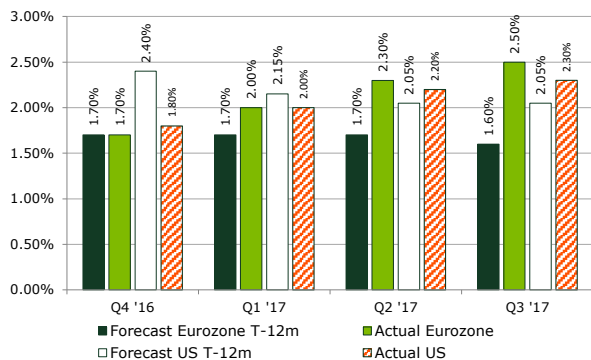
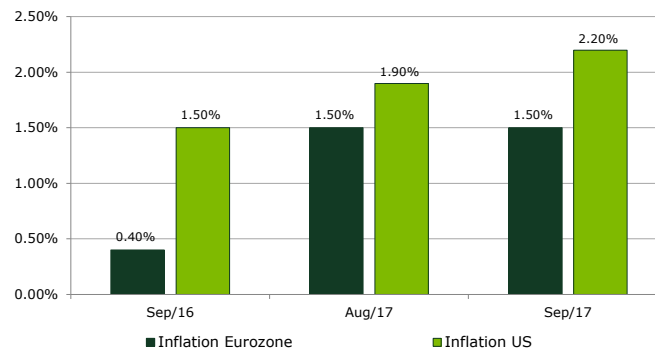


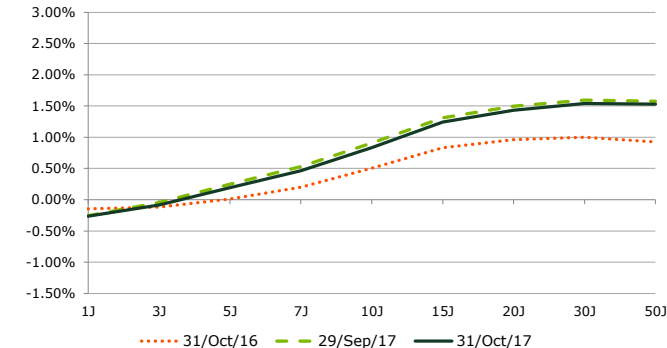
Forecast vs Actual GDP Growth Eurozone & US (YoY)



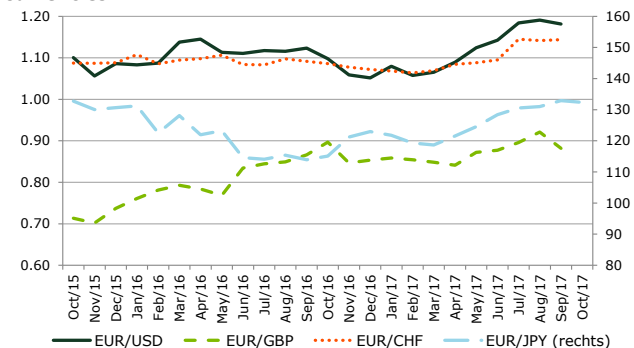
Inflation Rates Eurozone & US



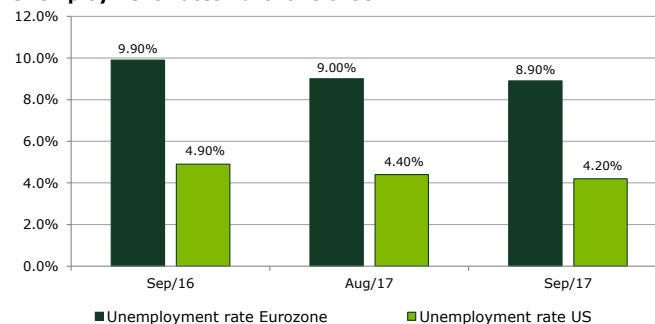
Euro Swap Curve



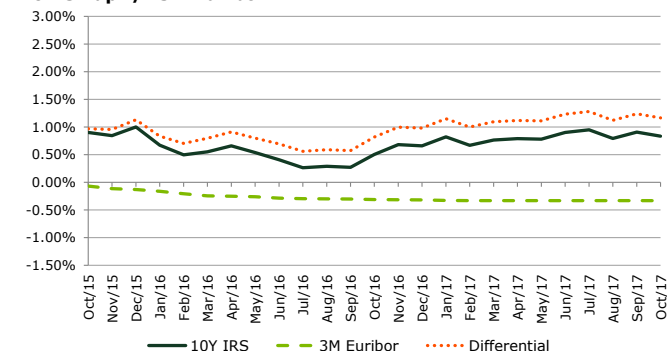
Currencies



Unemployment Rates Eurozone & US



10Y Swap -/- 3M Euribor



Macroeconomic Developments

- The German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs adjusted the expected economic growth in 2017 to 2.0%, compared to a prior expectation of 1.5%. According to the Ministry, the higher growth is mainly the result of an increase in consumer spending and investments.
- Dutch exports increased by more than 7% in August 2017 compared to August 2016, according to a Statistics Netherlands report in October. Furthermore, imports in the Netherlands increased by almost 8% compared to previous year.
- Based on its Composite Leading Indicators (CLIs), the OECD anticipates stable economic growth in the OECD area. According to the OECD, the economies of Japan, Canada and the United States will show positive momentum, while an economic slowdown is expected in the United Kingdom.

Ratings Countries

- Credit rating agency Fitch affirmed the credit rating of the Netherlands at AAA with a stable outlook.
- Standard & Poor's increased the credit rating of Italy for the first time in nearly 30 years, from BBB- to BBB. The rating increase is amongst others the result of a better economic outlook.

Inflation

- According to new Eurostat estimates, the inflation rate in the Eurozone has stabilized in September 2017 at 1.5%. The new estimate is in line with previous estimates and analyst expectations. The inflation rate of the European Union increased from 1.7% in August to 1.8% in September 2017.
- In September 2017, inflation in the United States increased to 2.2% compared to September 2016. In August 2017, prices increased with 1.7%. The increase of the inflation rate is primarily the result of increased gasoline prices, which were up 13.1% compared to August 2017. The US core inflation rate, which excludes energy prices, was stable in September 2017 at 1.7%.
- The Japanese inflation rate was 0.7% in September 2017 compared to September 2016, according to the Internal Affairs Ministry of Japan.

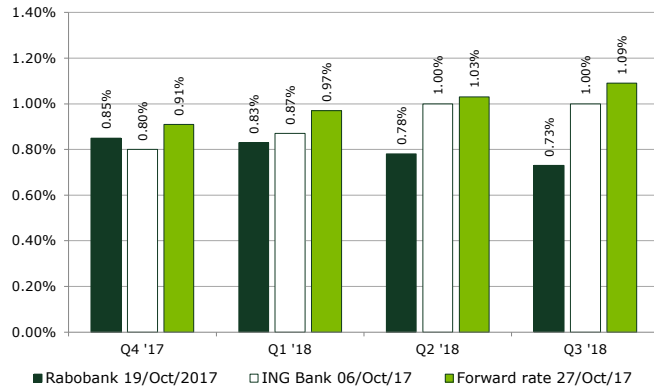
Unemployment Rates

- The Eurozone unemployment rate decreased in September 2017 to 8.9%, the lowest level since January 2009. Approximately 14.5 million European citizens were unemployed at the end of September 2017.
- The US unemployment rate decreased from 4.4% in August 2017 to 4.2% in September 2017. Preliminary estimates show that the unemployment rate decreased further to 4.1% in October 2017.

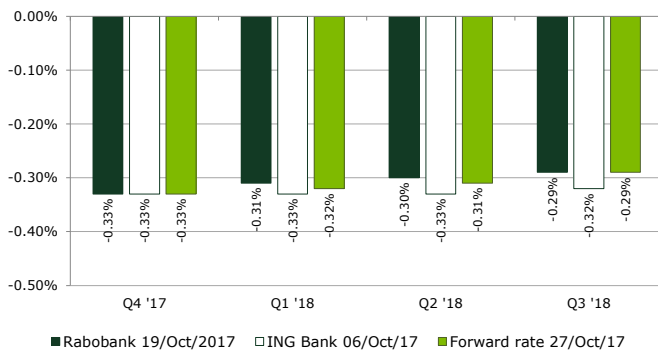
Interest Rates

- The euro swap curve decreased for all tenors in October 2017 compared to September 2017. Swap rates for tenors of 1, 2 and 3 years are below zero at the end of October.
- Compared to September, the 10-year interest rate swap rate decreased by 7 basis points to 0.84% at the end of October 2017.
- The 3-month Euribor was unchanged at -0.33% at the end of October 2017.
- The decrease in the 10-year interest swap and the stable 3-month Euribor rate resulted in a 7 basis point decrease in the spread between the 3-month Euribor and the 10-year interest rate swap. The spread was 117 basis points at the end of October.
- Please note: The interest rates presented above do not take into account any liquidity and credit spreads charged by banks and other lenders.*

Interest Rate Forecasts 10Y Swap



Interest Rate Forecasts 3M Euribor



Interest Rate Forecasts

- ING Bank expects the 10-year swap rate to increase to 1.00% in Q3 2018. Rabobank expects an decrease of the 10-year swap rate to 0.73% in Q3 2018.
- ING Bank expects the 3-month Euribor to increase to -0.32% in Q3 2018. Rabobank expects the 3-month Euribor to increase by 4 basis points to -0.29%.
- The Q3 2018 forward rate for the 10-year interest rate swap is 1.09% and the 3-month Euribor forward rate for the same quarter is -0.29%.
- Please note that these interest rate forecasts are based on predictions and are therefore uncertain. Taking financial actions based on the forecasts above may be considered speculative trading.*

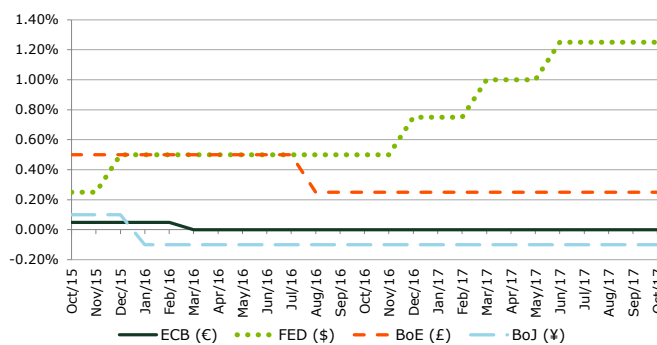
Ratings

- In October 2017, the credit ratings of the banks listed in the table above remained unchanged.

Bank Ratings

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Rabobank	A+	Aa2	AA-
ING Bank	A+	Aa3	A+
ABN AMRO	A	A1	A+
BNG Bank	AAA	Aaa	AA+
NWB Bank	AAA	Aaa	N.a.
Deutsche Bank	A-	Baa2	BBB+
BNP Paribas	A	Aa3	A+
Barclays	A	A1	A
Credit Suisse Int.	A	A1	A-

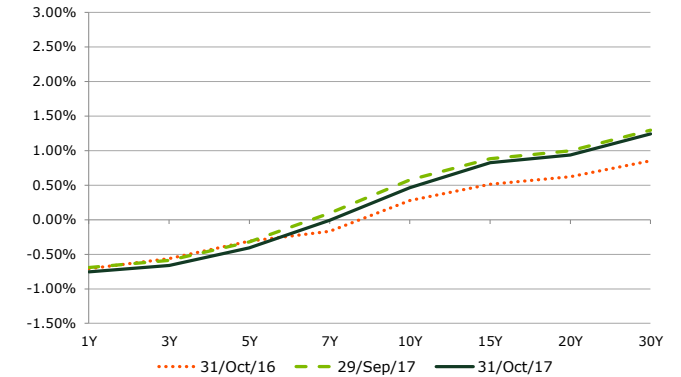
Central Bank Policy Rates



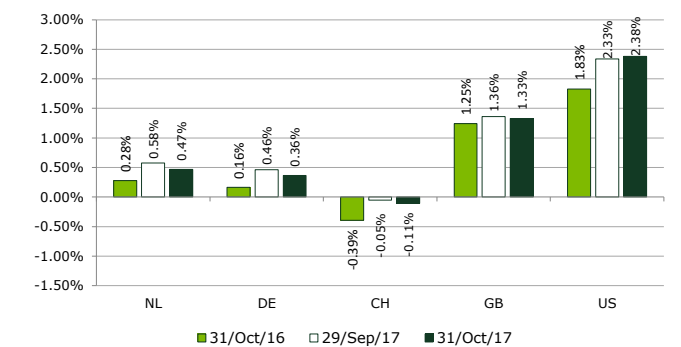
Central Bank Policy Rates

- The ECB decided to leave its benchmark rate unchanged. Furthermore the ECB announced that its asset purchasing program will run until the end of December 2017 at the current pace of EUR 60 billion per month. The program will be extended until at least September 2018, or longer if necessary, with a reduced volume of EUR 30 billion per month.
- In October 2017, the Bank of England (BoE) did not hold a monetary policy meeting. However, on 2 November 2017 the BoE increased its Bank Rate by 0.25% to 0.50%. According to the BoE, economic growth remains sluggish and inflation will decrease conditioned on the gently rising path of the Bank Rate.
- The Federal Reserve (Fed) and the Bank of Japan did not change their policy rates in October 2017. At the start of November, Jerome Powell was selected as the new Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Powell has been a member of the Fed Board of Governors since 2012 and is known for his support of the Fed's current monetary policy.
- Please note: The interest rate as set by the Bank of Japan fluctuates between 0.00% and -0.10%. In the graph, the lower bound is shown. Furthermore, the graph displays the upper bound of the federal funds rate bandwidth of 1.00% to 1.25%.*

Dutch Government Bond Curve



Yields 10Y Government Bonds



Dutch Government Bond Curve

- Compared to September 2017, yields on Dutch government bonds have decreased in October for all tenors. In September, however, yields increased for all tenors compared to August. The current curve is above the curve of October 2016. The curve is below zero for tenors up to and including 7 years on 31 October 2017.

Government Bond Yields

- Yields on German, Swiss and British 10-year government bonds decreased in October 2017 compared to September 2017.
- The yield on 10-year US government bonds continued to increase and was 5 basis points higher compared to the end of September 2017. On 31 October 2017, the yield on a 10-year US government bond was 2.38%.
- The yields on all listed government bonds were higher at the end of October 2017 compared to the end of October 2016.