that reflects a spread above a benchmark rate, the comparable yield is the sum of the benchmark rate on the issue date and the spread. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will either provide such comparable yield, or the name or title and address or telephone number of a representative of the Issuer who will provide such comparable yield.

The adjusted issue price at the beginning of each accrual period is generally equal to the issue price of the Security plus the amount of OID previously includible in the gross income of the U.S. Holder (disregarding any net positive and net negative adjustments) less any noncontingent payment and the projected amount of any contingent payment contained in the projected payment schedule (as described below) previously made on the CPDI. If a Security provides for noncontingent payments that exceed the amount that a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue (without regard to any negative or positive adjustments), the Issuer intends to treat the excess as a nontaxable return of principal that will, in turn, reduce the “adjusted issue price” of the Securities.

In addition to the determination of a comparable yield, the noncontingent bond method requires the construction of a projected payment schedule. The projected payment schedule includes all noncontingent payments, and projected amounts for each contingent payment to be made under the CPDI that are adjusted to produce the comparable yield. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will either provide such projected payment schedule, or the name or title and address or telephone number of a representative of the Issuer who will provide such projected payments schedule. The projected payment schedule remains fixed throughout the term of the CPDI. A U.S. Holder is required to use the Issuer’s projected payment schedule to determine its interest accruals and adjustments, unless the U.S. Holder determines that the Issuer’s projected payment schedule is unreasonable, in which case the U.S. Holder must disclose its own projected payment schedule in connection with its U.S. federal income tax return and the reason(s) why it is not using the Issuer’s projected payment schedule. **Neither the comparable yield nor the projected payment schedule constitutes a representation by the Issuer regarding the actual contingent amount(s) that the Issuer will pay on a Security.**

If the actual amounts of contingent payments are different from the amounts reflected in the projected payment schedule, a U.S. Holder is required to make adjustments in its OID accruals under the noncontingent bond method described above when those amounts are paid. Adjustments arising from contingent payments that are greater than the assumed amounts of those payments are referred to as “positive adjustments”; adjustments arising from contingent payments that are less than the assumed amounts are referred to as “negative adjustments.” Positive and negative adjustments are netted for each taxable year with respect to each Security. Any net positive adjustment for a taxable year is treated as additional OID income of the U.S. Holder. Any net negative adjustment reduces any OID on the Security for the taxable year that would otherwise accrue. Any excess is then treated as a current-year ordinary loss to the U.S. Holder to the extent of OID accrued in prior years. A net negative adjustment is not subject to the limitations imposed under Section 67 of the Code. The balance, if any, is treated as a negative adjustment in subsequent taxable years and, to the extent that it has not previously been taken into account, reduces the amount realized upon a taxable disposition of the Security.

If all or a portion of the U.S. Holder’s payment on the Final Payment Date becomes fixed and determinable at any time more than six months prior to the maturity date, a U.S. Holder may be required to take into account a positive or negative adjustment on the date the payment becomes fixed and determinable. If the payment on the maturity date is certain to be greater than the contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected on the projected payment schedule, the U.S. Holder may be required to treat the difference between the net present value of the payment that is certain to be paid on the maturity date and the net present value of the contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected on the projected payment schedule (each net present value determined by discounting the amount to the date on which the payment on the Final Payment Date becomes fixed) as a positive adjustment that is recognized on that date. In this event, if that date is prior to the taxable year that includes the maturity date, the taxable amount will exceed the amount that would have been included in income in the year had the positive adjustment not occurred and will exceed the cash payments on the Security in that year. In addition, in this event, the projected contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected in the projected payment schedule will be increased by the absolute difference between the payment that is certain to be paid on the maturity date and the contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected on the projected payment schedule. If, on the other hand, the payment that is certain to be paid on the maturity date is less than the contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected on the projected payment schedule, then a U.S. Holder may be permitted to treat the difference between the net present value of the payment that is certain to be paid on the maturity date and the net present value of the contingent payment for the maturity date

that is reflected on the projected payment schedule (each net present value determined by discounting the amount to the date on which the payment on the Final Payment Date becomes fixed) as a negative adjustment that is recognized on that date, treated as described above. In addition, in this event, the projected contingent payment for the maturity date that is reflected in the projected payment schedule would be decreased by the absolute difference between the payment that is certain to be paid on the maturity date and the contingent payment that is reflected in the projected payment schedule. However, the ability of U.S. Holders to claim the ordinary loss is not free from doubt.

In general, a U.S. Holder's basis in a CPDI is increased by the projected contingent payments accrued by the holder under the projected payment schedule (as determined without regard to adjustments made to reflect differences between actual and projected payments) and reduced by the amount of any non-contingent payments and the projected amount of any contingent payments previously made. Gain on the taxable disposition of a CPDI generally is treated as ordinary income. Loss, on the other hand, is treated as ordinary only to the extent of the U.S. Holder's prior net OID inclusions (*i.e.*, reduced by the total net negative adjustments previously allowed to the U.S. Holder as an ordinary loss) and capital to the extent in excess thereof. As with net negative adjustments, these ordinary losses are not subject to the limitations imposed under Section 67 of the Code. However, the deductibility of a capital loss realized on the taxable disposition of a Security is subject to limitations.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Security for an amount other than the issue price of the Security will be required to adjust its OID inclusions to account for the difference. These adjustments will affect the U.S. Holder's basis in the Security. Reports to U.S. Holders may not include these adjustments. U.S. Holders that purchase Securities at other than the issue price should consult their tax advisors regarding these adjustments.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the application of the CPDI provisions to Securities.

Short-Term Securities

A Security treated as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes that has a maturity of one year or less from the date of its issuance is a "**Short-Term Security**". None of the interest paid on a Security that is a Short-Term Security will be treated as qualified stated interest under the rules discussed above. U.S. Holders that report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the accrual method and certain other holders are required to include OID (equal to the difference between all payments on the Short-Term Security over its issue price) in income or, if the U.S. Holder elects, acquisition discount with respect to a Short-Term Security. A Short-Term Security will be acquired with "acquisition discount" equal to all payments under the Security over the U.S. Holder's basis in the Short-Term Security. OID or acquisition discount on Short-Term Securities is accrued on a straight-line basis, unless an irrevocable election with respect to the Short-Term Security is made to accrue the OID or acquisition discount under the constant yield method based on daily compounding.

In general, an individual or other cash method U.S. Holder of a Short-Term Security is not required to accrue OID or acquisition discount with respect to the Short-Term Security unless the U.S. Holder elects to do so. This election applies to all Short-Term Securities acquired by the U.S. Holder during the first taxable year for which the election is made, and all subsequent taxable years of the U.S. Holder, unless the IRS consents to a revocation. In the case of a U.S. Holder that is not required and does not elect to include OID in income currently, any gain realized on the taxable disposition of a Short-Term Security is treated as ordinary income to the extent of the OID which had accrued on a straight-line basis (or, if elected, under the constant yield method based on daily compounding) through the date of taxable disposition, and the U.S. Holder will be required to defer deductions for any interest paid on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such Short-Term Securities in an amount not exceeding the accrued OID (determined on a ratable basis, unless the U.S. Holder elects to use a constant yield basis) on the Short-Term Security, until the OID is recognized.

In general, the treatment of accrual method U.S. Holders and cash method U.S. Holders that elect to accrue discount currently on Short-Term Securities that provide for contingent payments is uncertain. Under one approach, the U.S. Holder would wait until the maturity of a Short-Term Security to accrue the discount, even if the term of the Short-Term Security spans a taxable year. Under another approach, a U.S. Holder would apply rules analogous to the rules that apply to CPDIs as described above under "*Contingent Payment Debt Instruments*" and would accrue acquisition discount at the Issuer's comparable yield (*i.e.*, the yield at which the Issuer would issue a fixed-rate noncontingent debt instrument with terms and conditions similar to those of the Short-Term Securities). Under this approach, if the contingent payment received is less than the accrued discount based on the comparable yield, then the U.S. Holder would first reduce the acquisition discount accrued for the year in which the contingent payment is paid, and any

remainder of the difference between the accrued discount and the actual contingent payment would be treated as an ordinary loss that is not subject to limitations on the deductibility of miscellaneous deductions. Other approaches may be possible. Prospective investors that are accrual method U.S. Holders or cash method U.S. Holders that elect to accrue the discount currently should consult with their tax advisors regarding the appropriate method of accruing the discount on Short-Term Securities that provide for contingent payments. Although not entirely clear, it is possible that cash method U.S. Holders that do not elect to accrue the discount currently should include contingent payments on Short-Term Securities in income upon receipt. Such cash method U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding this possibility.

Amortizing Securities

Payments received pursuant to an amortizing Security may consist of both a principal and an interest component. The principal component will generally constitute a tax-free return of capital that will reduce a U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Security.

Taxable Disposition of the Securities

Upon the taxable disposition of a Security (including but not limited to disposition by sale, exchange, redemption, or repayment of principal on the Final Payment Date), a U.S. Holder will generally recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the amount realized on the disposition (other than amounts attributable to accrued but untaxed interest) and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Security. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Security generally will equal the cost of the Security (net of accrued interest) to the U.S. Holder, increased by amounts includible in income as OID or market discount (if the holder elects to include market discount in income on a current basis) and reduced by any amortized bond premium and any payments (other than payments of qualified stated interest) made on such Security.

Because the Security is held as a capital asset, such gain or loss (except to the extent that the market discount rules or the rules relating to Short-Term Securities or CPDIs otherwise provide) will generally constitute capital gain or loss. Capital gains of individual taxpayers from the taxable disposition of a Security held for more than one year may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of a capital loss realized on the taxable disposition of a Security is subject to limitations.

Certain Other Debt Securities

The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will discuss the material U.S. federal income tax rules with respect to certain debt securities, including Securities that provide for an alternative payment schedule or schedules applicable upon the occurrence of a contingency or contingencies relating to payments of interest or of principal.

Foreign Currency Securities

The following discussion applies to "**Foreign Currency Securities**" that are not denominated in or indexed to a currency that is considered "hyperinflationary," that are not CPDIs, and that are not dual currency notes. Special U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to Foreign Currency Securities that are denominated in or indexed to a hyperinflationary currency, are CPDIs, or are dual currency notes will be discussed in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

In general, a U.S. Holder that uses the cash method of accounting and holds a Foreign Currency Security will be required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest income received, whether or not the payment is received in U.S. dollars or converted into U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest received is the amount of the interest paid in the foreign currency, translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt. The U.S. Holder will not have exchange gain or loss on the interest payment itself, but may have exchange gain or loss when it disposes of any foreign currency received.

A U.S. Holder that uses the accrual method of accounting is generally required to include in income the dollar value of interest accrued during the accrual period. Accrual basis U.S. Holders may determine the amount of income recognized with respect to such interest in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the dollar value of accrued interest is translated at the average rate for the interest accrual period (or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the partial period within the taxable year). For this purpose, the average rate is the simple average of spot rates of exchange for each business day of such period or other average exchange rate for the period reasonably derived and consistently applied by the U.S. Holder. Under the second method, a U.S. Holder can

elect to accrue interest at the spot rate on the last day of the interest accrual period (or, with respect to an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the last day of the partial period within the relevant taxable year) or, if the last day of an interest accrual period is within five business days of the receipt, the spot rate on the date of receipt. Any such election will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. Holder and is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. An accrual basis U.S. Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss, as the case may be, on the receipt of a foreign currency interest payment if the exchange rate on the date payment is received differs from the rate applicable to the previous accrual of that interest income. The foreign currency gain or loss will generally be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

OID on a Foreign Currency Security is determined in the foreign currency and is translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner that an accrual basis U.S. Holder accrues stated interest. Exchange gain or loss is determined when OID is considered paid to the extent the exchange rate on the date of payment differs from the exchange rate at which the OID was accrued.

The amount of market discount on a Foreign Currency Security includible in income will generally be determined by computing the market discount in the foreign currency and translating that amount into dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Security is redeemed or otherwise disposed of. If the U.S. Holder accrues market discount currently, the amount of market discount which accrues during any accrual period is determined in the foreign currency and translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during the accrual period. Exchange gain or loss may be recognized to the extent that the rate of exchange on the date of the redemption or disposition of the Security differs from the exchange rate at which the market discount was accrued.

Amortizable bond premium on a Foreign Currency Security is computed in units of foreign currency and, if the U.S. Holder elects, will reduce interest income in units of foreign currency. At the time amortized bond premium offsets interest income (*i.e.*, the last day of the tax year in which the election is made and the last day of each subsequent tax year), exchange gain or loss with respect to amortized bond premium is recognized and is measured by the difference between exchange rates at that time and at the time of the acquisition of the Security.

With respect to the taxable disposition of a Security denominated in a foreign currency, the foreign currency amount realized will be considered to be first, the payment of accrued but unpaid interest (on which exchange gain or loss is recognized as described above); second, accrued but unpaid OID (on which exchange gain or loss is recognized as described above); and, finally, as receipt of principal. With respect to principal, exchange gain or loss is equal to the difference between (i) the foreign currency principal amount translated on the date the payment is received or the date of disposition and (ii) the foreign currency principal amount translated on the date the Security was acquired, or deemed acquired. Exchange gain or loss computed on accrued interest, OID, market discount and principal is realized, however, only to the extent of total gain or loss on the transaction. Any gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the taxable disposition of the foreign currency security in excess of the foreign currency gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. If a U.S. Holder recognizes an ordinary loss upon a sale or other disposition of a foreign currency security and such loss is above certain thresholds, the holder may be required to file a disclosure statement with the IRS. See “*Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions*” below. The conversion of U.S. dollars into a foreign currency and the immediate use of that currency to purchase a Foreign Currency Security generally will not result in a taxable gain or loss for a U.S. Holder.

Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives

For certain Linked Securities, the Issuer may treat certain offerings, which may include but is not limited to, Warrants, of the Securities as prepaid derivative contracts for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will indicate whether the Issuer intends to treat a Security as a prepaid derivative contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This section describes the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of a Security that the Issuer intends to treat as a prepaid derivative contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes of Securities with terms that are substantially the same as those described in this section. Accordingly, the proper U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities described in this section is uncertain. Under one approach, the Securities would be treated as prepaid derivative contracts with respect to the underlying asset(s). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer intends to treat each Security described in this section consistently with this approach, and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, pursuant to the terms of the Securities, each U.S. Holder will agree to such treatment

for all U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except for the possible alternative treatments described below, the balance of this summary assumes that the Securities described in this section are so treated.

Under this treatment, subject to the discussion below under “— *Securities Treated as Income-Bearing Prepaid Derivatives*”, “— *Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives with Associated Contingent Coupons*” and “— *Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivative*”, a U.S. holder should generally not accrue any income with respect to the Securities during the term of the Securities until a taxable disposition of the Securities and should generally recognize gain or loss upon a taxable disposition of the Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized at such time and its tax basis in the Securities. Subject to Section 1260 of the Code, discussed below, such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the Securities have been held for more than one year (otherwise, such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). In general, a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Securities will be equal to the price paid for them. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Section 1260 of the Code

If a Linked Security references an underlying asset that is an equity or index that includes equities that are treated as equity in a RIC (or a “**trust**”) such as certain exchanged trade funds (“**ETFs**”), a REIT, a PFIC, a partnership (including a master limited partnership), or other “pass-thru entity” for purposes of Section 1260 of the Code, it is possible that the “constructive ownership transaction” rules of Section 1260 of the Code may apply, in which case the tax consequences of a taxable disposition of the Securities could be materially and adversely affected. Under the “constructive ownership” rules, if an investment in the Securities is treated as a “constructive ownership transaction”, any long-term capital gain recognized by a U.S. Holder in respect of such Securities will be recharacterized as ordinary income to the extent such gain exceeds the amount of “net underlying long-term capital gain” (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code) of the U.S. Holder (the “**Excess Gain**”). In addition, an interest charge would also apply to any deemed underpayment of tax in respect of any Excess Gain to the extent such gain would have resulted in gross income inclusion for the U.S. Holder in taxable years prior to the taxable year of the taxable disposition of the Security (assuming such income accrued such that the amount in each successor year is equal to the income in the prior year increased at a constant rate equal to the applicable federal rate as of the date of the taxable disposition). In the case of Securities referencing a pass-thru entity containing gold and/or silver, if Section 1260 of the Code were to apply to the Securities, any long-term capital gain recognized with respect to the Securities that is not recharacterized as ordinary income would be subject to tax at a special 28% maximum rate that is applicable to “collectibles”. There exists a risk that an investment in Securities that are linked to shares of an ETF, PFIC, REIT, RIC or other “pass-thru” entity or to a basket or underlying index that contains shares of an ETF, PFIC, REIT, RIC or other “pass-thru entity” could be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction”. Furthermore, depending on the precise terms of a particular offering of Securities that reference an ETF, PFIC, REIT or other “pass-thru entity”, the risk may be substantial that an investment in such Securities would be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction”, and that all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized with respect to such Securities could be recharacterized as ordinary income and subject to an interest charge (or, in the case of an pass-thru entity containing gold and/or silver, subject to a special 28% maximum rate that is applicable to “collectibles”).

If such treatment applies, it is not clear to what extent any long-term capital gain recognized by a U.S. Holder in respect of a Security would be recharacterized as ordinary income and subject to the interest charge described above, in part because it is not clear how the “net underlying long-term capital gain” would be computed in respect of a Security. Under Section 1260 of the Code, the net underlying long-term capital gain is generally the net long-term capital gain a taxpayer would have recognized by investing in the underlying “pass-thru entity” at the inception of the constructive ownership transaction and selling on the date the constructive ownership transaction is closed out (i.e. at maturity or earlier disposition). It is possible that because the U.S. Holder does not share in distributions made on the underlying asset, these distributions could be excluded from the calculation of the amount and character of gain, if any, that would have been realized had the U.S. Holder held the underlying assets directly and that the application of constructive ownership rules may not recharacterize adversely a significant portion of the long-term capital gain recognized with respect to the Securities. However, it is also possible that all or a portion of the gain with respect to the Securities could be treated as “Excess Gain” if, for example, where a pass-thru entity is the sole underlying asset, the “net underlying long-term capital gain” could equal the amount of long-term capital gain a U.S. Holder would have recognized if on the issue date of the Securities the U.S. Holder had invested the principal amount of the Securities in shares of the underlying asset that is treated as a “pass-thru entity” and sold those shares for their fair market value on the date of a taxable disposition of the Securities. In addition, all or a portion of the gain recognized with respect to the Securities could be “Excess Gain” for Securities purchased for an amount that is less than the principal amount of the Securities or if the return on the Securities is adjusted to take into account any extraordinary

dividends that are paid on the shares of the underlying asset. Furthermore, unless otherwise established by clear and convincing evidence, the “net underlying long-term capital gain” is treated as zero. Accordingly, it is possible that all or a portion of any gain on the taxable disposition of a Security after one year could be treated as “Excess Gain” from a “constructive ownership transaction”, which gain would be recharacterized as ordinary income, and subject to an interest charge (or, in the case of an ETF containing gold and/or silver, subject to the tax rate applicable to “collectibles”).

Because the application of the constructive ownership rules to the Securities is unclear, U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of those rules to an investment in the Securities.

Securities that Provide for Physical Settlement

If the Securities provide for settlement, in whole or in part, by delivery of one or more securities and a U.S. Holder receives shares of an underlying asset upon scheduled expiration of the Securities, the U.S. Holder should be deemed to have applied the purchase price of its Security toward the purchase of the shares received. A U.S. Holder should generally not recognize gain or loss with respect to the receipt of the shares. Instead, consistent with the position described above, a U.S. Holder’s basis in the underlying asset received should equal the price paid to acquire the Security, and that basis will be allocated proportionately among the shares. The holding period for the shares of the underlying asset will begin on the day after receipt. With respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of the underlying asset, a U.S. Holder will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis allocable to the fractional share. Alternatively, it is possible that receipt of shares of the underlying asset(s) could be treated as a taxable settlement of the Securities followed by a purchase of the shares of the underlying asset(s) pursuant to the original terms of the Securities. If the receipt of shares of the underlying asset(s) is so treated, a U.S. Holder (i) should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair market value of the shares received at such time plus the cash received in lieu of a fractional share, if any, and the amount paid for the Securities, (ii) should take a basis in such shares in an amount equal to their fair market value at such time and (iii) should have a holding period in such shares beginning on the day after beneficial receipt of such shares.

Securities Treated as Income-Bearing Prepaid Derivatives

Tax Treatment

For certain Linked Securities, the Issuer may treat certain offerings of the Securities, which may include but is not limited to Warrants, as income-bearing prepaid derivative contracts for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consistent with the tax characterization set forth above under “— *Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives*”, a U.S. Holder should generally realize gain or loss on the taxable disposition of the Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than pursuant to a coupon or any amount attributable to any accrued but unpaid coupon) at such time and its tax basis in the Securities. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Securities should generally be the price paid for the Securities. Subject to the discussion on the constructive ownership rules (discussed above under “— *Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives — Section 1260 of the Code*”), such recognized gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the Securities have been held for more than one year (otherwise, such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Although uncertain, it is possible that proceeds received upon the taxable disposition of the Securities that could be attributed to an accrued but unpaid coupon, could be treated as ordinary income.

Tax Treatment of Coupons

The Issuer intends to treat coupons paid on the Securities (including any coupons paid on or with respect to the Final Payment Date) as ordinary income includable in income in accordance with each U.S. Holder’s regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives with Associated Contingent Coupons

Tax Treatment

For certain Linked Securities, the Issuer may treat certain offerings of the Securities, which may include but is not limited to Warrants, as prepaid derivative contracts with associated contingent coupons for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Consistent with the tax characterization set forth above under “— *Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives*”, a U.S. Holder should generally realize gain or loss on the taxable disposition of the Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than pursuant to a contingent coupon or any amount

attributable to any accrued but unpaid contingent coupon) at such time and its tax basis in the Securities. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Securities should generally be the price paid for the Securities. Subject to the discussion of the constructive ownership rules (discussed above under "*—Securities Treated as Prepaid Derivatives — Section 1260 of the Code*"), such recognized gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the Securities have been held for more than one year (otherwise, such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Although uncertain, it is possible that proceeds received upon the taxable disposition of the Securities that could be attributed to an expected contingent coupon, could be treated as ordinary income. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding this risk.

Tax Treatment of Contingent Coupons

Although the tax treatment of the contingent coupons is unclear, the Issuer intends to treat such contingent coupons (including any contingent coupon paid on or with respect to the Final Payment Date of the Securities) as ordinary income includable in income in accordance with each U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Generally, for cash-basis taxpayers, this would require such contingent coupons be included in income when received and for accrual basis taxpayers when the right to, and amount of, such contingent coupon is fixed.

Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivative or Prepaid Forward

Although the Issuer intends to treat each Security described in this section as a prepaid derivative contract as described above, there are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization of securities with terms that are substantially the same as those of the Securities described in this section. Therefore, it is possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the Securities in a manner that results in tax consequences that are materially different from those described above. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the Securities, the timing and character of income on the Securities could differ materially and adversely from the Issuer's description herein.

Linked Securities that reference at least one index

If an offering of Linked Securities is references at least one index or a basket of indices, if such index rebalances or rolls, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a series of prepaid derivative contracts, each maturing on the next rebalancing date and/or roll date. If the Securities were properly characterized in such a manner, a U.S. Holder would be treated as disposing of the Securities on each rebalancing and/or roll date in return for new prepaid derivative contracts that mature on the next rebalancing and/or roll date, and would accordingly likely recognize capital gain or loss on each rebalancing and/or roll date (which depending on the period between rebalancing or roll dates, could be short-term) equal to the difference between the U.S. Holder's basis in the Securities (or their fair market value as of the previous rebalancing and/or roll date, as applicable) and their fair market value on such date.

Section 1256 of the Code

If an offering of Linked Securities references an underlying asset that includes a regulated futures contract, for example, a commodities futures contract, it is possible that the IRS could assert that Section 1256 of the Code should apply to the Securities or a portion of the Securities. If Section 1256 of the Code were to apply to the Securities, gain or loss recognized with respect to the Securities or the relevant portion of the Securities would be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to a U.S. Holder's holding period in the Securities. A U.S. Holder's would also be required to mark the Securities (or a portion of the Securities) to market at the end of each year (i.e., recognize gain or loss as if the Securities or the relevant portion of the Securities had been sold for fair market value).

Contingent Payment Debt Instrument

If the Securities have a term greater than one year, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a single contingent payment debt instrument that is subject to the special tax rules governing contingent payment debt instruments, as described above under "*— Contingent Payment Debt Instruments*".

Contingent Short-Term Debt Instrument

If the Securities have a term of one year or less, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a single contingent short-term debt instrument. However, there are no specific rules that govern this type of instrument, and therefore, if the Securities were characterized as a single contingent short-term debt instrument, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities would not be entirely clear.

Linked Securities Providing Short Exposure to an Underlying Asset

If an offering of Linked Securities offers short exposure, even in part, to an underlying asset, the IRS could possibly assert that a U.S. Holder of such Securities should be treated as entering into a short sale of the underlying asset or any underlying constituent, in which case any gain or loss on such short sale could be short-term capital gain or loss, regardless of the holding period of the Securities.

Other Alternative Treatments

The IRS could also possibly assert that a U.S. Holder (i) should be treated as owning the components of any underlying asset, (ii) any gain or loss recognized upon the taxable disposition of the Securities should be treated as ordinary gain or loss or short-term capital gain or loss, (iii) should be required to accrue interest income over the term of the Securities or (iv) should be required to include in ordinary income an amount equal to any increase in any underlying asset that is attributable to ordinary income that is realized in respect of the components of any underlying asset, such as interest, dividends or net-rental income. U.S. Holder's should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of such characterization and any possible alternative characterizations of the Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Holder's should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, including possible alternative treatments, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Notice 2008-2

In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of U.S. Holders of Securities. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether the U.S. Holder of an instrument, such as the Securities, should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, U.S. Holders of such Securities would ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. U.S. Holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special "constructive ownership rules" under Section 1260 of the Code described above under "*Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivatives — Section 1260 of the Code*" should be applied to such instruments. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance and potential impact of the above considerations.

Securities Treated as Investment Units Containing a Debt Instrument and a Put Option Contract

Tax Treatment

The Issuer may treat certain offerings of Linked Securities as an investment unit consisting of (i) a non-contingent payment debt instrument issued by the Issuer to a U.S. Holder (the "**Debt Portion**") and (ii) a put option contract (the "**Put Option**") in respect of an underlying asset, which that the U.S. Holder entered into with the Issuer on the trade date as part of its initial investment in the Securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement will indicate whether the Issuer intends to treat a Security in this manner for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This section describes the principal federal income tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of a Security that the Issuer intends to treat as an investment unit consisting of a Debt Portion and a Put Option for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the treatment for federal income tax purposes of Securities with terms that are substantially the same as those described in this section. Accordingly, the proper federal income tax treatment of the Securities described in this section is uncertain. Under one approach, the Securities would be treated as an investment unit consisting of a Debt Portion and a Put Option with respect to the underlying asset. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer intends to treat each Security described in this section consistently with this approach, and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, pursuant to the terms of the Securities, each U.S. Holder will agree to that treatment for all U.S. federal income tax purposes. Except for the possible alternative treatments described below, the balance of this summary assumes that the Securities described in this section are so treated.

Tax Treatment of Coupons

If the Securities are properly treated as an investment unit consisting of a Debt Portion and Put Option, the Debt Portion of the Securities would likely be treated as having been issued for the principal amount of the Securities and coupons on the Securities would likely be treated in part as payments of interest with respect to the Debt Portion and in part as premium payments for the Put Option. The applicable Offering Circular Supplement for each offering of Securities will specify the portion of each coupon that will be allocated to interest on the Debt Portion and to premium on the Put Option.

If the Securities have a term greater than one year, amounts treated as interest on the Debt Portion would be includible in income in accordance with each U.S. Holder's regular method of accounting for interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Securities have a term of one year or less, amounts treated as interest on the Debt Portion are likely to be subject to the general rules governing interest payments on short-term notes and therefore would be required to be accrued by accrual-basis taxpayers (and cash-basis taxpayers that elect to accrue interest currently) on either the straight-line method, or, if elected, the constant yield method, compounded daily. Cash-basis taxpayers who do not elect to accrue interest currently are likely to be required to include interest into income upon receipt of such interest. Amounts treated as premium payments for the Put Option are likely to be initially deferred from inclusion in income and would either be included in income as short-term capital gain upon the maturity of the Securities (regardless of the U.S. Holder's actual holding period) or would reduce the tax basis of any amounts received upon the taxable disposition of the Securities. Except as otherwise noted, the discussion below assumes that the payments for the Put Option component will be so treated.

Tax Treatment of Securities upon the Final Payment Date

The final coupon received upon the scheduled expiration of the Securities would be taxable as described above under "*Tax Treatment of Coupons*". If the Securities provide for physical settlement upon scheduled expiration, a payment in shares of an underlying asset upon the scheduled expiration of the Securities is likely to be treated as (i) payment in full of the principal amount of the Debt Portion, which does not result in the recognition of gain or loss to a U.S. Holder of the Securities (other than with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share, if any) and (ii) the deemed exercise by the Issuer of the Put Option with such U.S. Holder's purchase of the relevant underlying asset for an amount equal to the principal amount of the Securities. A U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax basis in any underlying asset received (including any fractional share for which cash is received) would equal the principal amount of the Securities less the total amount of payments received for the Put Option and previously deferred as described above. With respect to any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of the underlying asset, such U.S. Holder should recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount of that cash and the tax basis allocable to the fractional share. Alternatively, it is possible that receipt of shares of an underlying asset is treated as a taxable settlement of the Securities followed by a purchase of the shares of the underlying asset pursuant to the original terms of the Securities. If the receipt of shares of an underlying asset is so treated, a U.S. Holder should (i) recognize capital gain or loss equal to the fair market value of the shares received at such time plus the cash received in lieu of a fractional share, if any, and the amount paid for the Securities, (ii) take a basis in such shares in an amount equal to their fair market value at such time and (iii) have a holding period in such shares beginning on the day after such shares are beneficially received.

If the Securities provide for cash settlement upon scheduled expiration, in addition to the final coupon, which will be treated as described above, a U.S. Holder will be deemed to have cash-settled its obligation under the Put Option with a portion of the proceeds of the Debt Portion and would generally recognize short-term capital gain or loss equal to (i) the amount of the cash received (other than the final coupon) on the Debt Portion less (ii) the difference of (x) the amount of the Debt Portion less (y) the aggregate premium payments received for the Put Option. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Upon the exercise or cash settlement of a Put Option, a cash method U.S. Holder of a short-term obligation that does not elect to accrue acquisition discount in income currently will recognize ordinary income equal to the accrued and unpaid interest on the Debt Portion.

Tax Treatment of Securities upon Sale or Exchange

Upon a sale or exchange of the Securities, a U.S. Holder would be required to apportion the value of the amount received between the Debt Portion and Put Option on the basis of the relative fair market values thereof on the date of the sale or exchange. The U.S. Holder would recognize gain or loss with respect to the Debt Portion in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the amount apportioned to the Debt Portion and (ii) its adjusted U.S. federal income

tax basis in the Debt Portion (which would generally be equal to the principal amount of the Securities if such U.S. Holder were an initial purchaser of the Securities). Except to the extent attributable to accrued but unpaid interest with respect to the Debt Portion, such gain or loss would be capital gain or loss, which would be long-term if the Securities were held for more than one year. The amount of cash that is apportioned to the Put Option (together with any amount of premium received in respect thereof and deferred as described above) would be treated as short-term capital gain or loss with respect to the Put Option (regardless of the U.S. Holder's actual holding period). If the value of the Debt Portion on the date of the sale or exchange of the Securities is in excess of the amount received upon such sale or exchange, a U.S. Holder is likely to be treated as having made a payment to the purchaser equal to the amount of such excess in exchange for the purchaser's assumption of the Put Option. In such a case, a U.S. Holder is likely to recognize short-term capital gain or loss in respect of the Put Option in an amount equal to the difference between the aggregate premium previously received in respect of the Put Option and the amount of the deemed payment made to extinguish the Put Option.

Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Investment Units Containing a Debt Instrument and a Put Option Contract

Although the Issuer intends to treat each Security described in this section as an investment unit consisting of a debt instrument and a deposit for U.S. federal income tax purposes as described above, there are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization of securities with terms that are substantially the same as those of the Securities described in this section. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the treatment of the Securities described above and it is possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the Securities in a manner that results in tax consequences that are materially different from those described above. If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the Securities, the timing and character of income on the Securities could differ materially and adversely from the Issuer's description herein.

Contingent Payment Debt Instrument.

If the Securities have a term of more than one year, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a single debt instrument subject to the special Treasury Regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments as described above under “— *Contingent Payment Debt Instruments*”.

Contingent Short-Term Debt Instrument.

If the Securities have a term of one year or less, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a single contingent short-term debt instrument. However, there are no specific rules that govern this type of instrument, and therefore, if the Securities were characterized as a single contingent short-term debt instrument, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities would not be entirely clear.

Other Alternative Treatments.

Because there is no specific authority that addresses the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Securities, it is possible that the Securities could be treated in a manner that differs from that described above. For example, it is possible that a U.S. Holder may be required to include the entire coupon into income when it is received, as described further below under “— *Securities Treated as Investment Units Containing a Debt Instrument and a Put Option Contract*”. It is also possible that the Securities may be characterized in whole or in part as a notional principal contract.

Additional Tax Considerations

PFIC Rules

The Issuer will not attempt to ascertain whether any issuer of an underlying asset (an “**Underlying Issuer**”) or issuer of an underlying constituent (“**Underlying Constituent Issuer**”) would be treated as a PFIC within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code. If any such entity were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply upon the taxable disposition of a Security. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or the equivalent governmental authority by such entities and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you if any such entity is or becomes a PFIC.

Holding Period

If an offering of Securities offer the potential to realize capital gain or loss, it is possible that the IRS could assert that a U.S. Holder's holding period in respect of such Securities should end on the date on which the amount payable upon the scheduled expiration of those Securities is determined (e.g. the final valuation date), even though any amounts paid by the issuer in respect of those Securities would not be paid until the scheduled expiration date. In such case, a U.S. Holder in such Securities may be treated as having a holding period ending prior to the Final Payment Date, and such holding period may be treated as less than one year even if amounts paid by the issuer on the Securities occurs at a time that is more than one year after the beginning of that U.S. Holder's holding period.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income" or "undistributed net investment income" in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain realized with respect to the Securities, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds \$200,000 for an unmarried individual, \$250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. U.S. holders should consult their advisors with respect to their consequences with respect to the 3.8% Medicare tax.

Information Reporting with respect to Foreign Financial Assets

U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their Securities if they do not hold their Securities in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their Securities and certain other "specified foreign financial assets" (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its Securities and fails to do so.

Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions

Treasury regulations require U.S. taxpayers to report certain transactions ("**Reportable Transactions**") on IRS Form 8886. An investment in the Securities or a sale of the Securities generally should not be treated as a Reportable Transaction under current law, but it is possible that future legislation, regulations or administrative rulings could cause an investment in the Securities or a sale of the Securities to be treated as a Reportable Transaction. U.S. Holders should consult with their tax advisors regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning or disposing of Securities.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

The proceeds received from a taxable disposition of the Securities will be subject to information reporting unless a U.S. Holder is an "exempt recipient" and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if such U.S. Holder fails to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number in the case of a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions. A non-U.S. holder that provides a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8, will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders

Subject to the exceptions discussed below and any further exceptions in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer generally expects to treat payments made to a Non-U.S. Holder upon the taxable disposition of the Securities as exempt from U.S. withholding tax and from generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on the Securities if such Non-U.S. Holder complies with certain certification and identification requirements as to its non-U.S. status, including providing the Issuer (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a fully completed and validly executed applicable IRS Form W-8.

In general, gain realized on a taxable disposition of the Securities by a Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to federal income tax, unless (i) the gain with respect to the Securities is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the Non-U.S. Holder in the U.S., or (ii) the Non-U.S. Holder is a nonresident alien individual who holds the

Securities as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such taxable disposition (including but not limited to disposition by sale, exchange, redemption, or repayment of principal on the Final Payment Date) and certain other conditions are satisfied or (iii) the Non-U.S. Holder has certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

If the gain realized on a taxable disposition of the Securities by the Non-U.S. Holder is described in the preceding paragraph, the Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to U.S. federal income tax with respect to such gain, except to the extent that an income tax treaty reduces or eliminates the tax and the appropriate documentation is provided.

Notwithstanding the above, no assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the treatment of the Securities. Further, if the Issuer determines that there is a material risk that it would be required to withhold on any payments on the Securities, the Issuer may withhold on any such payments to a Non-U.S. Holder at a 30% rate, unless such Non-U.S. Holder has provided the Issuer (and/or the applicable withholding agent) with (i) a valid IRS Form W-8ECI or (ii) a valid applicable IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E claiming tax treaty benefits that reduce or eliminate withholding. If the Issuer elects to withhold and such Non-U.S. Holder has provided the Issuer with a valid IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E claiming tax treaty benefits that reduce or eliminate withholding, the Issuer may nevertheless withhold up to 30% on any payments if there is any possible characterization of the payments that would not be exempt from withholding under the treaty.

The Issuer will not pay any additional amounts on account of any withholding tax.

As discussed above under “*Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders—Certain Equity Securities—Alternative Treatments for Securities Treated as Any Type of Prepaid Derivative or Prepaid Forward*,” alternative treatments of Securities that the Issuer intends to treat as forward or derivative contracts are possible under U.S. federal income tax law. Under one such alternative characterization, it is possible that a Non-U.S. Holder could be treated as owning the underlying asset(s) of such Securities.

Section 871(m). The Treasury has issued regulations under Section 871(m) of the Code under which a 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a Non-U.S. Holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more U.S.-source dividend-paying equity securities or indices containing U.S.-source dividend-paying equity securities (an “**871(m) Specified ELI**”). The withholding tax can apply even if the 871(m) Specified ELI does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Under these regulations, the withholding tax generally will apply to 871(m) Specified ELIs (or a combination of 871(m) Specified ELIs treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) issued (or reissued, as discussed below) on or after January 1, 2025, but will also apply to certain 871(m) Specified ELIs (or a combination of 871(m) Specified ELIs treated as having been entered into in connection with each other) that have a delta of one (“**Delta One Specified ELIs**”) issued (or reissued, as discussed below) on or after January 1, 2017.

The 30% withholding tax may also apply if the Securities are deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting an underlying asset, any underlying constituents or the Securities, and following such occurrence the Securities could be treated as delta one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other Section 871(m) tax could apply to the Securities under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of an underlying asset, any underlying constituents or the Securities. Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the Securities, non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code to the Securities (including in the context of their other transactions in respect of an underlying asset or the Securities, if any) and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the Securities.

Section 897. In the case of Linked Securities that are treated as prepaid derivative or prepaid forward contracts that are linked to one or more underlying assets characterized as U.S. real property interests, Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to special rules governing the ownership and disposition of U.S. real property interests. The Issuer will not attempt to ascertain whether any Underlying Asset Issuer or any Underlying Constituent Issuer would be treated as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“**USRPHC**”) or whether the Securities would be treated as “United States real property interests” (“**USRPI**”), each as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If the Securities, any underlying asset or underlying constituent were so treated, certain adverse tax consequences could apply to Non-U.S. Holders, including subjecting any gain to a non-U.S. holder in respect of a Security upon a taxable disposition to a 15%

withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 897 to an investment in the Securities.

Other alternative treatments with U.S. federal income tax consequences to Non-U.S. Holders may also be possible, and may be discussed in the relevant Offering Circular Supplement. Prospective Non-U.S. Holders of the Securities should review the relevant Offering Circular Supplement for any Securities that they are considering purchasing, and should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible alternative treatments of the Securities.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) generally imposes a reporting regime and a 30% U.S. withholding tax with respect to certain payments to any non-U.S. financial institution that does not (i) enter into an agreement with the IRS to, among other things, provide the IRS with certain information in respect of its U.S. account holders and U.S. investors, or (ii) comply with the requirements of an intergovernmental agreement entered into by the United States and another jurisdiction regarding the implementation of FATCA, unless the non-U.S. financial institution is otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA. The 30% withholding tax may also apply to certain payments to non-U.S. entities that are not financial institutions if such entities fail to provide certain information about their U.S. owners.

In the case of “foreign passthru payments”, this withhold regime would potentially apply to payments in respect of any Securities that are not “grandfathered obligations.” A grandfathered obligation includes any obligation that is executed on or before the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are filed with the Federal Register, and provided such obligation is not materially modified after such date. If any Securities are treated as grandfathered obligations, and additional Securities of the same series issued later in time are not treated as grandfathered obligations, there may be negative consequences for the existing earlier issued Securities, including a negative impact on market price. Pursuant to proposed Treasury regulations (upon which taxpayers may rely), this withholding regime will apply to certain “foreign passthru payments” (a term not yet defined) only to the extent that such payments are made after the date that is two years after final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published. If withholding is required, the Issuer (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld.

Investors should consult their tax advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their Securities through a foreign entity) under the FATCA rules.

The preceding discussion is only a summary of certain of the tax implications of an investment in certain offerings of the securities. Prospective investors are urged to read this Offering Circular together with the applicable Offering Circular Supplement(s) and to consult their tax advisors prior to investing to determine the tax implications of such investment in light their particular circumstances.

FRENCH TAX CONSIDERATIONS

This overview is based on the laws and regulations in full force and effect in France as at the date of this Offering Circular, which may be subject to change in the future, potentially with retroactive effect. Investors should be aware that the comments below are of a general nature and do not constitute legal or tax advice and should not be understood as such. Prospective investors are therefore advised to consult their own qualified advisers so as to determine, in the light of their individual situation, the tax consequences of the subscription, acquisition, holding, disposal or redemption of the Securities.

Withholding Tax on Payments Made by the Issuer

The withholding tax treatment regarding withholding tax in relation to any Securities will depend on the nature and characterization of the Securities.

Securities constituting debt instruments for French tax purposes.

The following overview does not address specific issues which may be relevant to holders of Securities who concurrently hold shares of the Issuer.

Payments of interest and other revenues made by the Issuer with respect to Securities which constitute debt instruments for French tax purposes are not subject to the withholding tax set out under Article 125 A III of the French *Code général des impôts* unless such payments are made outside France in a non-cooperative State or territory (*Etat ou territoire non coopératif*) within the meaning of Article 238-0 A of the French *Code général des impôts* (a “**Non-Cooperative State**”) other than those mentioned in 2° of 2 *bis* of the same Article 238-0 A. If such payments under the Securities are made outside France in a Non-Cooperative State other than those mentioned in 2° of 2 *bis* of Article 238-0 A of the French *Code général des impôts*, a 75% withholding tax will be applicable by virtue of Article 125 A III of the French *Code général des impôts* (the “**75% Withholding Tax**”), subject to certain exceptions and to the more favorable provisions of an applicable double tax treaty.

Furthermore, according to Article 238 A of the French *Code général des impôts*, interest and other revenues on such Securities are not deductible from the Issuer's taxable income if they are paid or accrued to persons domiciled or established in a Non-Cooperative State or paid to an account held with a financial institution established in such a Non-Cooperative State (the “**Deductibility Exclusion**”). Under certain conditions, any such non-deductible interest and other revenues may be recharacterized as constructive dividends pursuant to Articles 109 *et seq.* of the French *Code général des impôts*, in which case such non-deductible interest and other revenues may be subject to the withholding tax set out under Article 119 *bis* 2 of the French *Code général des impôts*, at (i) a rate of 12.8% for payments benefiting individuals who are not French tax residents, (ii) the standard corporate income tax rate set forth in Article 219-I of the French *Code général des impôts* for fiscal years starting from 1 January 2022) (i.e., 25% for fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2022) for payments benefiting legal persons who are not French tax residents or (iii) 75% for payments made outside France in a Non-Cooperative State other than those mentioned in 2° of 2 *bis* of Article 238-0 A of the French *Code général des impôts*, subject to certain exceptions and to the more favorable provisions of an applicable double tax treaty.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the 75% Withholding Tax nor, to the extent the relevant interest and other revenues relate to genuine transactions and are not in an abnormal or exaggerated amount, the Deductibility Exclusion will apply in respect of an issue of Securities if the Issuer can prove that the main purpose and effect of such issue of Securities was not that of allowing the payments of interest and other revenues to be made in a Non-Cooperative State (the “**Exception**”). Pursuant to the *Bulletin Officiel des Finances Publiques-Impôts* BOI-INT-DG-20-50-20-20210224 n°290 and BOI-INT-DG-20-50-30-20210224 n°150, BOI-RPPM-RCM-30-10-20-40-20191220 n°1 and BOI-IR-DOMIC-10-20-20-60-20191220 n°10, an issue of Securities will benefit from the Exception without the Issuer having to provide any proof of the purpose and effect of such issue of Securities, if such Securities are:

- i. offered by means of a public offer within the meaning of Article L.411.1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* or pursuant to an equivalent offer in a State other than a Non-Cooperative State. For this purpose, an equivalent offer means any offer requiring the registration or submission of an offer document by or with a foreign securities market authority; or
- ii. admitted to trading on a French or foreign regulated market or multilateral securities trading system provided that such market or system is not located in a Non-Cooperative State, and the operation of such market is

carried out by a market operator or an investment services provider or any other similar foreign entity, *provided further* that such market operator, investment services provider or entity is not located in a Non-Cooperative State; or

- iii. admitted, at the time of their issue, to the operations of a central depository or of a securities delivery and payment systems operator within the meaning of Article L.561-2 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, or of one or more similar foreign depositories or operators provided that such depository or operator is not located in a Non-Cooperative State.

Besides, where the paying agent (*établissement payeur*) is established in France, pursuant to Article 125 A I of the French *Code général des impôts*, subject to certain exceptions, interest and similar revenues received by individuals who are fiscally domiciled (*domiciliés fiscalement*) in France are subject to a 12.8% withholding tax, which is deductible from their personal income tax liability in respect of the year in which the payment has been made. Social contributions (CSG, CRDS and solidarity levy) are also levied by way of withholding at an aggregate rate of 17.2% on such interest and similar revenues received by individuals who are fiscally domiciled (*domiciliés fiscalement*) in France, subject to certain exceptions.

Securities not constituting debt instruments for French tax purposes.

Payments made by the Issuer with respect to Securities which do not constitute debt instruments for French tax purposes should not be subject to, or should be exempt from, withholding tax in France provided that (i) the beneficial owner of such Securities and the payments thereunder is resident for tax purposes in a country which has entered into an appropriate double tax treaty with France and fulfills the relevant requirements provided in such treaty to benefit from the 0% withholding tax rate and (ii) payments under the relevant Securities are not paid or accrued to persons domiciled or established in a Non-Cooperative State or paid in such a Non-Cooperative State.

In addition, payments in respect of such Securities may, in certain circumstances, be non-deductible (in whole or in part) for French tax purposes if they are paid or accrued to persons domiciled or established in a Non-Cooperative State or paid to an account held with a financial institution established in such a Non-Cooperative State. Under certain conditions, and subject to the more favorable provisions of an applicable double tax treaty, such non-deductible payments may be recharacterized as constructive dividends pursuant to Articles 109 *et seq.* of the French *Code général des impôts* and therefore subject to the withholding tax set out under Article 119 *bis* 2 of the French *Code général des impôts* at a rate of up to 75%.

Potential purchasers of Securities who are resident for tax purposes in a country which has not entered into an appropriate double tax treaty with France or who are domiciled or established in a Non-Cooperative State are advised to consult their own appropriate independent and professionally qualified tax advisors as to the tax consequences of any investment in, ownership of, or transactions involving the Securities.

Transfer Tax and Other Taxes

The following may be relevant in connection with Securities which may be settled or redeemed by way of physical delivery of certain French listed shares (or certain assimilated securities) or securities representing such shares (or assimilated securities).

Pursuant to Article 235 *ter* ZD of the French *Code général des impôts*, a financial transaction tax (the “**French FTT**”) is applicable to any acquisition for consideration resulting in a transfer of ownership of (i) an equity security (*titre de capital*) as defined by Article L.212-1 A of the French *Code monétaire et financier* or of an assimilated equity security (*titre de capital assimilé*) as defined by Article L.211-41 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*, admitted to trading on a recognized stock exchange where the said security is issued by a company whose registered office is located in France and whose market capitalization exceeds 1 billion Euros on 1 December of the year preceding the year in which the imposition occurs (the “**French Shares**”) or (ii) a security (*titre*) representing French Shares (irrespective of the location of the registered office of the issuer of such security). The French FTT could apply in certain circumstances to the acquisition of French Shares (or securities representing French Shares) in connection with the exercise, settlement or redemption of any Securities.

There are a number of exemptions from the French FTT and investors should consult their counsel to identify whether they can benefit from them.

The rate of the French FTT is 0.3% of the acquisition value of the French Shares (or securities representing French Shares).

If the French FTT applies to an acquisition of shares, this transaction is exempt from transfer taxes (*droits de mutation à titre onéreux*) which generally apply at a rate of 0.1% to the sale of shares issued by companies whose registered office is located in France, provided that in case of shares listed on a recognized stock exchange, transfer taxes are due only if the transfer is evidenced by a written deed or agreement.

THE PRECEDING DISCUSSION IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN OF THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF AN INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS PRIOR TO INVESTING TO DETERMINE THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH INVESTMENT IN LIGHT OF EACH SUCH INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

The Securities are being offered from time to time by the Issuer through Credit Agricole Securities as initial Dealer and any other registered broker-dealers for the Securities appointed from time to time (together with Credit Agricole Securities, the “Dealers”, and each of the Dealers individually, a “Dealer”). Any offering of Securities in which the Issuer’s affiliate(s) participate will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121 (*Public Offerings of Securities With Conflicts of Interest*) (“Rule 5121”) regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of securities of an affiliate and conflicts of interest. Credit Agricole Securities, the initial Dealer for the Securities offered hereby, is a subsidiary of Crédit Agricole CIB and an affiliate of the Guarantor and the Issuer and, as such, will have a “conflict of interest” in an offering of Securities within the meaning of Rule 5121. In addition, the Issuer or one its affiliates will receive all or a substantial portion of the net proceeds from an offering of Securities, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of Rule 5121. In accordance with Rule 5121, none of Credit Agricole Securities or any other FINRA member firm that is an affiliate of the Issuer or otherwise has a conflict of interest as set forth in Rule 5121 is permitted to make sales in any offerings of the Securities to any discretionary account without the prior specific written approval of the customer.

The Securities may be sold to each Dealer at a discount, as principal, for resale to investors or other purchasers at varying prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of resale, to be determined by such Dealer or, if so agreed, at a fixed offering price. The Securities may also be sold directly by the Issuer through Dealers, as agent, to investors and other purchasers at a fixed price. To the extent applicable, the Issuer will state any commission the Issuer is to pay to any Dealer as agent or principal in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement. Such commission shall be either (i) paid by the Issuer to such Dealer or (ii) in the form of a discount, by the Issuer selling the Securities to such Dealer at a discount (which discount shall equal the applicable commission).

The Issuer will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase Securities and may reject any proposed purchase of Securities in whole or in part. Each Dealer will have the right, in its discretion reasonably exercised, to reject any proposed purchase of Securities through it in whole or in part. The Issuer has reserved the right to sell Securities through one or more other dealers or agents in addition to the Dealers and directly to investors on its own behalf in those jurisdictions where it is authorized to do so. No commission will be payable by the Issuer to any of the Dealers on account of sales of Securities made through such other dealers or directly by the Issuer.

In addition, the Dealers may offer the Securities they have purchased as principal to other dealers. The Dealers may sell Securities to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, such discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount to be received by the Dealer from the Issuer. Alternatively, the Dealers may pay to any dealer all or a portion of any commission paid by the Issuer. To the extent indicated in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, any Security sold to a Dealer as principal will be purchased by such Dealer at a price equal to 100% of the Issue Price thereof less a percentage equal to the applicable commission, and may be resold by the Dealer to investors and other purchasers as described above. After the initial offering of Securities to be resold to investors and other purchasers, the offering price (in the case of Securities to be resold at a fixed offering price), the concession and discount may be changed.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the Issuer has agreed to indemnify each Dealer against, or to make contributions relating to, certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

In connection with an offering of Securities purchased by one or more Dealers as principal on a fixed offering price basis, certain persons participating in the offering (including such Dealers) may engage in stabilizing and syndicate covering transactions. If required under applicable law, such transactions will be conducted in accordance with Rule 104 of Regulation M. Rule 104 permits stabilizing bids to purchase the underlying security so long as bids do not exceed a specified maximum. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of Securities in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. Stabilizing and syndicate covering transactions may cause the price of the Securities to be higher than they would otherwise be in the absence of such transactions. These transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In connection with an offering of any series of Securities, the Dealers named as the Stabilizing Managers (or persons acting on behalf of any such Stabilizing Manager) in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement may over allot Securities or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Securities at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilizing Managers (or persons acting on

behalf of a Stabilizing Manager) will undertake stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the final terms of the offer of the relevant series of Securities is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant series of Securities and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant series of Securities.

The Issuer has been advised by the initial Dealer that it may make a market in the Securities; however, the Issuer cannot provide any assurance that a secondary market for the Securities will develop. After a distribution of a series of Securities is completed, because of certain regulatory restrictions arising from its affiliation with the Issuer, Credit Agricole Securities may not be able to make a market in such series of Securities or, except on a limited, unsolicited basis, effect any transactions for the account of any customer in such series of Securities. Other Dealers unaffiliated with the Issuer will not be subject to such prohibitions.

This Offering Circular and any Offering Circular Supplement may be used by affiliates of the Issuer in connection with offers and sales related to secondary market transactions in the Securities. Such affiliates may act as principal or agent in such transactions. Such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing prices at the time of a sale.

Each Dealer may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions received by it and any profit realized by it on resale of the Securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions.

Each Dealer will offer or sell the 144A Securities to persons it reasonably believes to be “qualified institutional buyers” (within the meaning of Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A.

Each Dealer has agreed that, except as permitted by the Distribution Agreement and set forth in “*Notice to Investors*,” it will not offer or sell Regulation S Securities within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. person (i) as part of its distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of the offering and closing date, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells such Regulation S Securities during the 40-day distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of such Securities within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of an offering of Regulation S Securities, an offer or sales of Regulation S Securities within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in such offering may violate the registration requirement of the Securities Act if that offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

Each purchaser of 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities offered hereby in making its purchase will be deemed to have represented and agreed with the Issuer of the Securities as set forth under “*Notice to Investors*” herein.

Each Dealer has agreed that (i) in respect of syndicated issues of Securities constituting *obligations* under French law, it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Securities to the public in the Republic of France (*appel public à l'épargne*) and that offers of Securities will be made in the Republic of France only to qualified investors acting for their own account in accordance with L.411-1 of the *Code monétaire et financier* and their implementing *décret* and (ii) in respect of non-syndicated issues of Securities or in respect of syndicated issues of Securities not constituting *obligations* under French law, it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, Securities in the Republic of France and that each subscriber of Securities will be domiciled or resident for tax purposes outside the Republic of France.

Prohibition of sales to European Economic Area Retail Investors and of sales to the public in the Republic of France

The Securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“**EEA**”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended (“**MiFID II**”) or (ii) a customer that would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the “**PRIIPs Regulation**”), for offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

CERTAIN ERISA MATTERS AND RELATED CONSIDERATIONS

ERISA imposes certain restrictions on “employee benefit plans” as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA that are subject to Title I of ERISA (“**ERISA Plans**”) and on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to such ERISA Plans. In accordance with ERISA’s general fiduciary requirements, a fiduciary with respect to any such ERISA Plan who is considering the purchase of Securities on behalf of such ERISA Plan should determine whether such purchase is permitted under the governing plan documents and is prudent and appropriate for the ERISA Plan in view of its overall investment policy and the composition and diversification of its portfolio. Other provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions between an ERISA Plan or other plan as defined in and subject to Section 4975 of the Code (such plans and ERISA Plans and any entity deemed to hold plan assets of the foregoing, “**Plans**”) and persons who have certain specified relationships to the Plan (“parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA or “disqualified persons” within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code). Thus, a Plan fiduciary considering the purchase of Securities should consider whether such a purchase and the holding and disposition of such Securities might constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

The Issuer or Dealers selling Securities each may be considered a “party in interest” and/or a “disqualified person” with respect to many Plans. The purchase of Securities by a Plan that is subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions or prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and/or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 4975 of the Code (including individual retirement accounts and other plans described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code) and with respect to which the Issuer or a Dealer selling Securities or any of their respective affiliates is a party in interest and/or a disqualified person may constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless such Securities are acquired pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable statutory or administrative exemption. Included among the administrative exemptions are Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption (“**PTCE**”) 84-14 (an exemption for certain transactions determined by an independent “qualified professional asset manager”), PTCE 91-38 (an exemption for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 95-60 (an exemption for certain transactions involving life insurance general accounts), PTCE 96-23 (an exemption for certain transactions determined by in-house investment managers) and PTCE 90-1 (an exemption for certain transactions involving insurance company pooled separate accounts).

In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code contain a statutory exemption from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code for transactions involving certain parties in interest or disqualified persons who are such merely because they are a service provider to a Plan, or because they are related to a service provider. Generally, this exemption would be applicable if the party to the transaction with the Plan is a party in interest or a disqualified person to the Plan but is not (i) an employer, (ii) a fiduciary who has or exercises any discretionary authority or control with respect to the investment of the Plan assets involved in the transaction, (iii) a fiduciary who renders investment advice (within the meaning of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code) with respect to those assets, or (iv) an affiliate of (i), (ii) or (iii). Any Plan fiduciary relying on this statutory exemption and purchasing securities on behalf of a Plan will be deemed to represent that (a) the fiduciary has made a good faith determination that the Plan is paying no more than, and is receiving no less than, adequate consideration in connection with the transaction and (b) neither Crédit Agricole CIB nor any of its affiliates directly or indirectly exercises any discretionary authority or control or renders investment advice (as defined above) with respect to the assets of the Plan which such fiduciary is using to purchase Securities, both of which are necessary preconditions to utilizing this exemption. Any person proposing to acquire any Securities on behalf of a Plan should consult with counsel regarding the applicability of the prohibited transaction rules and the availability of any applicable exemptions thereto.

By the purchase of any offered Securities or any interest in the offered Securities, the purchaser and any fiduciary causing the purchase of such Securities or any interest in such Securities will be deemed to represent, on each day from the date on which the purchaser acquires any offered Security or an interest therein through and including the date on which the purchaser disposes of its Securities or any interest in the Securities, either that (a) the purchaser is not and will not be a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any Plan or (b) if the purchaser is a Plan or an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any Plan, (i) such purchase, holding and any subsequent disposition of the Securities will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code and (ii) neither Crédit Agricole CIB nor any of its affiliates is a “fiduciary” (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) with respect to the purchaser or holder in connection with such person’s acquisition, disposition or holding of the Securities, or as a result of any exercise by Crédit Agricole CIB or any of its affiliates of any rights in connection with the Securities. Any Plan proposing to acquire any Securities should consult with its counsel.

Certain employee benefit plans, such as governmental plans, certain church plans and non-U.S. plans, are not subject to Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. However, such plans may be subject to provisions of applicable federal, state, local or non-U.S. law governing the investment and management of plan assets. Fiduciaries of such plans should carefully consider applicable federal, state, local or non-U.S. laws or restrictions when investing in the Securities. Each fiduciary of such a plan will be deemed to represent that the plan's acquisition, holding and subsequent disposition of the Securities will not constitute or result in a violation of any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law or restriction substantially similar to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code.

The sale or transfer of any Security to a Plan or a governmental, church or non-U.S. benefit plan is in no respect a representation by the Issuer, any Dealer or their affiliates that such an investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans or governmental, church or non-U.S. plans generally or any particular Plan or governmental, church or non-U.S. plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for any such purchaser.

The above discussion may be modified or supplemented with respect to a particular offering of Securities, including the addition of further restrictions on purchase and transfer. In addition, if so specified in the applicable Offering Circular Supplement, the purchaser or transferee of a Security may be required to deliver to the Issuer and the relevant Dealers a letter, in the form available from the Issuer and Dealers, containing certain representations. Please consult the applicable Offering Circular Supplement for such additional information.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters relating to the Securities and the Guarantee have been passed upon for the Issuer and the Guarantor by Mayer Brown LLP, New York, New York, counsel to the Issuer and the Guarantor. Mayer Brown LLP has acted as legal counsel to the Issuer as to French tax matters.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The most recent *Document d'Enregistrement Universel* (translated to English as "Universal Registration Document") of Crédit Agricole CIB, which will include the most recent *Comptes Consolidés* (translated to English as "Consolidated Financial Statements") is incorporated by reference into this Offering Circular. So long as any Securities are outstanding, copies of the English-language version of Crédit Agricole CIB's most recent Universal Registration Document as approved by the French AMF ("*Autorité des Marchés Financiers*"), including any applicable recent Interim Financial Statements therein, will be mailed to each person to whom this Offering Circular is delivered and to subsequent holders of the Securities, upon written request mailed to Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank New York Branch, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019, Attention: Cross Asset Structuring. Crédit Agricole CIB's most recent *Document d'Enregistrement Universel* (translated to English as "Universal Registration Document"), including any applicable Interim Financial Statements therein, are also available at Crédit Agricole CIB's website, <https://www.ca-cib.com/about-us/financial-information> and may be obtained by contacting Crédit Agricole CIB's Financial Department (Financial Communication), 12 place des Etats-Unis – 92127 Montrouge Cedex - France.

Copies of the Securities, the Guarantee and the Indenture are available for inspection at the offices of Crédit Agricole CIBNY and copies of the Indenture are available at the corporate trust office of the Trustee in New York City.

In relation to each issue of Securities, this Offering Circular shall be deemed to be supplemented by the applicable Offering Circular Supplement as well as by any press releases or reports issued by Crédit Agricole CIB (or its parent, Crédit Agricole S.A.) from the date hereof through the date of the applicable Offering Circular Supplement.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

If, at any time, the Issuer is neither subject to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Exchange Act, the holder of any Securities and a prospective purchaser designated by the holder may obtain from the Issuer as specified in Rule 144A(d)(4) of the Securities Act the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) of the Securities Act. Such information is available in Crédit Agricole CIB's most recent Registration Document which is available at Crédit Agricole CIB's website (see "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*"). If such information is not available on Crédit Agricole CIB's website, the Issuer will make such information available to the holder of any Securities as required by Rule 144A(d)(4).