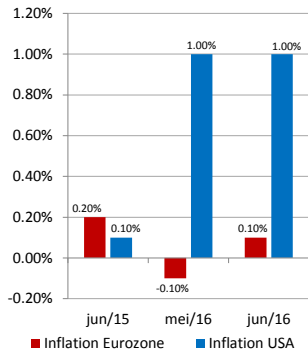
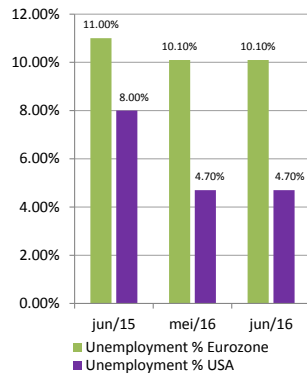


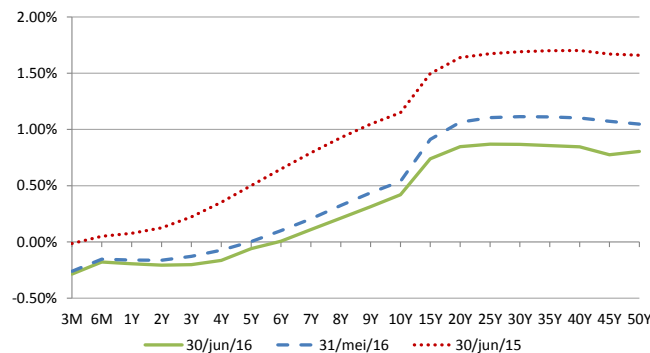
Inflation Eurozone & USA



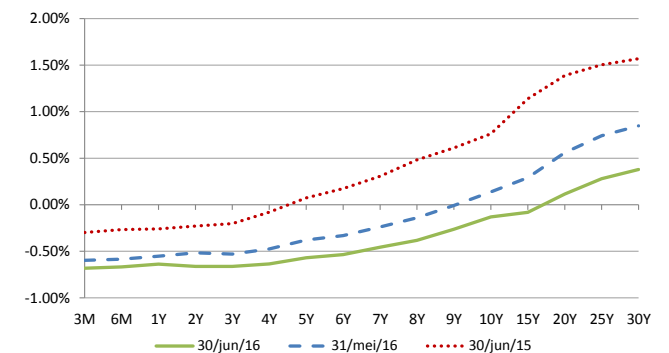
Unempl. rate Eurozone & USA



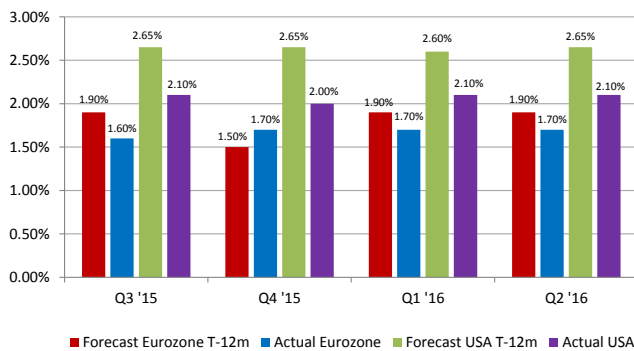
Euro Swaps Curve



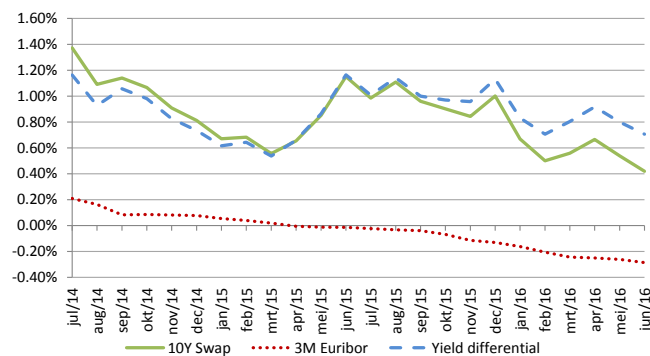
German Government Bond Curve



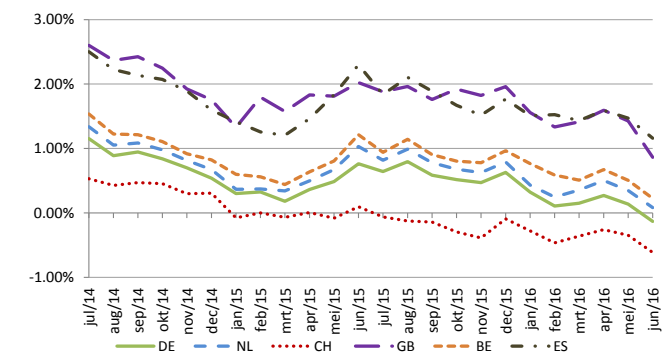
Forecast vs actual GDP growth Eurozone & USA



10Y swap +/- 3M Euribor



Yields 10Y Government Bonds



Macro-economic Development

- Great-Britain voted in a referendum to leave the European Union. In response the EUR/GBP exchange rate declined strongly. The Bank of England announced to lift some restrictions of its stimulus package, in order to let financial markets function properly.
- The European Central Bank (ECB) agreed with new measures to aid the Greek economy. From the end of June onwards the ECB will allow Greek debt as collateral for regular ECB loans.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) changes expectations of the US economic growth to 2.2% in 2016. In April the IMF expected a growth of 2.4%. The decrease in the outlook is caused by the weak results from the energy sector, the strong position of the US dollar and the turmoil on the markets from Brexit.
- Please note that the information does not refer to the graphs above.

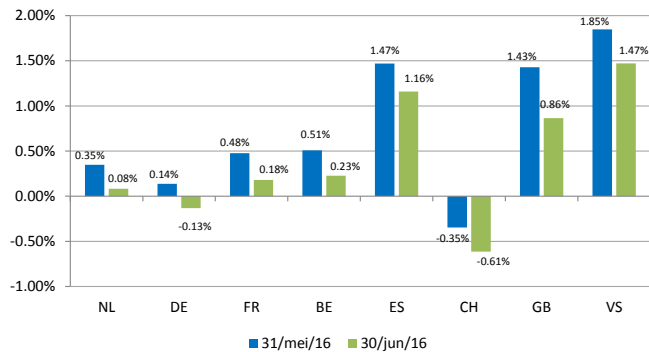
Interest Rates

- The Euro swap curve decreased in June compared to May 2016. The swap rates for tenors up to and including 5 years are currently below 0.00%.
- The 10Y swap decreased to 0.42% in June. This is a decrease of 12 basis points compared to May, when the 10Y swap closed at 0.54%.
- The 3M Euribor closed at -0.29%. This is a decrease of 3 basis points compared to last month (-0.26%).
- Please note that the interest rates shown in the graphs above do not include liquidity and credit spreads (as are applicable on loans).

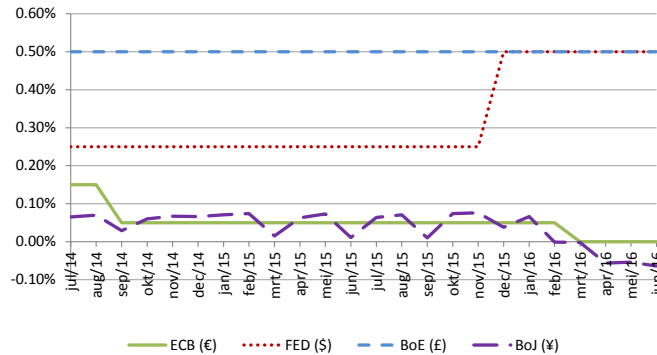
Government Yields

- The curve for Dutch government bond yields is lower in June for all tenors compared to May 2016.
- The yield on a Dutch 10-year government bond decreased with 27 basis points to 0.08% last month.
- At the end of June, all bonds with a tenor up to and including 9 years held a negative yield. At the end of May, bonds with a tenor up to and including 7 years held a negative yield.
- The 10-year government bond yield curves of Germany, England, Belgium and Spain all decreased in June compared to last month.

Yields 10Y Government Bonds



Official Policy Rates



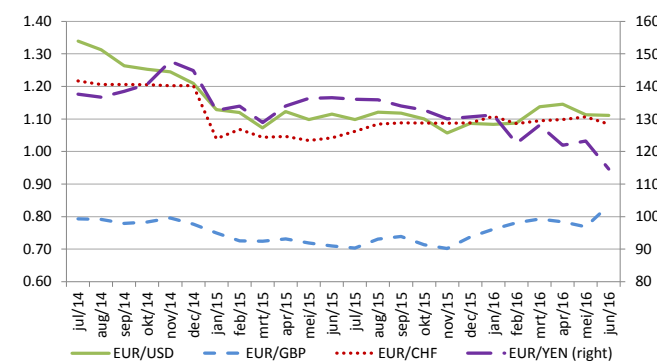
Credit Ratings Banks

Long term Foreign Currency Rating	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Deutsche Bank	BBB+	Baa2	A-
BNP Paribas	A	A1	A+
RBS plc.	BBB+	A3	BBB+
HSBC Bank plc.	A	A1	AA-
UBS AG	A-	Ba1 (hyb)	A
CitiGroup Inc.	BBB+	Baa1	A
ING Bank	A	A1	A+
UniCredit SpA	BBB-	Baa1	BBB+

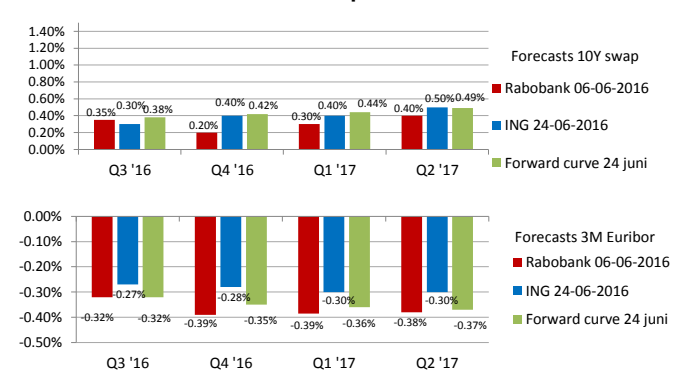
Credit Ratings Sovereigns

Long Term Foreign Currency Rating	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
The Netherlands	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
Germany	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
France	AAu	Aa2	AA
Belgium	AAu	Aa3	AA
Spain	BBB+	Baa2	BBB+
Switzerland	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
Great Britain	AAu	Aa1	AA
United States	AA+u	Aaa	AAA

Currencies



Interest Rate Forecasts 10Y Swap and 3M Euribor



Yields 10Y Government Bonds

- The yields on all of the 10-year bonds mentioned above decreased compared to previous month. The yield on a British 10-year government bond decreased sharply with 57 basis points.
- The German 10-year government bond yield is -0.13% at the end of June.

Credit Rating Sovereigns

- Moody's and Standard & Poor's (S&P) lowered the credit rating of Great Britain because of the Brexit vote. According to the credit rating agency, UK's decision to leave the European Union has major economic and political risks and therefore causes uncertainty.
- Rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch have not changed the credit ratings of the other countries mentioned in the table above.

Official Policy Rates

- In June, the European Central Bank (€) left its policy interest rate unchanged as well as the Bank of England (£) and Bank of Japan (¥). In May, no policy rate decisions were taken.
- The U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) decided to keep its benchmark interest rate unchanged at 0.25% to 0.5%. The decrease in U.S. export and consumption and the sharp decline in job creation were named as important factors that led to this decision.

Note that the BoJ interest rate fluctuates within an bandwidth of 0.0% and -0.1%.

Currencies

- At the end of June, the EUR/USD exchange rate closed at EUR/USD = 1.1106, a decrease of 0.0026 dollar compared to the end of last month, when the EUR/USD exchange rate closed at EUR/USD = 1.1132.

Credit Ratings Banks

- Credit rating agency Moody's lowered its credit outlook on 12 UK Banks. 8 of the 12 Banks received a negative outlook. The downgrade is caused by the Brexit vote. Moody's expects that the Brexit will result in lower profits, lower economic growth and trade uncertainties for the UK.

Interest Rate Forecasts Banks

- Both Rabobank and ING expect that the 3-month Euribor will decrease at the end of the year. Rabobank even predicts a decrease to -0.39% at the end of this year.
- ING expects a further increase of 10 basis points of the 10-year swap to a level of 0.50% in the second quarter of 2017. Rabobank also expects an increase of 10 basis points to a level of 0.40%.
- Please note that the interest rate forecasts shown in the graphs above do not include liquidity and credit spreads (as are applicable on loans).*