



FirstRand Bank

**FirstRand Bank Limited issuer disclosure
for JSE listed debt and preference share programmes**

4 December 2019

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RISK FACTORS

Words used in this section entitled “Risk Factors” shall bear the same meanings as used in the Terms and Conditions, except to the extent that they are separately defined in this section or this is clearly inappropriate from the context.

FirstRand Bank Limited (“**Issuer**”) believes that the factors described below, which are not set out in any particular order, represent key risks inherent in investing in the Notes, but the inability of the Issuer to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes may occur for other reasons which may not be considered significant risks by the Issuer based on information currently available to it, or which it may not currently be able to anticipate. Some risks are not yet known and some that are not currently deemed material could later turn out to be material. Accordingly, the Issuer does not represent or warrant that the statements below regarding the risks of holding of any Notes are exhaustive.

All of these risks could materially affect the Issuer, its reputation, business, results of its operations and overall financial condition.

The information set out below is therefore not intended as advice and does not purport to describe all of the considerations that may be relevant to a prospective investor.

Investors contemplating making an investment in the Notes should determine their own investment objectives and experience, and any other factors which may be relevant to them in connection with such investment.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT THE ISSUER’S ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER NOTES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

1. RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUER

1.1 The investments, business, profitability and results of operations of the Issuer may be adversely affected as a result of political, social and economic risks in South Africa and global economic conditions

The Issuer's operations are predominantly concentrated in South Africa, with the majority of its revenues derived from operations in South Africa. The Issuer is, therefore, highly exposed to South African macroeconomic conditions and, as a result of their impact on the South African economy, global economic conditions. Any material deterioration in global or South African macroeconomic conditions could lead to a reduction in business activity, higher impairment charges, increased funding costs, and reduced revenues and profitability.

1.1.1. Global economic conditions

The South African economy is exposed to the global economy through the current and capital accounts of the balance of payments. South Africa’s exports are impacted by economic activity of some of the world’s largest economies including China, the United States (the “**US**”), the United Kingdom (“**UK**”) and Europe. Commodity prices and the

Rand exchange rate also have a material impact on South African exports. The South African economy is also reliant on foreign capital inflows.

If global economic growth or global financial conditions deteriorate materially, it is likely to have a negative impact on macroeconomic conditions in South Africa.

Global economic growth is slowing. A sharper than expected slowdown over the next few months may jeopardise economic growth of, and capital flows to, some emerging markets. This may include foreign capital inflows into South Africa's bond and equity markets. Any other developments which may have a negative impact on global risk appetite could also negatively impact foreign capital flows to South Africa. A sharp slowdown of foreign flows to South Africa can result in currency weakness, higher interest rates, an increase in bond yields and weaker economic growth.

The risk of increased global trade impediments (including tariffs) is another factor that could derail global demand for South African goods and global risk appetite.

In addition, a sharp fall in precious metal and/or base metal prices could also result in a deterioration in the value of the Rand, higher interest rates and bond yields.

1.1.2. South African economic conditions

The South African macroeconomic environment is characterised by low private sector investment growth, weak employment growth, high levels of public sector debt and downward pressure on domestic demand. In addition, domestic consumer and business confidence remains low.

Structural changes, including financial and business reforms at state-owned enterprises, an improvement in the quality of education, much higher fixed capital investment and labour market reforms are necessary to change the long-term trajectory of the country. The solvency and liquidity challenges at some state-owned enterprises remain a significant concern.

1.1.3. South African political conditions

The Issuer currently anticipates there will be strong political debates in respect of various sensitive issues such as land expropriation and the mandate of the South African Reserve Bank ("**SARB**") which has become a hallmark of the South African political landscape. Ongoing political developments may impact private sector investment, foreign investment and business confidence towards South Africa.

The high unemployment rate and unequal wealth and income distribution may fuel socio-economic pressure and encourage government to change its current macroeconomic policies.

1.1.4. South African conditions specific to the banking sector

The South African banking sector remains well capitalised, funded, regulated and managed. The South African financial sector is widely regarded as one of the country's key pillars of economic strength. The banking sector is, however, highly exposed to

South African macroeconomic conditions and will be impacted by negative macroeconomic developments.

Although household and corporate affordability conditions are currently benefiting from low inflation and low interest rates, a marked slowdown in foreign capital flows may reduce the value of the Rand and lead to higher interest rates which, in turn, is likely to have a significant impact on household and corporate affordability conditions. A sharp slowdown in economic growth or a prolonged period of weak growth could also weigh on corporate profitability and household income growth. This would, in turn, weigh on affordability conditions in the country.

A deterioration in the country's institutions, especially the independence of the SARB and policy conduct at the National Treasury, can also have a negative impact on the banking sector.

The Issuer's financial performance has been and is likely to remain linked to the performance of the South African and global economy.

1.2. Risk management

The Issuer, in common with other issuers in South Africa and elsewhere, is exposed to commercial and market risks in its ordinary course of business, the most significant of which are credit risk, market risk in the trading book, and operational risk.

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to non-performance of a counterparty in respect of any financial or other obligation. For fair value portfolios, the definition of credit risk is expanded to include the risk of losses through fair value changes arising from changes in credit spreads. Credit risk also includes credit default risk, pre-settlement risk, country risk, concentration risk and securitisation risk. Counterparty credit risk is the risk of a counterparty to a contract, transaction or agreement defaulting prior to the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows.

The Issuer distinguishes between traded market risk and non-traded market risk. Traded market risk is the risk of adverse revaluation of any financial instrument as a consequence of changes in market prices or rates. For non-traded market risk, the Issuer distinguishes between interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB") and structural foreign exchange risk. IRRBB relates to the sensitivity of a bank's financial position and earnings to unexpected, adverse movements in interest rates. Foreign exchange risk is the risk of an adverse impact on a bank's financial position or earnings or other key ratios as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates impacting balance sheet exposures.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Any failure to control these risks adequately or unexpected developments in the future economic environment could have an adverse effect on the financial condition and reputation of the Issuer (see the sub section titled "*Risk Management*" in the section titled "*Description of FirstRand Bank Limited*").

1.3 Credit risk

Credit risk arises primarily from advances and certain debt investment securities. Other sources of credit risk include reinsurance assets, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, off-balance sheet exposures and derivative balances.

The Issuer's lending and trading businesses are subject to inherent risks relating to the credit quality of its counterparties and the recoverability of loans and advances due from these counterparties. Changes in the credit quality of the Issuer's lending and trading counterparties or arising from systemic risk in the financial sector could reduce the value of the Issuer's assets, resulting in increased credit impairments.

Many factors affect the ability of the Issuer's clients to repay their loans, including adverse changes in consumer confidence levels due to local, national and global factors, levels of consumer spending, bankruptcy rates, and increased market volatility. These factors might be difficult to predict and are completely outside of the Issuer's control. The Issuer performs regular stress tests on its credit portfolios to identify the key factors impacting the credit risk profile, to anticipate possible future outcomes, and to implement necessary actions to constrain risk.

The Issuer continues to apply origination strategies which are aligned to its broader financial resource management processes and macroeconomic outlook. The Issuer manages credit risk through the implementation of comprehensive policies, processes and controls to ensure a sound credit risk management environment with appropriate credit granting, administration, measurement, monitoring and reporting of credit risk exposures. Credit risk management principles include holding the appropriate level of capital and pricing for risk on an individual and portfolio basis. Credit risk is taken within the constraints of the Issuer's risk appetite framework. The Issuer's credit portfolio is managed at an aggregate level to optimise the exposure to this risk. Persistent political and policy uncertainty, ongoing governance issues at state-owned enterprises and continued erosion of confidence in institutional strength and independence all continue to have a negative impact on confidence, which in turn constrains private sector investment, places pressure on employment and ultimately undermines gross domestic product ("GDP") growth. Such a macroeconomic environment will be characterised by low domestic demand growth (consumption, investment and government spending), downward pressure on personal income and further rating downgrades. This could result in increased levels of impairment in the Issuer's credit portfolio and have an adverse impact on the Issuer's ability to grow its revenues as well as credit impairments and, therefore, on its financial condition.

1.4 Concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is the risk of loss arising from an excessive concentration of exposure to a single counterparty, industry, market, product, financial instrument or type of security, country or region, or maturity.

The Issuer's business is significantly focused on the South African market and, the Issuer, therefore, faces a geographic concentration risk. Operations in South Africa are subject to various risks which include political, social and economic risks, such as general economic

volatility, low growth, relatively high inflation, exchange rate risks, exchange controls, crime and diseases (including, for example, HIV/AIDS), which could affect an investment in the Notes. The existence of such factors may have a negative impact on South African economic conditions generally, and more specifically on the business and results of the Issuer in ways that cannot be predicted.

Any adverse changes affecting the South African economy are likely to have an adverse impact on the Issuer's ability to grow revenues as well as credit impairments and, therefore, on its financial condition.

1.5 Liquidity risk

Structural characteristics impacting the funding profile of South African banks

South Africa is an emerging market with significant socio-economic challenges. These include high levels of poverty and social security needs. Addressing these challenges require a high level of funding which constrains domestic savings and results in low household savings rates.

In addition to a low domestic savings rate, South Africa's financial system is characterised by structural features which pose additional liquidity challenges for the domestic banking system. A key characteristic is the fact that the available savings in the economy are mostly contractual savings and funded pension liabilities. These savings are concentrated in institutions such as pension funds, provident funds and providers of asset management services. In addition, they tend to have a higher allocation to the equities market relative to fixed income assets (relative to developed market norms) and are invested at banks in the form of institutional funding, comprising wholesale funding from financial institutions across a range of deposits, loans and other financial instruments.

In addition, the operational liquidity management needs of institutions are largely met by their investments into the banking sector via the money market. These institutional deposits have a higher liquidity risk than retail deposits.

Given the relative reliance on institutional deposits, liquidity risk in the South African banking system is structurally higher than in most other markets.

However, this risk is to some extent mitigated by the following factors:

- the "closed Rand" system, whereby all Rand transactions (whether physical or derivative) have to be cleared and settled in South Africa through registered banks and clearing institutions domiciled in South Africa. The Issuer is one of the major clearing/settlement banks;
- the institutional funding base is fairly stable as it is, in effect, recycled contractual retail savings;
- the country has a prudential exchange control framework in place; and
- relative to emerging market peers, South African banks have a low dependence on foreign currency funding (i.e. low foreign currency roll-over risk).

These factors contributed to South Africa's resilience during the 2007 - 2008 global financial crisis.

Foreign currency funding risks

The low level of discretionary savings in South Africa, and its high investment and social welfare requirements increase the economy's reliance and vulnerability to foreign capital inflows, driven by the country's fiscal and current accounts.

The Issuer seeks to mitigate its exposure to its foreign currency funding by operating a prudent foreign currency management framework and operating within limits on its foreign currency borrowing that are more conservative than the macro-prudential limits applied by the SARB. The Issuer seeks to avoid exposing itself to undue liquidity risk and to maintain liquidity risk within the risk appetite approved by the board and risk committee.

The Issuer believes that its level of access to domestic and international inter-bank and capital markets will allow the Issuer to meet its short-term and long-term liquidity needs due to the strategy, flexibility and diversification of its liquidity risk management policy in both foreign and domestic currencies. However, any maturity mismatches may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

Funding and other risks relating to securitisations

Securitisation is the process whereby loans and other receivables are packaged, underwritten and sold in the form of asset-backed securities to investors. The Issuer makes use of securitisations to complement its overall funding strategy. This can, however, constitute a significant proportion of a particular asset class within the broader bank balance sheet.

While an important component of its overall funding strategy, the Issuer limits the use of securitisation to ensure appropriate strategy diversification and agility. Further, the Issuer does not aim to execute securitisations specifically for credit or capital relief purposes, and typically retains subordinated notes within the wider FirstRand Group structure. Consequently, the FirstRand Group retains all risks and rewards associated with the underlying assets. In addition, the use of securitisation transactions as part of the Issuer's funding strategy generates risks such as:

- funding and liquidity risk in respect of any potential repurchase of the transferred assets (for example, in circumstances where there is a breach of contractual representations and warranties relating to the underlying assets);
- operational risks related to the servicing of the transferred assets; and
- interest rate and other risks through derivatives transacted with the securitisation entities.

The Issuer engages in securitisation transactions in order to mitigate and not add to the funding and liquidity risk profile.

1.6 Downgrade of the Issuer's credit ratings or credit rating of South Africa could have an adverse effect on the Issuer's liquidity sources and funding costs

The Issuer's credit ratings affect the cost and other terms upon which the Issuer is able to obtain funding. Rating agencies regularly evaluate the Issuer and the ratings of its long-term debt are based on a number of factors, including capital adequacy levels, quality of earnings, business position, credit exposure, funding and liquidity risks, the risk management framework as well as the sovereign ratings and the macro risk profiles for its country of incorporation and that of its operating jurisdictions. These parameters and their possible impact on the Issuer's credit ratings are closely monitored and incorporated into its liquidity risk management and contingency planning considerations. In particular, as rating agencies impose a cap on the Issuer's rating at the level of the sovereign rating, a change to the sovereign rating will, therefore, impact the Issuer's rating.

In addition, a downgrade or potential downgrade of the South African sovereign rating or a change in rating agency methodologies relating to systemic support provided by the South African sovereign could also negatively affect the perception by rating agencies of the Issuer's rating. Any downgrade of the Issuer's credit rating would likely increase its borrowing costs and require the Issuer to post additional collateral or take other actions under some of its derivatives contracts, and could limit the Issuer's access to capital markets.

There can also be no assurance that the rating agencies will maintain the Issuer's current ratings or outlooks or those of South Africa. Failure to maintain favourable ratings and outlooks could increase the Issuer's cost of funding and adversely affect interest margins, which could have a material adverse effect on the Issuer. Ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

1.7 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It includes, for example, fraud and criminal activity (internal and external), project risk, legal risk, business continuity, information and IT risk, process and human resources risk.

The Issuer may suffer a failure or interruption in or breach of its information technology systems

Information technology ("IT") risk encompasses both IT risk and IT change risk. The Issuer's IT risk refers to the risk associated with the use, ownership, operation, involvement, influence and adoption of IT. It consists of IT-related conditions that could potentially impact the business. IT change risk refers to the risk arising from changes, updates or alterations made to the IT infrastructure, systems or applications that could affect service reliability and availability.

The Issuer's main IT risks include the failure or interruption of critical systems, cybercrime, unauthorised access to systems and the inability to serve its customers' needs in a timely manner.

The Issuer has a high dependency on its IT systems and operations infrastructure to conduct its business. The Issuer regards these systems as critical to improving productivity and maintaining the Issuer's competitive edge. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or interruptions in its risk management, general ledger, deposit servicing, loan servicing, debt recovery, payment custody and/or other important systems. If the Issuer's information systems fail, even for a short period of time, it could be unable to serve some or all customers' needs on a timely basis which could result in a loss of business. In addition, a temporary shutdown of the Issuer's information systems could result in costs that are required for information retrieval and verification. The occurrence of any failures or interruptions in the Issuer's IT systems and operations infrastructure could have a materially adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Cyber-crime could have a negative impact on the Issuer's operations

The Issuer's operations are dependent on its own IT systems and those of its third-party service providers. The Issuer could be negatively impacted by cyber-attacks on any of these. As the Issuer moves banking to digital and mobile platforms, the risk of cyber-crime increases, especially as infiltrating technology is becoming increasingly sophisticated, and there can be no assurance that the Issuer will be able to prevent all threats.

The Issuer's business is subject to its ability to quickly adapt to disruptions while maintaining continuous business operations

The Issuer has established a business resilience policy and standards to govern business continuity (including disaster recovery) and to improve the capability of the business to effectively respond to disruptive events from internal failures or external events. This is achieved through the business continuity strategies including regular review of business continuity plans (including disaster recovery) and testing. Any failure in the continuity of the Issuer's operations and services could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

The Issuer may not be able to detect money laundering and other illegal or improper activities fully or on a timely basis, which could expose it to additional liability and have a material adverse effect on it

The Issuer is required to comply with applicable anti-money laundering, anti-terrorism laws and other regulations in South Africa insofar as reasonably practicable. These laws and regulations require the Issuer, among other things, to adopt and enforce "customer due diligence" policies and procedures and to report suspicious and large transactions to the applicable regulatory authorities. While the Issuer has adopted policies and procedures aimed at detecting and preventing the use of its banking platforms for money laundering and terrorist-related organisations and individuals generally, such policies and procedures may not completely eliminate instances in which the Issuer may be used by other parties to engage in money laundering or other illegal or improper activities. To the extent the Issuer may fail to fully comply with applicable laws and regulations, the relevant government agencies to which it reports have the power and authority to impose fines and other penalties on the Issuer. In addition, the Issuer's

business and reputation could suffer if customers use it for money laundering or illegal or improper purposes.

1.8 The Issuer's risk management policies and procedures may not have identified or anticipated all potential risk exposures

The Issuer has devoted significant resources to developing its risk management policies and procedures, particularly in connection with credit, concentration and liquidity risks, and expects to continue to do so in the future. Nonetheless, its risk management techniques may not be fully effective in mitigating its risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk, including risks that are unidentified or unanticipated. Some of the Issuer's methods of managing risk are based upon its use of observed historical market behaviour. As a result, these methods may not predict future risk exposures, which could be greater than historical measures indicate. Other risk management methods depend upon evaluation of information regarding the markets in which the Issuer operates, its clients or other matters that are publicly available or otherwise accessible by the Issuer. This information may not be accurate in all cases, complete, up-to-date or properly evaluated. Any failure arising out of the Issuer's risk management techniques may have an adverse effect on the results of its operations and financial condition.

1.9 Competitive landscape

The Issuer is subject to significant competition from other major banks operating in South Africa, including competitors such as international banks that may have greater financial and other resources, particularly in the corporate and investment banking market. Many of these banks operating in the Issuer's markets compete for substantially the same customers as the Issuer. The Issuer also faces competition from other non-bank entities that increasingly provide similar services to those offered by banks, e.g. asset managers, insurers, retailers, mobile phone operators, shadow banking players and fintech companies. Increased competition from non-bank entities in the money and capital markets could impact the Issuer's ability to attract funding.

On 7 March 2019, parliament's finance committee approved an amendment to the Banks Act, which will allow state-owned entities to establish a bank but only at national level. The amendment to the Banks Act to allow for state-owned banks is contained in the Financial Matters Amendment Bill proposed by the Treasury. This may increase competition in the South African banking landscape.

Increasing competition could also require that the Issuer increases its rates offered on deposits or lower the rates it charges on loans, which could also have a material adverse effect on the Issuer, including its profitability. Although the Issuer's financial resource management approach requires it to price appropriately for financial resources, should competitive forces prevent the Issuer from pricing for these resources appropriately it may withdraw from offering certain products which may also negatively affect the Issuer's business results and prospects, by, among other things, limiting its ability to generate revenue, increase its customer base and/or expand its operations.

If the Issuer's customer service levels were perceived by the market to be materially below those of its competitor financial institutions, the Issuer could lose existing and potential new business. If the Issuer is not successful in retaining and strengthening customer relationships, the Issuer may lose market share, incur losses on its activities, fail to attract new deposits or retain existing deposits which could have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition and prospects.

1.10 The Issuer is subject to capital and liquidity requirements that could affect its operations

The Issuer is subject to capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the Prudential Authority ("PA"), which provide for minimum capital requirements for Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1"), Tier 1 and Total Capital. Any failure by the Issuer to maintain its minimum capital requirements may result in restrictions placed on distributions, as well actions against the Issuer, which may in turn impact on its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

The Regulations Relating to Banks (as amended from time to time) are based on the Basel III framework and provide the minimum risk-based capital ratios. The minimum CET1 ratio for 2019 is 8.5%. The minimum Tier 1 ratio for 2019 is 10.75%. The minimum total capital adequacy ratio for 2019 is 14%. These minimum ratios exclude the countercyclical buffer ("CCyB") and confidential bank-specific individual capital requirements but includes the maximum potential domestic systemically-important bank ("D-SIB") requirement, which is also bank-specific and therefore confidential.

The Basel III capital buffers continue to make it more challenging for banks to comply with minimum capital ratios. Failure by the Issuer to meet certain of these buffers, for example the capital conservation and CCyB, could result in restrictions being placed on distributions, including dividends and discretionary payments, and any failure by the Issuer to maintain its capital ratios may result in action taken in respect of the Issuer, which may in turn impact on its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Notes.

In addition, Basel III prescribes two minimum liquidity standards for funding and liquidity. The first is the liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") which became effective on 1 January 2015 and aims to ensure that banks maintain an adequate level of high-quality liquid assets to meet liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day period under a severe liquidity stress scenario. The second is the net stable funding ratio ("NSFR"), which became effective from 1 January 2018, and aims to promote medium and long-term funding of banks' assets and activities.

The PA has approved the 2019 committed liquidity facility ("CLF") which will be available to assist banks meet the LCR. The PA's approach to the CLF and other related conditions for the period from 1 December 2018 to 30 November 2019 is detailed in, *inter alia*, Guidance Note 4 of 2018, *Continued provision of a committed liquidity facility by the South African Reserve Bank to banks* ("Guidance Note 4"). Guidance Note 5 of 2019, *Continued provision of a committed liquidity facility by South African Reserve Bank to banks* ("Guidance Note 5"), was released on 27 August 2019, and provides revised guidelines and conditions relating to the continued provision of the CLF, specifically covering the period from 1 December 2019 to 30 November 2020. The guidance note also reiterates the PA's intention to phase out the CLF by 1 December

2021. The PA will, in consultation with banks, investigate possible alternatives to the CLF. There can be no certainty that an alternative liquidity facility will be agreed upon or instituted.

The NSFR is a structural balance sheet ratio focusing on promoting a more resilient banking sector. The ratio calculates the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. The Issuer supports the amended framework issued by the PA in August 2016, whereby funding received from financial corporates, excluding banks, maturing within six months receives an available stable funding factor of 35%. The Issuer also supports the clarity provided by the PA in relation to the CLF and NSFR, applying a 5% required stable funding factor to the assets (post haircut) eligible for CLF purposes. These changes have been anchored in the assessment of the true liquidity risk and assist the South African banking sector in meeting the NSFR requirements.

1.11 In accordance with its Basel III and G20 commitments, the SARB is developing a resolution framework.

The draft Financial Sector Laws Amendment Bill (“**FSLAB**”) was published for comment by National Treasury in October 2018. In order to support the pending resolution framework, the bill proposes the necessary amendments to various acts, including the Insolvency Act, the South African Reserve Bank Act, the Banks Act, the Mutual Banks Act, the Competition Act, the Financial Markets Act and the Insurance Act, with a view to strengthen the ability of the SARB to manage the orderly resolution or winding down of a failing financial institution with minimum disruption to the broader economy.

One of the key amendments included in bill is the establishment of the Corporation of Deposit Insurance (“**CoDI**”) designed to protect depositors’ funds and enhance financial stability. The bill is awaiting promulgation by parliament before it is enacted, but the interim, the relevant regulators are continuously engaging with industry to continue working on the design and finalisation of the outstanding elements of the resolution framework.

The SARB released a discussion paper, *Ending too big to fail: South Africa’s intended approach to bank resolution*, on 23 July 2019. The discussion paper outlines the objectives of the resolution framework, planning and conducting a resolution with an emphasis on open-bank resolution. This is applicable to systemically important institutions. The intended bank resolution provides more clarity on the regulator’s approach to further enhance financial stability in the country.

The discussion paper is a first draft and likely to be revised and expanded in future. Comments received on the discussion paper will assist the SARB in drafting regulatory standards for resolution, once the FSLAB is promulgated.

1.12 Changing regulatory environment

The Issuer is subject to the laws, regulations, administrative actions and policies of South Africa and each other jurisdiction in which it operates, and the Issuer’s activities may be constrained by such legal and regulatory requirements. Changes in regulation and supervision, particularly in South Africa, could materially affect the Issuer’s business, the products or services offered, the value of its assets and its financial condition. Although the Issuer works closely with its regulators

and continuously monitors the regulatory feedback and proposals, future changes in regulation, fiscal or other policies cannot be predicted and are beyond the control of the Issuer.

Applicable laws and other requirements, as amended from time to time, include:

- Financial Sector Regulation Act, 2017;
- Banks Act, 1990 and related Regulations;
- Companies Act, 2008;
- Competition Act, 1998;
- Collective Investment Schemes Control Act (CISCA), 2002;
- Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) Act, 2001;
- Long-term Insurance Act, 1998;
- Short-term Insurance Act, 1998;
- Insurance Act, 2017;
- Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services (FAIS) Act, 2002;
- National Credit Act (NCA), 2005;
- Consumer Protection Act, 2008;
- Financial Markets Act (FMA), 2012;
- Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, 2010;
- Protected Disclosures Act, 2000;
- Protection of Personal Information Act (PoPIA), 2013;
- Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (PRECCA), 2004;
- King Code of Governance Principles for South Africa, 2016 (King IV); and
- Legislation and rules related to listed instruments on various exchanges.

The Issuer is also subject to any applicable regulatory instruments issued pursuant to any of the abovementioned legislation.

1.13 The Issuer may be unable to recruit, retain and motivate key personnel

An engaged workforce is critical to the successful delivery of the Issuer's objectives. The Issuer's performance is dependent on key personnel. The Issuer's continued ability to compete effectively and further grow its businesses also depends on its ability to attract new staff. In relation to the development and training of new and existing employees, the Issuer is reliant on the continued development of South Africa's educational sector, including access to facilities and educational programmes.

1.14 Terrorist acts, hostility arising from competing political groups, acts of war, and other types of event risk could have a negative impact on the business

Acts of terrorism, hostility from competing political parties, acts of war, government expropriation or confiscatory acts, currency inconvertibility, financial market closure, health pandemics and other types of event risk and responses to those acts and events, may have both direct and indirect negative impacts on the economic conditions of South Africa, the rest of Africa and

internationally, and more specifically on the business and results of the Issuer in ways that cannot be predicted.

2 RISKS RELATING TO SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Risks relating to emerging markets

South Africa is an emerging market with significant socio-economic challenges. Investors in emerging markets such as South Africa should be aware that these markets carry risks which are different from those which apply to investment in more developed markets. These risks include economic and financial market volatility which may be exacerbated by global economic volatility, as well as, in some cases, significant legal and political risks.

Economic and financial market instability in South Africa has been caused by many different factors, including:

- high interest rates;
- high levels of inflation;
- exchange rate volatility;
- exchange controls;
- commodity price fluctuations;
- industrial action;
- the slowdown in the economic activity of its trading partners;
- wage and price controls;
- changes in economic and tax policies;
- the imposition of trade barriers;
- wide current account deficit;
- capital outflows;
- perceived or actual internal security issues; and
- general social, economic and business conditions.

Any of these factors, amongst others, as well as volatility in the markets for securities similar to the Notes, may adversely affect the value or liquidity of the Notes.

Accordingly, investors should exercise particular care in evaluating the risks involved and must decide for themselves whether, in light of those risks, their investment is appropriate. Generally, investment in emerging markets is only suitable for sophisticated investors who fully appreciate the significance of the risks involved, and prospective investors are urged to consult with their own legal and financial advisers before making an investment in the Notes.

Investors should also note that developing markets, such as South Africa, are subject to rapid change and that the information set out in this document may become outdated relatively quickly.

2.2 Regulatory environment

The Issuer is subject to formal regulation in South Africa. Regulatory agencies have broad jurisdiction over many aspects of the Issuer's business, which may include capital adequacy,

premium rates, marketing and selling practices, advertising, licensing agents, policy forms, terms of business and permitted investments.

Changes in government policy, legislation or regulatory interpretation applying to the financial services industry in the markets in which the Issuer operates may adversely affect the Issuer's product range, distribution channels, capital requirements, environmental and social obligations and, consequently, reported results and financing requirements. In particular, any change in regulation to increase the requirements for capital adequacy or liquidity, or a change in accounting standards, could have a material adverse impact on the Issuer's business, results, financial condition or prospects.

During 2011, the Government issued a policy paper, *"A Safer Financial Sector to Serve South Africa Better"*, which articulated its strategic regulatory objectives. The document identified policy priorities to reform the financial sector, most notably: financial stability; consumer protection and market conduct; expanding access of financial services through inclusion; and combating financial crime. Achieving these objectives evidently necessitated a change in the South African regulatory landscape from both a structural and a policy perspective including the introduction of a "twin-peaks" approach to financial sector regulation. In terms of the twin peaks approach, equal focus is placed on prudential and market conduct regulation with separate but equally important focus on financial stability. A phased-in approach is being followed for the implementation of the Twin Peaks system of financial regulation in South Africa. This new framework and related requirements give rise to additional complexities for financial services and product providers in managing regulatory risks and the Issuer will continue to work closely with its regulators on matters pertaining to the above.

The Twin Peaks system of financial regulation in South Africa was implemented on 1 April 2018. The SARB is responsible for financial stability whilst the PA and the Financial Sector Conduct Authority ("**FSCA**") took effect. Although most provisions of the Financial Sector Regulation Act ("**FSR**", 2017) are now effective, certain provisions such as those pertaining to fees and levies, and Ombuds, will become effective on dates determined by the Minister of Finance. Most existing sub-sectoral/financial sector laws such as the Banks Act, 1990 for banking (as amended to align to the FSR Act), will remain in place, however, there are a small number of financial sector laws which will eventually be repealed and replaced by the new financial sector laws. It is also important to note that a key objective of the new framework is to ensure that there is effective co-operation and collaboration among the SARB, the PA, the FSCA, the National Credit Regulator ("**NCR**", the Financial Intelligence Centre ("**FIC**") and the Competition Commission, which is anticipated to result in additional complexities for financial services and product providers in managing regulatory and conduct risks. The Issuer will continue to work closely with its regulators on matters pertaining to the above. It is anticipated that, once stage 1 of the new framework is fully phased in, focus will shift to the creation of a more harmonised system of

licencing, supervision, enforcement, dealing with customer complaints (including Ombuds), appeals, and consumer advice and education across the financial sector.

National Credit Act

The National Credit Act, 2005, (“**NCA**”) which came into effect on 1 June 2007, has made significant changes to the interest, costs and fees which retail banks and other credit providers may charge consumers in South Africa. The maximum prescribed interest rates which may be levied on credit agreements are set out in the regulations to the NCA. The NCA further stipulates a closed list of costs and fees which may be recovered under a credit agreement in addition to the capital amount and interest. These are an initiation fee, a monthly service fee, default administration costs and collection costs. The initiation fee for arranging the credit agreement may not exceed the maximum prescribed amount, monthly service fees for the banks administration of the agreement are capped, default administration charges must be levied in accordance with the Magistrates Court Act, 1944 and collection costs are also limited. Other charges which may be applicable are strictly regulated and may only be levied if specifically listed in the NCA and to the extent permitted in the NCA. The NCA also requires certain qualifying credit providers to register with the NCR, and credit agreements entered into by entities which are not registered credit providers, as is required in terms of the NCA, will be *void ab initio*. In addition, certain credit agreements which contain unlawful provisions in terms of the NCA could potentially be rendered *void ab initio*.

On 13 March 2015, the National Credit Amendment Act, 2014 came into effect. The amendments therein include, among others:

- provisions requiring the NCR to apply additional criteria relating to a credit provider’s compliance with certain codes of conduct and affordability assessment regulations (which came into effect on 13 March 2015) as well as such credit provider’s commitment to combatting over-indebtedness when the NCR considers the registration of that credit provider in terms of the NCA. This affects the annual renewal of a credit provider’s registration with the NCR, as it entitles the NCR to reject an application if these compliance requirements are not met;
- provisions which prohibit the selling or collection of outstanding debts which have prescribed. This amendment means that credit providers can no longer collect on loans where no legal action has been taken and no payments have been received for three years. This will impact the ability of banks to collect existing non-performing and written-off loans which have prescribed and applies to all loans in existence at 13 March 2015 and new loans granted thereafter;
- provisions which allow consumers to remedy defaults through full payment, if the credit agreement has not been terminated, and for preventing the restoration of credit agreements after termination via due process and execution of a court order. The provisions also specify acceptable methods for the delivery of default notices to consumers; and
- the broadening of the definition of prohibited conduct to include any contravention of the NCA. This, along with the broadening of the scope of enforcement powers of the NCR,

extensively expands the scope for actions which may be brought against credit providers contravening the NCA.

Companies Act

The Companies Act came into force on 1 May 2011. The Companies Act may have an impact on institutional reform, company categorisation, company formation, accountability and transparency, corporate finance, shareholder provisions, director's duties and board governance, fundamental transactions, takeovers and share purchases and could have an impact on the rights and duties of the Issuer and Noteholders.

Consumer Protection Act

- The Consumer Protection Act, 2009 ("**CPA**") came into effect on 1 April 2011. The CPA will give consumers the right to demand quality service and to full disclosure of the price of goods and services, and protection against false, misleading or deceptive representations.
- The CPA will fundamentally change the way business is done in South Africa. It requires businesses to transform the way in which they interact with consumers and to ensure that all dealings with consumers are fair, reasonable and honest. Credit agreements governed by the NCA do not fall within the ambit of the CPA, however, the goods or services that are the subject of the credit agreement are not excluded from the ambit of the CPA. The CPA provides that certain industries may be exempted from particular provisions of the CPA where there are existing consumer protection regimes in place in respect of those industries. Banks are exempted from section 14 of the CPA which deals with fixed-term contracts as there is concern in the banking industry that the said provision will adversely impact fixed term deposits and bank customer's ability to withdraw such deposit early.
- Investors will have to familiarise themselves with the risks associated with this new legislation as it remains untested in a court of law to date.

2.3 Exchange controls

Foreign-derived loan capital or equity capital may be introduced into South Africa through a formal system of exchange control as summarised in the section entitled "*South African Exchange Control*" of this document. However, the proceeds from the sale of assets in South Africa owned by a non-resident are not remittable to the non-resident unless prior approval is received from an authorised foreign exchange dealer or, if such authorised foreign exchange dealer is unable to approve the request as per the requirements laid down in the Currency and Exchanges Manual, then prior approval is required from the SARB.

Since 1995, certain exchange controls in South Africa have been relaxed. The extent to which the South African Government (the "**Government**") may further relax such exchange controls cannot be predicted with certainty, although the Government has committed itself to a gradual approach of relaxation. Further relaxation, or abolition of exchange controls may precipitate a change in the capital flows to and from South Africa. If the net result of this were to cause large capital outflows, this could adversely affect the Issuer's business and it could have an adverse effect on the financial condition of the Issuer as a whole. In the event of the immediate abolition

of exchange control there may be a sudden withdrawal of Rand from the South African market by investors. Because South Africa has a fully-floating exchange rate and a flexible interest rate policy, this would result in a rapid depreciation of the Rand exchange rate which would serve to stem the flight and would also result in an increase in interest rates due to the depreciation of the Rand. The SARB may sell reserves to protect the value of the Rand. Such reserve activity by the SARB is likely to be sterilised and as such should not have a significant impact on inflation.

3 RISKS RELATING TO THE NOTES

3.1 Risks relating to the Notes generally

These risk factors apply to any Notes issued by FirstRand Bank Limited under any DMTN Programme (the “**Programme**”) where this Issuer Disclosure Document is expressly incorporated by reference into such Programme. Terms used in this section “*Risks relating to the Notes*”, will, unless defined herein, bear the meaning given to the relevant definition in the Programme under which the relevant Notes have been or will be issued.

3.2 There is no active trading market for the Notes

Notes issued under the Programme will be new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market (unless in the case of any particular Tranche, such Tranche is to be consolidated with and form a single series with a Tranche of Notes which is already in issue). If the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and the financial condition of the Issuer. Although applications may be made for the Notes to be traded on the JSE or on such other Financial Exchange(s) as may be determined by the Issuer, there is no assurance that such applications will be accepted, that any particular Tranche of Notes will be so listed or that an active trading market will develop. Accordingly, there is no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any trading market for any particular Tranche of Notes.

3.3 The Notes may be redeemed prior to maturity

Unless in the case of any particular Tranche of Notes the relevant Applicable Pricing Supplement specifies otherwise, in the event that the Issuer would be obliged to increase the amounts payable in respect of any Notes due to any withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of South Africa or any political subdivision thereof or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, the Issuer may redeem all outstanding Notes in accordance with the Terms and Conditions.

In addition, if in the case of any particular Tranche of Notes the relevant Applicable Pricing Supplement specifies that the Notes are redeemable at the Issuer's option in certain other circumstances, the Issuer may choose to redeem the Notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of the Notes. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes, the market value

of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period. The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the relevant Notes. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

In respect of any Tier 2 Notes, the Issuer may, subject to the applicable Regulatory Capital Requirements, also redeem all outstanding Notes in the event of a Regulatory Capital Event. Any redemption of Tier 2 Notes prior to their Maturity Date (other than redemption for regulatory capital reasons) requires the prior written approval of the Prudential Authority, in terms of the Banks Act and any successor or replacement thereto, or any authority having primary responsibility for the prudential oversight and supervision of the Issuer and/or the responsibility of making decisions relating to the declaration of a bank as being non-viable with the effect (as contemplated in the Regulations Relating to Banks) of triggering loss absorption within the relevant capital instruments and/or shares ("**Relevant Authority**").

3.4 Investors will have to rely on the CSD's procedures for transfer, payment and communication with the Issuer as uncertificated Notes are held by or on behalf of the CSD

Notes issued under the Programme which are listed on the Interest Rate Market of the JSE or such other or additional Financial Exchange(s) and/or immobilised in the "CSD" (being Strate Proprietary Limited, or its nominee, being a registered central securities depository operating in terms of the Financial Markets Act (or any successor legislation thereto), or any additional or alternate central securities depository approved by the Issuer) must, subject to Applicable Laws and the Applicable Procedures, be issued in uncertificated form. Unlisted Notes may also be lodged and immobilised in the CSD in uncertificated form. Notes held in the CSD will be issued, cleared and settled in accordance with the Applicable Procedures through the electronic settlement system of the CSD. The CSD will maintain records of the Beneficial Interests in Notes issued in uncertificated form which are held in the CSD (whether such Notes are listed or unlisted). Investors will be able to trade their Beneficial Interests only through the CSD and in accordance with the Applicable Procedures.

Payments of principal and/or interest in respect of uncertificated Notes will be made to the CSD and/or the Participants, and the Issuer will discharge its payment obligations under the Notes by making payments to, or to the order of, the CSD and/or the Participants for distribution to their account holders. A holder of a Beneficial Interest in uncertificated Notes, whether listed or unlisted, must rely on the procedures of the CSD to receive payments under the relevant Notes. Each investor shown in the records of the CSD and/or the Participants, as the case may be, shall look solely to the CSD or the Participant, as the case may be, for their share of each payment so made by the Issuer to the registered holder of such uncertificated Notes. The Issuer has no

responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, such Beneficial Interests.

Holders of Beneficial Interests in uncertificated Notes will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the relevant Notes. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by the CSD to appoint appropriate proxies.

3.5 Unlisted Notes

The Issuer may issue unlisted Notes under the Programme. Unlisted Notes will not be regulated by the JSE or any other Financial Exchange. The holders of unlisted Notes will have no recourse against the JSE Guarantee Fund (or any successor fund) in respect of unlisted Notes.

3.6 Credit Rating

If a credit rating (“**Rating**”) is solicited by the Issuer from one or more external credit assessment institutions and is assigned to any issue of Notes, the issuer, or the Programme, the Rating may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed herein, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. A Rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning Eligible Institution. Any adverse change in an applicable Rating could adversely affect the trading price for the Notes issued under the Programme.

3.7 EU Savings Directive, U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding, EU Savings Directive and Other Withholding Tax Obligations

Generally, if, pursuant to the European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income and/or the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“**FATCA**”), a withholding or deduction obligation is imposed on a Note, none of the Issuer, any Paying Agent (as defined in the Applicable Pricing Supplement) or any other person will be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to such Note as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax.

Purchasers are advised to consult their own professional advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in the Notes, including any withholding tax consequences and the effects on such a purchaser of there being no obligation on the Issuer, the Paying Agent (as defined in the Applicable Pricing Supplement) or any other person to pay additional amounts in respect to Notes where a withholding obligation is imposed.

3.8 Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the

securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

3.9 Modification, waivers and substitutions

The Terms and Conditions contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

3.10 Change of law

The Programme Memorandum, the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the Notes, and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them, are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with South Africa law. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to South African law or the law of any other jurisdiction or administrative practice after the date of signature of the Applicable Pricing Supplement. Such changes in South African law may include, but are not limited to, the introduction of a variety of statutory resolution and loss-absorption tools which may affect the rights of holders of securities issued by the Issuer, including the holders of Regulatory Capital Notes. Such tools may include the ability to write off sums otherwise payable on such securities at a time when the Issuer is no longer considered viable by its regulator or upon the occurrence of another trigger event (see section 4 (*Additional Risks Relating to Regulatory Capital Notes*) below for further details). The Regulatory Capital Notes issued or to be issued currently provide in the contractual terms and conditions thereof for the writing off of such Tier 2 Notes (or a Relevant Part thereof) upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event (as defined in the Programme) (see section 4 below for further details).

3.11 The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in the Programme Memorandum, each supplement thereto, or any Applicable Pricing Supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact such an investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;

- understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured and appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of certain such features:

3.11.1. Index-Linked and Dual Currency Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes the terms of which provide for interest or principal payable in respect of such Note to be determined by reference to an index or formula, to changes in the prices of securities or commodities, to movements in currency exchange rates or other factors (each, a "**Relevant Factor**") or with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies which may be different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated.

Potential investors should be aware that:

- the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- no interest may be payable on such Notes;
- payments of principal or interest on such Notes may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- the amount of principal payable at redemption may be less than the nominal amount of such Notes or even zero;
- a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- if a Relevant Factor is applied to Notes in conjunction with a multiplier greater than one or contains some other leverage factor, the effect of changes in the Relevant Factor on principal or interest payable likely will be magnified; and

- the timing of changes in a Relevant Factor may affect the actual yield to investors, even if the average level is consistent with their expectations. In general, the earlier the change in the Relevant Factor, the greater the effect on yield.

3.11.2 Partly-Paid Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes where the issue price is payable in more than one instalment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment could result in an investor losing all of its investment.

3.12 Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent:

- (i) Notes are legal investments for it;
- (ii) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing; and
- (iii) other restrictions apply to the purchase or pledge by it of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers and/or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

3.13 Financial markets

A prospective investor of the Notes should be aware of the prevailing and widely reported global credit market conditions (which continue at the date hereof), whereby there is a general lack of liquidity in the secondary markets for instruments similar to the Notes. The Issuer cannot predict if and when these circumstances will change, and if and when they do, whether conditions of general market illiquidity for the Notes and instruments similar to the Notes will return in future.

3.14 Foreign Exchange Control

Foreign derived loan capital or equity capital may be introduced into South Africa through a formal system of Exchange Control as summarised in the section headed "*South African Exchange Control*" of this document. The proceeds from the sale of assets in South Africa owned by a non-resident are not remittable to the non-resident unless prior approval is received from an authorised foreign exchange dealer or, if such authorised foreign exchange dealer is unable to approve the request as per the requirements laid down in the Currency and Exchanges Manual, then prior approval is required from the SARB.

4 ADDITIONAL RISKS RELATING TO REGULATORY CAPITAL NOTES

4.1 Capital Regulations

For the proceeds of the issue of a Tranche of Subordinated Notes to rank as Additional Tier 1 Capital or Tier 2 Capital, as the case may be, the Subordinated Notes must comply with the applicable Regulatory Capital Requirements and such additional conditions as may be

prescribed by the Relevant Authority for the proceeds of the issuance of such Tranche of Subordinated Capital Notes to qualify as Regulatory Capital at the time of such issue, as specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement (if any) in respect of that Tranche of Subordinated Notes.

4.2 **Statutory Loss Absorption at the Point of Non-viability of the Issuer**

Basel III (as defined in the “**Statutory Loss Absorption Regime**” definition in the “Interpretation” section of the applicable Programme Memorandum) requires the implementation of certain non-viability requirements as set out in the press release dated 13 January 2011 of the BCBS entitled “*Minimum requirements to ensure loss absorbency at the point of non-viability*” (the “**Basel III Non-Viability Requirements**”). The Basel III Non-Viability Requirements represent part of the broader package of guidance issued by the BCBS on 16 December 2010 and 13 January 2011 and revised in July 2011, in relation to Basel III.

Under the Basel III Non-Viability Requirements, the terms and conditions of all Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments issued by an internationally-active bank must have a provision that requires such instruments, at the option of the Relevant Authority, to either be written off or converted into common equity upon the occurrence of a trigger event (described below) unless:

- (a) the governing jurisdiction of the bank has in place laws that (i) require such Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments to be written off upon such event, or (ii) otherwise require such instruments to fully absorb losses before tax payers are exposed to loss (a “**Statutory Loss Absorption Regime**” or “**SLAR**”);
- (b) a peer group review confirms that the jurisdiction conforms with paragraph (a) above; and
- (c) it is disclosed by the relevant regulator and by the issuing bank, in issuance documents going forward, that such instruments are subject to loss under paragraph (a) above.

The trigger event is the earlier of: (i) a decision that a write off, without which the issuing bank would become non-viable, is necessary, as determined by the Relevant Authority; and (ii) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the issuing bank would have become non-viable, as determined by the Relevant Authority.

Regulation 38(12) and regulation 38(11) of the Regulations Relating to Banks refer to the need for the Basel III Non-Viability Requirements to be reflected in the terms and conditions of an Additional Tier 1 instrument and/or a Tier 2 instrument (defined below) unless a duly enforceable SLAR is in place.

The SARB has provided some clarity on the loss absorbency requirements contemplated in the Regulations Relating to Banks in Guidance Note 2 of 2012 (*Matters related to the implementation of Basel III*), Circular 6 of 2013 (*Matters related to conditions for the issue of instruments or shares, the proceeds of which rank as Tier 2 capital*), Circular 6 of 2014 (*Interpretation of specified conditions for the issuing of instruments or shares which rank as Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital*), and Guidance Note 6 of 2017 (“**Guidance Note 6**”), and has indicated that it, together with National Treasury, is in the process of drafting legislation that will provide for a detailed SLAR. No official statement has, however, been made as to when the SLAR will be implemented in South Africa. The SARB has also provided detail in relation to its approach to

bank recovery and outlined the phased-in approach to be followed in relation to the development of bank resolution plans in Guidance Note 4 of 2012 (*Further guidance on the development of recovery and resolution plans by South African banks*). The SARB has provided further guidance on the minimum requirements for the recovery plans of banks, branches of foreign banks and controlling companies in Directive 1 of 2015 (*Minimum requirements for the recovery plans of banks, controlling companies and branches of foreign institutions*). These Guidance Notes are broadly drafted and require further refinement, and market participants continue to discuss the Regulations Relating to Banks and the Guidance Notes with the SARB. Paragraph 1.3 of Guidance Note 6 provides that the SARB will continue to monitor international developments around loss absorbency requirements, and if necessary, will issue further guidance.

Guidance Note 6 requires banks to indicate, in the contractual terms and conditions of any Regulatory Capital Notes issued, whether such instruments would be either written off or converted into the most subordinated form of equity of the bank and/or its controlling company (such conversion, "**Conversion**") at the occurrence of a trigger event determined at the Relevant Authority's discretion, as envisaged in Regulation 38(11) and Regulation 38(12) of the Regulations Relating to the Banks. To the extent that Regulatory Capital Notes are issued prior to the commencement of the SLAR, such Regulatory Capital Notes will have to contractually provide for write off or Conversion (at the discretion of the Relevant Authority at the occurrence of a Trigger Event, as write off and Conversion are understood and applied in terms of the regulatory framework applicable at the time of the issuance of such Regulatory Capital Notes) in order to qualify as Regulatory Capital Notes. The terms and conditions of the Tranches of Regulatory Capital Notes issued under this Programme accordingly provide for the write off of Regulatory Capital Notes (or a Relevant Part thereof) or Conversion at the discretion of the Relevant Authority upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event (see also sections relating to "*Write Off of Subordinated Capital Notes upon a Trigger Event*" and "*Conversion of Subordinated Notes upon a Trigger Event*" under the applicable Programme Memorandum).

Notwithstanding the requirement to provide for write off and/or Conversion in the contractual terms and conditions of a Tier 2 instrument, paragraph 6.3 of Guidance Note 6 provides that banks have the option to elect, upon the commencement of the SLAR, to have the existing contractual Write Off/Conversion Provisions of any Tier 2 instruments issued prior to the implementation of the SLAR replaced with the Write Off/Conversion Provisions in the legislation and/or regulations which implement(s) the SLAR. The Terms and Conditions of this Series of Tier 2 Notes accordingly provide that the Issuer shall, subject to certain specific requirements (see sections relating to Disapplication of the Non- Viability Absorption Condition or Contractual Conversion Condition or Contractual Write Off Condition under the applicable Programme Memorandum) have the option (the "**Amendment Option**"), upon the commencement of the SLAR (subject to the prescribed timeframe), to elect that the Non-Viability Loss Absorption Condition shall cease to apply, and that the Statutory Loss Absorption Regime will instead apply, to the Notes. If the Amendment Option is not exercised by the Issuer (provided that the SLAR is not applied mandatorily to the Notes under Applicable Law), then the Notes will not be subject to the Statutory Loss Absorption Regime and the Non -Viability Loss Absorption Condition will continue to apply to the Notes.

Despite the above, whether regulated by the contractual Write Off/Conversion Provisions or the Write Off/Conversion Provisions in the legislation and/or regulations which implement(s) the SLAR, clause 2.6 of Guidance Note 6 provides that write off or Conversion of Tier 2 instruments will only occur to the extent deemed by the Relevant Authority as necessary to ensure that the Bank is viable, as specified in writing by the Relevant Authority. Accordingly, any write off or Conversion of the Tier 2 Notes will generally be effected to ensure compliance with these minimum requirements only. Any write offs or Conversions will also be subject to any restrictions on holding shares in a bank and/or a controlling company of a bank under South African law.

4.3 Risks relating to Additional Tier 1 Notes

Election not to pay interest on Additional Tier 1 Notes

In terms of Regulation 38(11)(b) of the Regulations Relating to Banks, the Issuer must at all times have full discretion regarding any payment of interest on the Additional Tier 1 Notes. Deferred interest payments on the Additional Tier 1 Notes will not be cumulative.

In terms of the sections in the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum relating to Non-payment of interest, the Issuer is obliged to elect not to pay the relevant Interest Amount, on the relevant Interest Payment Date, if the Issuer is in breach of the Capital Regulations on the Business Day prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date or would be in breach of the Capital Regulations if the relevant Interest Amount (or any portion thereof) were paid on the relevant Interest Payment Date.

Any interest not so paid on any such Interest Payment Date will be cancelled and will no longer be due and payable by the Issuer. A cancellation of interest pursuant to Condition 8.1 (Non-payment of interest) does not constitute an Event of Default under the Additional Tier 1 Notes for any purpose.

Any actual or anticipated cancellation of interest on the Additional Tier 1 Notes will likely have an adverse effect on the market price of the Additional Tier 1 Notes. In addition, as a result of the interest cancellation provisions of the Additional Tier 1 Notes, the market price of the Additional Tier 1 Notes may be more volatile than the market prices of other debt securities on which interest accrues that are not subject to such cancellation and may be more sensitive generally to adverse changes in the Issuer's financial condition.

4.4 Risks relating to Tier 2 Notes

4.4.1 Notes may be subordinated to most of the Issuer's liabilities

The payment obligations of the Issuer under Tier 2 Notes will rank behind Senior Creditors. See sections related to the Status of Tier 2 Notes under the applicable Programme Memorandum for a full description of the subordination and the payment obligations of the Issuer under Tier 2 Notes.

With regard to any Tier 2 Notes, in the event of the dissolution of the Issuer or if the Issuer is placed into liquidation, curatorship or wound-up, the Issuer will be required to pay or discharge the claims of Senior Creditors (as such term has been defined in each

Programme) in full before it can make any payments in respect of such Tier 2 Notes. If this occurs, the Issuer may not have enough assets remaining following these payments to pay amounts due under such Tier 2 Notes.

4.4.2 No restrictions on the issuance of securities or indebtedness which ranks senior or *pari passu* to Tier 2 Notes

There is no restriction on the amount of securities or indebtedness which the Issuer may issue or incur which rank senior to, or *pari passu* with, the relevant Tier 2 Notes. The issue of any such securities or indebtedness may reduce the amount recoverable by Tier 2 Noteholders on a winding-up, liquidation or curatorship of the Issuer.

4.4.3 Winding-up, liquidation, curatorship and limited rights of acceleration

If the Issuer is wound-up or put into liquidation or curatorship, voluntarily or involuntarily, Tier 2 Noteholders will not be entitled to any payments under the Tier 2 Notes until the claims of Senior Creditors which are admissible in any such winding-up, liquidation or curatorship have been paid or discharged in full. If the Issuer does not have enough assets at the time of winding-up, liquidation or curatorship to satisfy those claims, Tier 2 Noteholders will not receive any payment on the Tier 2 Notes. There is no limitation on the ability to issue debt securities in the future that would rank equal or senior in winding-up, liquidation or curatorship to the Tier 2 Notes.

In addition, the rights of Tier 2 Noteholders are limited in certain respects. In particular, if the Issuer defaults in the payment of any amount payable in respect of such Notes, and such default continues for longer than the relevant grace period (if any) specified in the Programme, after receiving written notice from any of the Tier 2 Noteholders, such Tier 2 Noteholder may only institute proceedings for the winding-up of the Issuer (and/or prove in any winding-up of the Issuer) but take no other action in respect of that default. Only if an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up of the Issuer (otherwise than for the purpose of an amalgamation, merger, consolidation or re-organisation not involving liquidation, winding-up or bankruptcy) shall the Tier 2 Noteholder be able to declare (upon written notice) such Tier 2 Note immediately due and payable.

4.4.4 Regulatory Capital Requirements

For the proceeds of the issuance of Tier 2 Notes to qualify as Tier 2 Capital the Tier 2 Notes must comply with the applicable Regulatory Capital Requirements in respect of any Tranche of Tier 2 Notes.

4.4.5 For so long as the Regulatory Capital Requirements so provide, early redemption of Tier 2 Notes will require the prior written approval of the Relevant Authority and must be in accordance with the Additional Conditions (if any).

Subject to the applicable Regulatory Capital Requirements, Tier 2 Notes may have a minimum Maturity Period determined in accordance with the Regulatory Capital Requirements as set out in the Applicable Pricing Supplement. The Maturity Date(s) of

any such Tier 2 Notes will accordingly need to fall after the end of any such Maturity Period(s). For so long as the applicable Regulatory Capital Requirements so provide, any redemption of Tier 2 Notes prior to the applicable Maturity Date(s) (including but not limited to early redemption for tax reasons) will require the prior written approval of and must be in accordance with the Additional Conditions (if any) approved by, the Relevant Authority. This is true even where an event of default has occurred.

4.4.6 Payment of any amounts of principal and interest in respect of Tier 2 Notes will be cancelled or written off upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event

Upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event, Tier 2 Notes will be cancelled (in the case of a write off in whole) or written off in part on a *pro rata* basis (in the case of a write off in part) in accordance with the Write Off/Conversion Provisions. Further to such cancellation or write off, Tier 2 Noteholders will no longer have any rights against the Issuer with respect to any amounts cancelled or written off and the Issuer shall not be obliged to pay compensation in any form to Tier 2 Noteholders. Furthermore, any such cancellation or write off will not constitute an Event of Default or any other breach of the Issuer's obligations under the Terms and Conditions of any Tier 2 Notes.

A Trigger Event will occur when the Relevant Authority has notified the Issuer, by way of a Relevant Authority's Trigger Event Notice, that it has determined that a "trigger event" as specified in the Regulatory Capital Requirements has occurred. The occurrence of a Trigger Event is therefore inherently unpredictable and depends on a number of factors, many of which are outside of the Issuer's control.

4.4.7 The investment in, and disposal or write off of, Tier 2 Notes may have tax consequences in the hands of Tier 2 Noteholders, the Issuer or both

The investment in, and disposal or write off upon the occurrence of a Trigger Event of, Tier 2 Notes, may have considerable tax consequences in the hands of Tier 2 Noteholders, the Issuer or both. As any such potential consequences depend on various factors, prospective investors in Tier 2 Notes are strongly advised to consult their own professional advisers as to the tax consequence of investing in Tier 2 Notes, and particularly as to whether a disposal or write off of Tier 2 Notes will result in an income tax liability. See the section titled "*South African Taxation*" in this document.

5 RISKS RELATING TO STRUCTURED NOTES

General considerations

The Notes involve a degree of risk, which may include interest rate, corporate, market, foreign exchange, time value and/or political risks, as well as other risks arising from fluctuations in the values of the relevant securities (or basket of securities), index (or basket of indices), commodity (or commodity index) or other Reference Item(s) which may be

specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, and general risks applicable to the stock market (or markets) and capital markets.

In order to realise a return upon an investment in a Structured Note, an investor must have correctly anticipated the timing and magnitude of an anticipated increase or the absence of a decrease of the value of the relevant Reference Item(s) relative to the Issue Price and must also be correct about when any change will occur. If the value of the Reference Item(s) does not increase, or decreases, as the case may be, before such Structured Note is redeemed, part of the investor's investment in such Structured Note may be lost on such redemption. Other than in respect of Notes which are redeemable prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Noteholder, the only means by which a Noteholder can realise value from its Notes prior to their Maturity Date is to sell such Notes at their then market price in the secondary market (if available) (see section 5.8 "*Possible Illiquidity of the Secondary Market*" below). Fluctuations in the value of the relevant index or basket of indices (including the prices of securities included in an Index or Basket of Indices) will affect the value of Single Index Notes and Basket of Indices Notes. Fluctuations in the price of the relevant equity security or value of the basket of equity securities will affect the value of Equity Linked Notes and Equity Basket Notes. In both these cases and in the case of Currency Linked Notes, fluctuations in the value of the currency or currencies in or to which the notes or the "Underlying Securities" (defined as, in relation to a particular Tranche of Notes as appropriate, an underlying share or the underlying bonds or debt securities to which such Notes relate specified as such in the Applicable Pricing Supplement) or Index are denominated or linked will also affect the value of such notes. Also, due to the character of the particular markets on which most equity securities are traded, the absence of last sale information and the limited availability of quotations for such equity securities may make it difficult for many investors to obtain timely, accurate data for the price or yield of such equity securities.

Fluctuations in the value of a Relevant Commodity or Commodity Index (as such terms have been defined in the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum) may affect the value of Commodity Linked Notes. An investment in Commodity Linked Notes may bear similar market risks to a direct investment in the Relevant Commodity(ies) and investors should take advice accordingly.

Prospective investors in Notes should understand the risks of transactions involved in the Relevant Notes and should reach an investment decision only after careful consideration of the suitability of such Notes in the light of the investor's particular financial circumstances, information set forth herein and any other available information regarding the relevant Notes and the Reference Item(s) to which the value of such Notes may relate. Where the Issuer is required to redeem the Notes prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Noteholders, an investor should understand the consequences of liquidating any investment in the Notes by redeeming such investment as opposed to selling it. This includes knowing when the Notes are redeemable and how to redeem them.

The Issuer may subject to the Terms and Conditions of the Programme vary the manner in which a particular series of Notes are redeemed. At its sole and unfettered discretion, it may elect not to pay the relevant Noteholders the Redemption Amount or the Early Redemption Amount (as such term has been defined in the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum), as the case may be, or to deliver or, in the case of a Structured Note, procure delivery of the relevant Underlying Securities or Deliverable Obligations to the relevant Noteholders, as the case may be, and in lieu thereof, deliver or procure the delivery of the relevant Underlying Securities or Deliverable Obligations or make payment of the Redemption Amount or the Early Redemption Amount on the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Payment Date, as the case may be, to the relevant Noteholders. See the sections relating to *Redemption and Purchase* of the Terms and Conditions of the Programme.

5.1 Disrupted Days and Disruption Events

Where the Structured Notes are Equity Basket Notes, Equity Linked Notes, Single Index Notes or Basket of Indices Notes, and a Disrupted Day is specified as applying in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the Calculation Agent may determine that an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day (as such term has been defined under the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme) has occurred at any relevant time. Where the Structured Notes are Currency Linked Notes, the Calculation Agent may determine that a Disruption Event (as such term has been defined under the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme) has occurred at any relevant time. Where the Structured Notes are Commodity Linked Notes, the Calculation Agent may determine that a Commodity Market Disruption Event has occurred at any relevant time. Any such determination may have an effect on the timing of valuation and consequently the value of the Structured Notes and/or may delay settlement in respect of the Structured Notes. Prospective purchasers should review the Terms and Conditions of the Structured Notes and the Applicable Pricing Supplement to ascertain whether and how such provisions apply to the Structured Notes. See section 5.6 *“Time Lag After Redemption”* below and sections relating to *Rights of the Issuer in the Event of a Disrupted Day or Disruption Event* of the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum.

5.2 Settlement Risk

Where the Notes provide for physical delivery, the Calculation Agent may determine that a “Settlement Disruption Event” (defined as, in relation to an Underlying Security, an event beyond the control of the parties as a result of which the relevant clearing system cannot clear the transfer of such Underlying Security) is subsisting. Any such determination may affect the value of the Structured Notes and/or may delay settlement in respect of the Structured Notes.

5.3 Certain factors Affecting the Value and Trading Price of Structured Notes

Generally, Structured Notes offer investment diversification opportunities, but also pose some additional risks with regard to interim value. The interim value of Structured Notes

varies with the price and/or level of the Reference Item and is affected by a number of other factors, including but not limited to:

- (i) the value and volatility of the Reference Item(s);
- (ii) where the Reference Item(s) is/are equity securities, the dividend rate on the Reference Item(s) and the financial results and prospects of the issuer of each Reference Item;
- (iii) market interest rates;
- (iv) fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- (v) fluctuations in commodities prices;
- (vi) the liquidity of the Structured Notes or any Reference Item(s) in the secondary market;
- (vii) the time remaining to any redemption date or the maturity date; and
- (viii) economic, financial and political events in one or more jurisdictions, including factors affecting capital markets generally and stock exchange(s) on which any Reference Item or Structured Notes may be traded.

There can be no assurance that a Noteholder will be able to sell any Structured Notes prior to maturity at a price equal to or greater than the market value of the Structured Notes on the Issue Date and such Noteholder may only be able to sell the Structured Notes at a discount, which may be substantial to the Issue Price. The past performance of any Reference Item should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of that Reference Item during the term of any Structured Note.

Some Notes are not principal protected and Noteholders may lose some or a significant part of their principal. Noteholders may lose the value of their entire investment or part of it, as the case may be.

5.4 No Claim against any Reference Item

A Structured Note will not represent a claim in respect of any Reference Item and, in the event that the amount paid by the Issuer on redemption of the Structured Notes is less than the Nominal Amount of the Structured Notes, a Noteholder will not have recourse under a Structured Note to any Reference Item.

5.5 Limitations on Redemption

If so indicated in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the Issuer will have the option to limit the number of Notes which Noteholders (whether or not acting in concert) may require the Issuer to redeem at any one time to the maximum number specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement - see sections relating to *Limits on number of Notes that can be redeemed* of the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum. In the event that the total number of Notes which Noteholders have requested the Issuer to redeem on any date exceeds such maximum number and the Issuer elects to limit the number of Notes redeemable on such date, a Noteholder may not be able to redeem all

the Notes that such holder desires to redeem on such date. Notes to be redeemed on such date will be selected on a *pro rata* basis (unless otherwise specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement). Unless otherwise specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the Notes in respect of which the Issuer has received requests for redemption from Noteholders, but which are not redeemed on such date will be redeemed on the next date on which Notes may be redeemed, subject to the same daily maximum limitation and delayed redemption provisions.

If so indicated in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the number of Notes which a Noteholder may request the Issuer to redeem on any day may be subject to a specified minimum number of Notes and thereafter to specified integral multiples of Notes. Thus, Noteholders with fewer than the specified minimum number of Notes or specified multiples thereof will either have to sell their Notes or purchase additional Notes, incurring transaction costs in each case, in order to realise their investment. Furthermore, holders of such Notes incur the risk that there may be differences between the trading price of such Notes and the Redemption Amount or Early Redemption Amount, as the case may be, or the value of any Reference Item which the Issuer elects to deliver on redemption of such Notes.

Subject to section 5.6 Time Lag After Redemption below, when the Issuer elects to deliver Underlying Securities, Structured Notes may only be redeemed in such amounts that will ensure that the number of Underlying Securities to be delivered is equal to an integral multiple of the minimum board lot for the trading of the Underlying Securities on the relevant Exchange as from time to time specified by such Exchange (a “**Board Lot**”) (see sections relating to Minimum Board Lot of the Programme Memorandum). Noteholders who request that the Issuer redeem a holding of Structured Notes which would not result in the purchase of a number of Underlying Securities equal to an integral multiple of the relevant Board Lot, will receive the maximum number of Underlying Securities equivalent to the maximum permissible integral multiple of a Board Lot and may be entitled to a payment in lieu thereof at the option of the Issuer in respect of the remaining Underlying Securities unless any such payment is of a *de minimis* amount, in which case Noteholders shall not receive anything in respect of the remaining Structured Notes. Noteholders will, therefore, either have to sell their Structured Notes or purchase additional Structured Notes, incurring transaction costs in either case, in order to realise their investment.

5.6 Time Lag After Redemption

Unless otherwise specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, in the case of Notes which the Issuer is required to redeem prior to the Maturity Date at the option of the Noteholder, there will be a time lag between the time a Noteholder gives the instruction to redeem and the time the applicable Early Redemption Amount is determined by the Calculation Agent. Such time lag could be significantly longer, however, particularly in the case of a delay in the redemption of Notes due to there being a limit on the maximum number of Notes redeemable on any one day, following the imposition of any exchange controls or similar regulations affecting the ability to obtain or exchange any relevant currency (or basket of currencies), or following a determination by the Paying Agent, or the Calculation Agent, as applicable, that there is any Settlement

Disruption Event or that a Disrupted Day (as such term has been defined in the applicable Programme Memorandum) has occurred. The applicable Early Redemption Amount may change significantly during any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Early Redemption Amount, and may result in a Noteholder not realising a return on an investment in the Notes.

5.7 Hedging

In connection with the offering of the Notes, the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Reference Item(s) or related derivatives. In connection with such hedging activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates of their absolute discretion may enter into transactions in the Reference Item(s) or related derivatives which may, but are not intended to, affect the market price, liquidity or value of the Notes and which could be deemed to be adverse to the interest of the relevant Noteholders.

5.8 Possible Illiquidity of the Secondary Market

There can be no assurance as to how Notes will trade in the secondary market or whether such market will be liquid or illiquid. The number of Notes of any Series may be relatively small, further adversely affecting the liquidity of such Notes. The Issuer may list Notes on the JSE or any other exchange as is specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement or may issue Notes which are not listed on any exchange. However, no assurance can be given that any secondary trading market will develop for the Notes (other than in the case of Deposit Notes, in which case the Issuer undertakes to ensure and maintain a secondary trading market in respect thereof). If Notes are not listed or traded on any exchange, pricing information for such Notes may be more difficult to obtain and the liquidity of such Notes may be adversely affected. Certain Notes are also subject to transfer restrictions. See sections relating to *Form and Denomination, Title and Transfer of Notes* of the Terms and Conditions of the applicable Programme Memorandum.

5.9 Termination of the Notes in the Event of Unlawfulness or Impracticability

If the Calculation Agent determines that the Issuer's performance under the Notes, or any arrangements made to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Notes, have or shall become unlawful or impracticable in whole or in part for any reason, the Issuer may terminate the Notes by paying each holder of such Notes an amount determined by the Calculation Agent. Such termination may result in an investor not realising a return on an investment in the relevant Notes.

5.10 Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Issuer and its affiliates may engage in trading and market-making activities and may hold long or short positions in the relevant Reference Item(s) and other instruments or derivative products based on or related to the relevant Reference Item(s) for their proprietary accounts or for other accounts under their management. The Issuer and its

respective affiliates may also issue Structured Notes in respect of the relevant Reference Item(s) which are securities, or issue derivative instruments in respect thereof. To the extent the Issuer, directly or through its affiliates, serves as issuer, agent, manager or underwriter of such securities or other instruments, its interests with respect to such products may be adverse to those of the Noteholders. The Issuer or its affiliates may also act as underwriter in connection with future offerings of securities which comprise the Reference Items or may act as financial advisers to certain Underlying Companies or Reference Entities. Such activities could present certain conflicts of interest, could influence the prices of such Reference Items and could adversely affect the value of the Structured Notes.

5.11 Deposit Notes

An investment in Deposit Notes exposes Noteholders to risks usually associated with retail depositors and a bank. Each potential investor in a Deposit Note must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. The risks associated with Deposit Notes include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) *Issuer Risk*: risk that the Issuer will not be able to make payments of interest and/or capital in respect of Deposit Notes as and when required. However, the Issuer is required by regulation to meet certain capital adequacy requirements to ensure that it is in a position to make payments to holders of Deposit Notes as and when required, thereby mitigating such “*Issuer Risk*”.
- (ii) *Interest Rate Risk*: in the case of interest-bearing Deposit Notes, fluctuations in short term interest rates. Depending on the Interest Basis specified in respect of the Deposit Notes (if any), the Noteholder may not enjoy full benefit of such fluctuations in short term interest rates as, for example, interest payable in respect of a Floating Rate Note, is calculated for each Interest Period at its commencement and the Deposit Notes will accrue interest at the specified Interest Rate until the interest is reset periodically in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant Deposit Notes.

6 RISKS RELATING TO CREDIT-LINKED NOTES

Credit-Linked Notes (“**CLNs**”) have a different risk profile to ordinary unsecured debt securities. The return on a CLN is linked to the credit risk of one or more Reference Entities and certain obligations of one or more Reference Entities underlying that CLN. Investing in a CLN is not equivalent to investing directly in shares of any Reference Entity or in any obligation of any Reference Entity, nor is it equivalent to investing or hedging using over-the-counter derivatives.

Terms defined in these risk factors relating to CLNs shall have the meaning given to them in the Credit-Linked Terms and Conditions in the FirstRand Bank Limited Note Programme.

6.1 Independent Review and Advice

Each Noteholder is fully responsible for making its own investment decisions as to whether the CLNs (1) are fully consistent with its financial needs, objectives and conditions (or if it is acquiring the CLNs in a fiduciary capacity, the beneficiary's financial needs, objectives and conditions), (2) comply and are fully consistent with all investment policies, guidelines and restrictions applicable to it (or its beneficiary) and (3) are a fit, proper and suitable investment for it (or its beneficiary).

Noteholders are deemed to have sufficient knowledge, experience and professional advice to make their own investment decisions, including, without limitation, their own legal, financial, tax, accounting, credit, regulatory and other business evaluation of the risks and merits of investment in the CLNs. Noteholders should ensure that they fully understand the risks associated with investments of this nature which are intended to be sold only to sophisticated investors.

Noteholders should be aware that neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has any duty to conduct or accepts any responsibility for conducting or failing to conduct any investigation into the business, financial condition, prospects, creditworthiness, status and/or affairs of any Reference Entity and its Obligations, Reference Obligations and Deliverable Obligations. Noteholders are solely responsible for making their own independent appraisal of and investigation into such matters. Purchasers of the CLNs may not rely on the views or advice of the Issuer for any information in relation to any person other than the Issuer itself.

CLNs are complex financial instruments. A prospective investor should not invest in CLNs unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the CLNs will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the CLNs and the impact this investment will have on the prospective investor's overall investment portfolio.

6.2 Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of CLNs

A number of the CLNs may have features which contain particular risks for prospective investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features:

6.2.1 CLNs subject to optional redemption by the Issuer after a Credit Event

The Issuer may redeem CLNs (or, if so specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, a portion thereof) earlier than the stated Maturity Date if a Credit Event occurs and the Conditions to Settlement specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement are satisfied. The optional redemption feature of CLNs is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem CLNs, the market value of those CLNs generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

At the time of such optional redemption, an investor may not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the CLNs being redeemed. Prospective Noteholders should consider such reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at the time.

6.2.2 Risk of Loss of Interest

Save as otherwise provided in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, interest will cease to accrue on CLNs upon the occurrence of an Event Determination Date.

6.2.3 Risk of Loss of Principal

Investors bear the risk of loss if any Event Determination Date occurs and the Conditions to Settlement, if any, are satisfied. The Cash Settlement Amount in respect of each Cash Settled CLN is likely to be less than the outstanding principal amount of such CLN and may be zero. Similarly, the market value of the Deliverable Obligations in respect of each Physically Settled CLN is likely to be less than the outstanding principal amount of such Note and may be zero.

6.2.4 Determination Agent and Conflict of Interest

Unless otherwise specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, the Issuer shall act as the Determination Agent for each Series of CLNs and therefore potential conflicts of interest may exist between the Determination Agent and the Noteholders, including with respect to the exercise of the very broad discretionary powers of the Determination Agent. The Determination Agent has the authority (1) to determine whether a Credit Event has occurred and (2) to determine any resulting adjustments and calculations as described in the CLN Terms and Conditions. Prospective investors should be aware that any determination made by the Determination Agent may have an impact on the value and financial return of the CLNs. Any such discretion exercised by, or any calculation made by, the Determination Agent (in the absence of manifest or proven error) shall be binding on the Issuer and all Noteholders.

See also *“Risks relating to Settlement Method”* below.

6.3 Risks relating to the Credit Derivatives Definitions and the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committees

6.3.1 Credit Derivatives Definitions

The terms and conditions of the CLNs **do not** incorporate by reference the definitions and provisions of the 2014 ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions (the **“Credit Derivatives Definitions”**) and there may be differences between the definitions used in the Credit-Linked Terms and Conditions and the Credit Derivatives Definitions. Consequently, investing in CLNs is not exactly equivalent to investing in a credit default swap that incorporates the Credit Derivatives Definitions. The Terms and Conditions as specified in the applicable Programme Memorandum are determinative of the rights and obligations of the Issuer and of Noteholders.

While ISDA has published and supplemented the Credit Derivatives Definitions in order to facilitate transactions and promote uniformity in the credit derivative market, the credit derivative market has evolved over time and is expected to continue to change. Consequently, the Credit Derivatives Definitions and the terms

applied to credit derivatives, including CLNs, are subject to interpretation and further evolution. Past events have shown that the views of market participants may differ as to how the Credit Derivatives Definitions operate or should operate. As a result of the continued evolution in the market, interpretation of the CLNs may differ in the future because of future market standards. Such a result may have a negative impact on the CLNs.

There can be no assurances that changes to the terms applicable to credit derivatives generally will be predictable or favourable to the Issuer or Noteholders. Future amendments or supplements to the terms applicable to credit derivatives generally will only apply to CLNs that have already been issued should the Issuer and the Noteholders agree to amend the CLNs to incorporate such amendments or supplements and other conditions to amending the CLNs have been met.

6.3.2 Credit Derivatives Determinations Committees

Credit Derivatives Determinations Committees were established pursuant to the March 2009 Supplement to the 2003 ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions to make determinations that are relevant to the majority of the credit derivatives market and to promote transparency and consistency. Further information about the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee may be found at <https://www.isda.org>.

Whether or not a Credit Event or Succession Event has occurred, and certain decisions relating thereto, may be dependent on determinations made by the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee. In certain circumstances, determinations made by the Determination Agent may be overridden by subsequent determinations made by the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee. If the Determination Agent delivers a Credit Event Notice or Succession Event Notice such notice may be superseded by a determination of the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee.

In making any determination in its capacity as Determination Agent or Issuer, the Issuer may have regard to (and in certain circumstances, is bound by) decisions made by the ISDA Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee. Further information about the ISDA Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee may be found at <https://www.isda.org>.

6.3.3 Exposure to Reference Entities, Obligations, Reference Obligations and Deliverable Obligations

Unless otherwise provided in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, purchasers of CLNs are exposed to the credit risks and other risks associated with the Reference Entities and their Obligations, Reference Obligations, Deliverable Obligations and any relevant jurisdictional risks.

6.3.4 Synthetic Exposure

The CLNs do not represent a claim against any Reference Entity and, in the event of any loss, purchasers of CLNs will not have recourse under the CLNs to any Reference Entity. The Issuer is not obliged to own or hold any Obligation or Reference Obligation, and no inference may be drawn from the Programme Memorandum, the Credit-Linked Annex or any Applicable Pricing Supplement that the Issuer holds any such Obligation or Reference Obligation or has any credit exposure to any Reference Entity. Unless otherwise provided in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, amounts payable under the CLNs are not, in any direct or indirect way, limited by, associated with, or linked or calculated by reference to, any loss of bargain, cost of funding or any other actual loss or cost suffered by the Issuer as a result of its holding or not holding any Obligation or Reference Obligation.

6.3.5 Credit Events

Potential purchasers should note that not all Credit Events have easily ascertainable triggers and disputes can and have arisen as to whether a specific event did or did not constitute a Credit Event. However, under the Credit-Linked Terms and Conditions and subject to any subsequent determinations made by a Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee, the Determination Agent's determination of a Credit Event will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive and binding on all persons (including, without limitation, the Noteholders), notwithstanding the disagreement of such persons or other financial institutions, rating agencies or commentators.

6.3.6 Succession Events and Substitute Reference Obligations

Upon the occurrence of a Succession Event, one or more Successor Reference Entity(s) will (unless otherwise specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement) be deemed to be a Reference Entity in replacement of (or in addition to, as applicable) the Reference Entity originally specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement. Further, upon a Reference Obligation ceasing to exist in the manner specified in the definition thereof, a Substitute Reference Obligation may be selected. As a result of this, a Series of CLNs may be linked to the credit of certain Reference Entities and its Obligations and Reference Obligations notwithstanding that such Reference Entities, Obligations and Reference Obligations were not specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement upon issuance of such Series of CLNs.

6.3.7 Redemption after Maturity Date

Redemption may occur irrespective of whether a Credit Event is continuing on or after an Event Determination Date. The Cash Settlement Date or the Physical Settlement Date may be later than the Maturity Date. In certain circumstances, delivery of Deliverable Obligations contained in the Portfolio may be delayed to a date beyond the Physical Settlement Date. The Determination Agent may in certain

circumstances elect to extend the maturity of the CLNs by service of an Extension Notice. During the Extension Period an Event Determination Date may occur.

6.3.8 Discretion of Determination Agent

The decision when and whether to deliver a Credit Event Notice and, if applicable, a Notice of Publicly Available Information, is at the sole and absolute discretion of the Determination Agent. Such notices are effective when delivered to the Issuer. The delivery of or failure to deliver such notices to Noteholders will not affect the effectiveness of such notices.

6.3.9 Risks relating to the Settlement Method

The Settlement Method specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement will affect how the CLNs are redeemed. Prospective investors should assess whether the Settlement Method is appropriate for them prior to investing in the CLNs.

Where the CLNs are Single Reference Entity Cash or Physical CLN, Nth-to-Default Cash or Physical CLN or Basket Cash or Physical CLN, the Issuer may elect the Settlement Method after the occurrence of a Credit Event. Prospective investors should be aware that this may result in a different Settlement Method than the method originally anticipated by the CLNs.

6.3.10 Physical Settlement

6.3.10.1.1 Redemption Failure/Alternative Settlement

In relation to a Physically Settled CLN, if the Issuer is unable to Deliver any portion of the Portfolio the CLN may be subject to alternative settlement. If the minimum denomination of Deliverable Obligations is not a whole integral number of the amount of the Portfolio, the Issuer may Deliver such whole integral amount of the Portfolio and cash settle the fractional shortfall.

6.3.10.1.2 Noteholder Obligations

If a CLN is a Physically Settled CLN, the Issuer's obligation to Deliver the Portfolio is subject to various conditions, including, without limitation, the obligation of the Noteholder, where the Note is in definitive form, to deliver to the Issuer an Asset Transfer Notice within the prescribed time frame. If a Noteholder fails to do so, the obligations of the Issuer to that Noteholder may be discharged without any payment or Delivery. In any event, no payment or Delivery will be made in respect of a Physically Settled CLN unless the Issuer has received any required instructions, certifications, information and, where applicable, the relevant CLN represented by an Individual Certificate has been delivered and surrendered to the Transfer Agent in accordance with the Terms and Conditions and the Applicable Pricing Supplement.

6.3.10.1.3 Auction Settlement

If “Auction Settlement” is specified as applicable in respect of any Cash Settled CLN, then the amounts payable by and/or rights and obligations of the parties under such CLN in respect of the relevant Reference Entity or Reference Obligation will be determined in accordance with the Auction Final Price. This may result in a lower recovery value than a Reference Entity or Reference Obligation would have if such Auction Final Price had not been used.

If “Section Settlement” is specified as applicable in respect of any Cash Settled CLN but the Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee does not decide to conduct an Auction with respect to obligations of the relevant Reference Entity satisfying the relevant characteristics as set out in the Applicable Pricing Supplement, then the Fallback Settlement Method shall apply. In such circumstances, either the Final Price will be determined pursuant to the Valuation Method or the Issuer will Deliver to Noteholders the Portfolio.

6.3.10.1.4 Cash Settlement

If “Cash Settlement” is specified as applicable in respect of any Cash Settled CLN or deemed to apply pursuant to the Fallback Settlement Method, then the Determination Agent will value the Reference Obligation in accordance with the Valuation Method specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement. The date, time and method of such Valuation will impact the Final Price.

Investors should note that the Final Price determined in accordance with “Cash Settlement” may be significantly different to the Auction Final Price.

7 OTHER CLN RISK FACTORS

Terms defined in these risk factors relating to Other CLN risk factors shall have the meaning given to them in the Credit - Linked Terms and Conditions in the FirstRand Bank Limited Note Programme.

7.1 Recent Market Developments

Hedging

In the ordinary course of their business, including without limitation in connection with their market-making activities, the Issuer, the Dealer and/or any Agent or any Affiliate of any of them (each such entity, a “Programme Party”) may affect transactions for their own account or for the account of their customers and hold long or short positions in any applicable Reference Obligation or related derivatives. In addition, in connection with the offering of the CLNs, the Issuer and/or any other Programme Party may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to any applicable Reference Obligation or related derivatives. In connection with such hedging or market-making activities or with respect to proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and/or any other Programme Party, the Issuer and/or any other Programme Party may enter into transactions with respect to any applicable Reference Obligation or related derivatives which may affect the market price, liquidity or value of the CLNs and which could be deemed to

be adverse to the interests of the relevant Noteholders. The Issuer and/or any other Programme Party may pursue such hedging or related derivatives actions and take such steps as they deem necessary or appropriate to protect their interests without regard to the consequences for any Noteholder.

7.2 No Guarantee of Performance

The CLNs constitute direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer that are linked to the credit risk of the Reference Entities and/or Reference Obligations specified in the Applicable Pricing Supplement. No Programme Party guarantees the performance of or otherwise stands behind the performance of any Reference Entity or Reference Obligation or is under any obligation to make good losses suffered as a result of Credit Events.

7.3 Provision of Information

A Programme Party, whether by virtue of the types of relationships described herein or otherwise, may possess information in relation to any Reference Entity, any Affiliate of a Reference Entity, any Reference Obligation or any guarantor that is or may be material in the context of the CLNs and that may or may not be publicly available or known to the Noteholders or any other person. The CLNs will not create any obligation on the part of any such Programme Party to disclose any such relationship or information (whether or not confidential).

8 RISKS RELATING TO OTHER NOTES

The risks (if any) of investing in particular types of Notes which are not set out in, or covered by, this section of the Issuer Disclosure document headed "*Risk Factors*" will be set out in an annexure to the Applicable Pricing Supplement relating to the relevant Tranche of Notes prior to the Issue Date of the Tranche of such Notes to be issued under the Programme.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRSTRAND BANK LIMITED

OVERVIEW

FirstRand Bank Limited (the "**Bank**" or the "**Issuer**") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of FirstRand Limited ("**FirstRand**"), which is a bank controlling company for the purposes of the South African Banks Act 1990. FirstRand is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (the "**JSE**") and the Namibian Stock Exchange (the "**NSX**") and is one of the largest financial institutions in Africa by market capitalisation. In this Programme, references to the "**Group**" are to FirstRand Limited and its subsidiaries (including the Bank and its operating businesses). The Bank provides a comprehensive range of retail, commercial, corporate and investment banking products and services in South Africa and offers niche products in certain international markets.

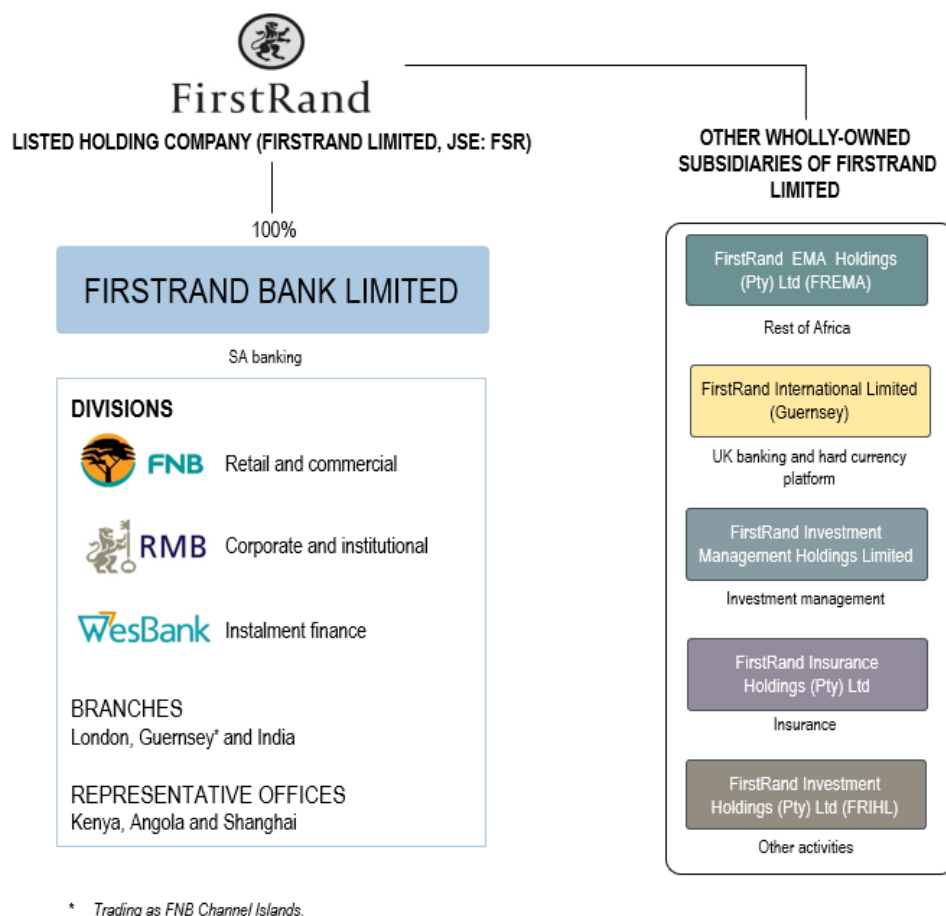
The Bank is one of the largest banks in South Africa measured by total assets (according to statistics published by the SARB (Source: BA900, SARB)). The Bank holds a full banking licence granted by the SARB and its relevant businesses are authorised to provide financial services in South Africa. The Bank is also an authorised dealer in foreign exchange in terms of the Exchange Control Regulations. It is a Central Securities Depository Participant in STRATE Limited and is a member of the JSE. Through FirstRand Securities (a wholly-owned subsidiary of FRIHL (as defined below)), the Group is a member of the interest-rate derivatives clearing service, SwapClear, one of the clearing platforms provided by multi-national clearing house LCH.

The Bank was incorporated and registered in South Africa on 11 January 1929 under registration number 1929/001225/06 and is a public company with limited liability duly registered under the company laws of South Africa. The Bank's headquarters and registered address are located at 4 Merchant Place, Corner of Fredman Drive and Rivonia Road, Sandton, 2196, South Africa (telephone number: +27 11 282 1808; fax number: +27 11 282 8088).

The Bank operates through three major divisions (referred to as "operating businesses" across the Group) which are separately branded, comprising First National Bank ("**FNB**"), the retail and commercial bank, Rand Merchant Bank ("**RMB**"), the corporate and investment bank and **WesBank**, the instalment finance business. The operating businesses also undertake activities outside of the Bank in other wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Group, namely, FirstRand EMA Holdings (Pty) Ltd ("**FREMA**"), FirstRand Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd ("**FRIHL**"), FirstRand Investment Management Holdings Limited and FirstRand Insurance Holdings (Pty) Ltd. FirstRand International Limited (Guernsey) ("**FRI**") is also a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group and is the holding company for Aldermore Group plc ("**Aldermore**"). Aldermore is a UK specialist bank. Effective May 2019, the operations of MotoNovo (the UK-based vehicle finance business) were sold to Aldermore as part of the process to integrate the two businesses.

In addition to its operations in South Africa, the Bank operates through branches in London, Guernsey (trading as FNB Channel Islands) and India. The Bank has representative offices in Kenya, Angola and Shanghai.

The following chart sets out the position of the Bank and its operating businesses relative to FirstRand Limited.



STRATEGY

FirstRand Limited is a portfolio of integrated financial services businesses operating in South Africa, certain markets in sub-Saharan Africa and in the UK. Many of these businesses are leaders in their respective segments and markets, and offer a universal set of transactional, lending, investment and insurance products and services.

The Group's Strategic Executive Committee determines strategy and is accountable for overall performance. The committee membership comprises the FirstRand Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Group Treasurer, the CEOs of FNB, RMB, WesBank and Aldermore, the Head of Group Organisational Development and Human Capital, Head of Investor Relations and Head of Social Investing.

Group strategic framework

FirstRand's strategy accommodates a broad set of growth opportunities across the entire financial services universe from a product, market, segment and geographic perspective. Its ambition is to deliver a fully integrated financial services value proposition across its regional portfolio, built on a customer-centric focus and underpinned by leading digital platforms and capabilities. In the UK the group aims to build further franchise value through scaling, digitisation and disruption.

South Africa

Group earnings remain significantly tilted towards South Africa and are mainly generated by the large lending and transactional franchises of the Bank, which have resulted in deep and loyal customer and client bases. Many of the expected competitive and regulatory pressures will, however, target these traditional banking operations, particularly the transactional activities.

The Bank remains focused on protecting and growing its lending and transactional franchises:

- growing profitable market share;
- cross-sell and up-sell;
- disciplined allocation of financial resources; and
- leveraging the Group's building blocks (i.e. customer bases, distribution channels and systems).

At the same time, the Group is working hard to find other sources of capital-light revenues, and its strategy to deliver integrated financial services to the Bank's customers in South Africa is gaining traction. This approach, which is underpinned by the disciplined allocation of financial resources and enabled by efficient digital platforms, allows FirstRand to better optimise the franchise value of its domestic portfolio.

The Group's strategy to broaden its financial services offering also benefits the Bank as it further entrenches the Bank's relationships with its core transactional customers.

Rest of Africa

The Group's strategy outside of South Africa includes growing its presence and offerings in certain key markets in the rest of Africa, where it believes it can organically build competitive advantage and scale over time.

In the rest of Africa, the Bank's balance sheet is utilised in RMB's cross-border lending and trade finance activities. The Group's subsidiaries in the rest of Africa form part of FREMA and thus fall outside the Bank.

UK

Effective May 2019, the operations of MotoNovo were sold to the Aldermore Group as part of the process to integrate the two businesses. The business is now focused on scaling its existing offerings and unlocking synergies between MotoNovo and Aldermore. The Group's financial resource management methodology has also been introduced with the objective to optimise capital and funding deployment for growth in economic profits and sustainable returns.

All business written by MotoNovo post integration will be funded through further scaling Aldermore's deposit franchise and funding platform, as well as leveraging capital market securitisations and warehouse transactions with international banks. Aldermore Group and its subsidiaries are part of FRI and thus fall outside the Bank. Loans originated by MotoNovo prior to integration with Aldermore (the back book) are still housed in FirstRand Bank London Branch (but managed by MotoNovo) and will continue to be funded through existing funding mechanisms, but will be run down over time. As a result, MotoNovo will ultimately cease to form part of the Bank.

OVERVIEW OF THE BANK'S OPERATING BUSINESSES

The Group's multi-branded model has enabled each business to calibrate its brand, strategies and client propositions to specific segments and sub-segments. This has, over time, resulted in FNB, RMB and WesBank being recognised as market leaders in South Africa in the specific markets in which they operate.

Aligned to the overall strategic framework described above, the Bank's operating businesses execute growth strategies appropriate to their segments and customer bases.

Certain strategic actions taken to expedite the execution of Group strategy in the last six to twelve months have resulted in some changes to the composition of earnings at an operating business level:

- DirectAxis, previously reported as part of WesBank's earnings, was moved into a personal loans cluster within FNB, alongside the FNB loans business. This has resulted in faster execution of collaboration between FNB and DirectAxis.
- MotoNovo was previously reported under WesBank's results. For the year ended 30 June 2019, MotoNovo's back book is included in the results of FCC/Group Treasury ("FCC/GTSY"). The operational performance of MotoNovo (excluding the back book) is included in Aldermore's results for May and June 2019 following the integration, and is no longer part of the bank.
- Following the finalisation of the transaction with Discovery, the Discovery card business has been moved out of FNB into FCC/GTSY.
- Comparatives for 2018 have been restated to reflect these changes.

FNB

FNB represents the Bank's activities in the retail and commercial segments in South Africa. It is growing its franchise on the back of a compelling customer offering that provides a broad range of financial services products and is the currently biggest contributor to the Bank's net profits.

Retail segment

FNB's Retail segment focuses on providing financial services solutions to individual customers across all income ranges. The primary business areas for the Retail segment include:

- residential mortgages (including Wealth mortgages and Housing Finance);
- credit cards (issuing);
- personal loans (including micro and student loans); and
- retail other, which includes the following business lines:
 - cheque and transmission products, including cheque and debit cards, overdrafts and revolving loans;
 - investments and equity products;
 - cash investment products;
 - certain trust and fiduciary services;

- insurance brokers;
- rewards (including eBucks rewards programmes);
- electronic banking (including online, cellphone banking, FNB Connect (a mobile virtual network operator or "MVNO"), and the FNB banking app); and
- manual banking (including ATMs/ADTs and physical representation points).

Commercial segment

FNB's Commercial segment provides financial solutions, including working capital, structured finance, investment products, transactional banking and term loans to two sub-segments. These segments are Growth (comprising small businesses with turnover up to ZAR10m per annum) and Commercial (medium-sized corporates). FNB's Commercial segment offers the following products and business lines:

- cheque and transmission products, including overdrafts and revolving loans;
- cash management solutions;
- merchant services (card acquiring);
- eWallet Pro (allows payment to a cellphone number or card to eliminate cash/cheques);
- cash investment products;
- commercial property finance;
- credit cards;
- debtor and leveraged finance;
- securities-based lending;
- selective invoice discounting;
- insurance broking;
- retail and business foreign exchange services;
- rewards (eBucks rewards for Business); and
- other value-add products (e.g. CIPC registration, DocTrail, instant accounting solutions, instant payroll, instant invoicing, instant cashflow, employee value banking solutions).

FNB's strategy

FNB's strategy is to:

- grow and retain core transactional accounts;
- provide market-leading digital platforms to deliver cost-effective and innovative transactional propositions to its customers;
- use its deep customer relationships and sophisticated data analytics to effectively cross-sell and up-sell a broad range of financial services products;

- apply disciplined origination strategies;
- provide innovative savings products to grow its retail deposit franchise; and
- right-size its physical infrastructure to achieve efficiencies.

RMB

RMB represents the Bank's activities in the corporate and investment banking segments in South Africa, the broader African continent and India. RMB's portfolio spans investment banking, markets and structuring and corporate transactional banking activities. RMB services corporate, institutional and public-sector clients across all industries. RMB's private equity and principal investing businesses are activities of FRIHL and do not, therefore, form part of the operations of the Bank. Certain of RMB's activities in the rest of Africa are booked on the in-country subsidiary's balance sheet and, as these are subsidiaries of FREMA, these activities do not form part of the operations of the Bank. Certain cross-border lending and trade finance activities do, however, utilise the Bank's balance sheet.

RMB's activities that are represented within the Bank are described in more detail below.

Investment Banking and Advisory

Investment Banking and Advisory activities comprise the majority of RMB's debt and advisory businesses. It offers clients advisory and funding solutions across multiple industries and jurisdictions. The teams utilise various asset classes and currencies to underwrite, arrange and provide funding across the whole capital structure.

- *Corporate finance*: offers advice on a variety of financial transactions, including mergers and acquisitions, capital raising solutions, equity capital market solutions, and equity and debt restructuring.
- *Leveraged finance*: develops and structures multi-disciplinary, integrated financial solutions across the entire debt financing spectrum for clients that want to implement acquisitions, balance sheet optimisation, recapitalisations, and management and leveraged buy-outs.
- *Resource finance*: offers solutions to clients in the mining, and oil and gas industries across all commodities.
- *Infrastructure finance*: provides funding solutions across all key sectors, including: public-private-partnerships, conventional power, renewable energy, road, rail, ports, water, telecommunications, industrial facilities and manufacturing facilities across sub-Saharan Africa.
- *Real estate finance*: supports transaction origination and structures, and participates in long-term debt, underwriting and distribution solutions for the listed property sector and owners of large, unlisted property portfolios in South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa.
- *Structured asset finance*: offers structured term-funding and off-balance sheet finance solutions to RMB's clients who acquire or use moveable assets.

- *Debt capital markets*: offers corporate clients, government and parastatals in South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa on- and off-balance sheet financing solutions in both the local and global debt capital markets to meet their capital raising requirements.

Markets and Structuring

Markets and Structuring activities include financial risk management and hedging solutions across the interest rate, currency, liquidity, commodity, equity and credit asset classes, covering execution, asset servicing, prime broking and clearing solutions.

- *Sales*: services institutional and selected corporate clients in respect of derivative and capital markets-based financial solutions across fixed income, currency and commodities.
- *Structuring*: provides structuring services in respect of client needs across asset classes.
- *Trading*: provides trading services in fixed income, currencies and commodities securities and derivatives across fixed income, currency, commodity, credit and equity asset classes. The equities structuring, and derivative trading activities fall within the scope of the Bank as well as some agency services (such as prime broking, futures clearing and securities lending). Other equities activities (such as stockbroking) are carried out by FRIHL and not the Bank.
- *Prime Services*: execution, financing, asset servicing, custody and clearing facilities to RMB's largely institutional client base.

Corporate and Transactional Banking

Corporate and Transactional Banking activities include servicing corporate, institutional and public-sector clients to assist with their day-to-day banking and working capital needs, including:

- *Transactional banking*: provides money market instruments, transactional accounts, electronic banking, cash and liquidity management.
- *Trade and working capital*: provides a range of short-term facilities and trade finance and risk management solutions.
- *Global forex*: provides foreign exchange dealing, cross border payments and collection services, custody, clearing and settlement.
- *Hyphen*: provides transactional solutions to corporates around integration, switching and reconciliation.

RMB's strategy

RMB's strategy leverages an entrenched origination franchise, a growing market-making and distribution product offering and a competitive transactional banking platform to ensure delivery of an integrated corporate and investment banking (CIB) value proposition to corporate and institutional clients. This diversified business portfolio, coupled with a disciplined approach to balancing risk, return and growth, is designed to deliver sustainable earnings, balance sheet resilience and market-leading returns.

WESBANK

WesBank represents the Bank's activities in instalment credit, fleet management and related services in the retail, commercial and corporate segments of South Africa. WesBank continues to focus on protecting and growing its unique and long-standing model of partnering with leading motor manufacturers, suppliers and dealer groups. This gives WesBank a market-leading point-of-sale presence.

WesBank's major business units are described below.

WesBank Motor: WesBank Motor provides vehicle finance to the retail sector and sources its business primarily through motor dealers. It makes use of a joint alliance strategy with a number of vehicle manufacturers and large dealer groups to ensure critical mass and through this model, WesBank has developed a strong presence at the dealer point of sale.

WesBank Corporate: WesBank Corporate specialises in financing assets such as plant, machinery, aircraft, computers, office equipment and vehicle fleets and offers a full range of financing products including instalment sales, financial and operating leases, rentals, term loans, full maintenance leases and fleet management solutions. Lines of credit are established, allowing customers flexibility to draw down on these facilities as the need for additional finance arises. WesBank Corporate has also created a number of profit-sharing alliances, similar to those in the Motor division, with industry suppliers, manufacturers and distributors.

WesBank's strategy

WesBank provides a range of lending solutions across direct and indirect channels which are both innovative and efficient. WesBank continues to build on its market-leading position by protecting and growing its long-standing alliances with leading motor manufacturers, suppliers and dealer groups.

FIRSTRAND CORPORATE CENTRE ("FCC")

FCC provides key Group-wide functions, including but not limited to Group Treasury (capital, funding, liquidity and financial resource management), Group Finance, Group Tax, Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM"), Regulatory and Conduct Risk Management ("RCRM") and Group Internal Audit.

The management of the Group's financial resources is executed through Group Treasury and is independent of the operating businesses. This ensures the required level of discipline is applied in the allocation and pricing of financial resources. This also ensures that Group Treasury's mandate is aligned with the portfolio's growth, return and volatility targets to deliver shareholder value. Group Treasury retains responsibility for capital planning and advises the Board, as well as the Strategic executive committee, on potential capital actions, dividend strategy and other capital management related topics.

The ERM function provides central independent oversight and risk control as part of the risk governance structure.

The RCRM function ensures that business practices, policies, frameworks and approaches across the organisation are consistent with applicable laws.

Group Internal Audit provides independent assurance of the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management practices.

MANAGEMENT

The board of directors of the Bank (the "**Board**") is responsible for reviewing and guiding corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk policy, annual budgets and business plans, monitoring corporate performance and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and disposals, information technology and stakeholder relations while still retaining full and effective control over the Bank. The Bank has a unitary Board. Its chairman is an independent non-executive, in terms of the King IV definition. "**King IV**" is a report on corporate governance in South Africa, which came into effect in November 2016. It classifies a director as independent for these purposes if, among other things, the director has not served in an executive capacity within a company for three years prior to appointment. The Board comprises seventeen directors (eighteen if the alternate non-executive is included) of whom three serve in an executive capacity. This ensures that their views carry significant weight in the board's deliberations and decisions. Non-executive directors comprise individuals of high calibre with diverse backgrounds and expertise. The Bank complies with King IV. The Board meets quarterly. One further meeting is scheduled to review and approve strategic plans and the resulting budgets. Additional meetings are convened as and when necessary.

To fulfil their responsibilities, Board members have access to accurate, relevant and timely information. Any director may call on the advice and services of the company secretary, who gives guidance on legislative or procedural matters.

There is a formal transparent Board nomination process. Non-executive directors are appointed, subject to re-election and to the applicable provisions of the South African Companies Act 71 of 2008 (as amended) (the "**South African Companies Act**") relating to removal, and retire by rotation, every three years. Re-appointment of non-executive directors is not automatic. The Board members are elected by the shareholders.

The Bank endorses and endeavours to adhere to the guidelines and principles of King IV. FirstRand Bank Limited has applied the King IV principles as disclosed in the FirstRand Limited annual integrated report <https://www.firstrand.co.za/investors/annual-reporting/>. In accordance with Section 94(2)(b) of the Companies Act, the audit committee of FirstRand Limited performs the functions under the section on behalf of FirstRand Bank Limited. The roles of the chairman, lead independent director and chief executive officer are clearly defined in the board charter, demonstrating a clear balance of power and authority at Board level to ensure that no one director has unfettered powers of decision-making.

The current members of the Board and their position in respect of the Board and its Committees are set out below as at the date of this document.

Name	Position and memberships
William Rodger (Roger) Jardine	Independent non-executive chairman
Alan Patrick Pullinger	Chief executive officer
Hetash Surendrakumar (Harry) Kellan	Financial director
Mary Vilakazi	Chief operating officer
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Mary Sina Bomela*	Independent non-executive director
Hermanus Lambertus (Herman) Bosman	Non-executive director
Jan Jonathan (Jannie) Durand	Alternate non-executive director (resigned effective 28 November 2019)
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director
Nolulamo Nobambiswano (Lulu) Gwagwa	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)
Francois (Faffa) Knoetze	Non-executive director
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director
Paballo Joel Makosholo*	Independent non-executive director
Thandie Sylvia Mashego*	Independent non-executive director
Ethel Gothatamodimo Matenge-Sebesho	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)
Amanda Tandiwe (Tandi) Nzimande	Independent non-executive director
Louis Leon von Zeuner	Independent non-executive director
Thomas Winterboer	Independent non-executive director

** These directors are classified as independent non-executive directors based on the criteria as set out in King IV and the JSE Listings Requirements and Directive 4/2018 issued in terms of section 6 (6) of the Banks Act 94 of 1990.*

The business address of the members of the Board is the Bank's registered office. Additionally, the Bank has a company secretary, C Low, who is suitably qualified and was appointed by the Board on 6 January

2014. She is, *inter alia*, responsible for the duties stipulated in section 88 of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, as amended.

Conflicts of Interest

All directors of the Bank serve as directors of one or more of the Bank's affiliates (including FirstRand and other companies within the Group). The Bank engages in transactions with some of these affiliates, including transactions in the ordinary course of business.

All directors of the Bank are also directors of the Bank's parent company, FirstRand, and they therefore also owe duties in that capacity to FirstRand as well as to the Bank. It is possible that the duties which these directors owe to FirstRand may potentially conflict with their duties to the Bank.

In respect of potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the future, the Bank has processes for the management of such conflicts such that it does not expect that any actual conflict of interest would arise.

Other than as described above, there is no potential conflict of interests between any duties which the members of the Board owe to the Bank and their private interests or other duties.

As described below in "*Risk Management*", the Board discharges its duties through several FirstRand committees and subcommittees. Although the Group and the Bank each has its own board of directors, there is a single set of governance committees for the Group and each of its major subsidiaries, including the Bank.

FirstRand committees responsible for the Bank include the following:

FirstRand audit committee

The current members of the audit committee are as follows:

Name	Position
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director (Chairman)
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director
Ethel Gothatamodimo Matenge-Sebesho	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)
Paballo Joel Makosholo	Independent non-executive director
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Louis Leon von Zeuner	Independent non-executive director
Thomas Winterboer	Independent non-executive director

The audit committee assists the board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in areas such as financial reporting, internal control systems, and the internal and external audit functions. The committee works closely with the other committees to identify common risk and control themes, and achieve synergy

between combined assurance processes, thereby ensuring that, where appropriate, these functions can leverage off one another. The committee meets quarterly.

FirstRand risk capital management and compliance committee ("RCCC")

The current members of the RCCC are as follows:

Name	Position
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director (chairman)
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director
Mary Sina Bomela	Independent non-executive director
Francois (Faffa) Knoetze	Non-executive director
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Louis Leon von Zeuner	Independent non-executive director
Thomas Winterboer	Independent non-executive director

The RCCC provides independent oversight of risk, capital management and compliance activities undertaken in the Group. This includes ensuring that an effective policy and plan for risk management has been implemented to improve FirstRand's ability to achieve its desired outcomes and that risk disclosures are timely, sufficiently detailed and relevant to the Group's stakeholders. The RCCC has delegated responsibility for a number of specialist topics to various subcommittees as described further in "*Risk Management*" below. The committee meets quarterly.

FirstRand large exposures committee

The current members of the large exposures committee are:

Name	Position
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director (chairman)
Thandie Sylvia Mashego	Independent non-executive director
Jurie Bester	Specialist consultant
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Louis Leon von Zeuner	Independent non-executive director
Alan Patrick Pullinger	Chief executive officer

Name	Position
Hetash Surendrakumar (Harry) Kellan	Financial director
Mary Vilakazi	Chief operating officer
Jaco Grobler	Chief risk officer
Annerie Cornelissen	Head: Wholesale credit
Jacques Mouton	ERM Credit executive

The prime objective of the committee is to assist the board in discharging its responsibilities in terms of the management of credit-granting and credit risk management across the Group. This role includes considering and opining on the making of investments or granting of loans or advances or other credit which exceeds 10% of the Bank's qualifying capital and reserves, in terms of Sec 73 of the Banks Act. The committee meets quarterly.

FirstRand director's affairs and governance committee

The current members of the director's affairs and governance committee are:

Name	Position
Amanda Tandiwe (Tandi) Nzimande	Independent non-executive director (chairman)
Mary Sina Bomela	Independent non-executive director
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Jan Jonathan (Jannie) Durand	Alternate non-executive director (resigned effective 28 November 2019)
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director
Nolulamo Nobambiswano (Lulu) Gwagwa	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)
William Rodger (Roger) Jardine	Independent non-executive director
Francois (Faffa) Knoetze	Non-executive director
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director
Paballo Joel Makosholo	Independent non-executive director
Ethel Gothatamodimo Matenge-Sebesho	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)

Name	Position
Thandie Sylvia Mashego	Independent non-executive director
Thomas Winterboer	Independent non-executive director
Hermanus (Herman) Lambertus Bosman	Non-executive director
Louis Leon von Zeuner	Independent non-executive director

The objective of the committee is to evaluate the adequacy, efficiency and appropriateness of the corporate governance practices of the Group and assist the board in discharging its duties in respect of governance and board effectiveness, board continuity and executive succession planning. The committee meets quarterly.

Information technology risk and governance committee

The current members of the information technology risk and governance committee are:

Name	Position
Leon Crouse	Specialist consultant (chairman)
Alan Patrick Pullinger	Chief executive officer
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director
Alfonso Carl Meyer	Specialist consultant
Mark Chimside	Specialist consultant
Raj Makanjee	Chief digital officer

The information technology risk and governance committee is responsible for information technology governance in accordance with King IV and ensures the effectiveness and efficiency of the Group's information systems as required by the Banks Act, 94 (1990). The committee meets quarterly.

Social, ethics and transformation committee

The current members of the social, ethics and transformation committee are:

Name	Position
Nolulamo Nobambiswano (Lulu) Gwagwa	Independent non-executive director (retired effective 28 November 2019)
Amanda Tandiwe (Tandi) Nzimande	Independent non-executive director

Name	Position
Paballo Joel Makosholo	Independent non-executive director
Francois (Faffa) Knoetze	Non-executive director
Hermanus (Herman) Lambertus Bosman	Non-executive director

The role of the committee is to assist the Board with ensuring responsible business practices within the FirstRand Group, and monitoring Group activities having regard to the Companies Act, the committee terms of reference and other legal requirements or prevailing codes of best practice in respect of social, transformation and economic development matters. The committee provides oversight of all the culture and conduct risk programmes in the Group and the Group's social value proposition.

Remuneration committee

The current members of the remuneration committee are:

Name	Position
Grant Glenn Gelink	Independent non-executive director (chairman)
William Rodger (Roger) Jardine	Independent non-executive
Johan Petrus Burger	Non-executive director
Russell Mark Loubser	Independent non-executive director
Amanda Tandiwe (Tandi) Nzimande	Independent non-executive director
Herman Lambertus (Herman) Bosman	Non-executive director

The committee oversees Group remuneration and ensures that practices are appropriate and conform with the general philosophy of rewarding performance. The committee assists the board in ensuring that the Group remunerates fairly, responsibly and transparently to promote the achievement of strategic objectives and positive outcomes in the short, medium and long term.

COMPETITION

In South Africa, there are currently 19 registered banks, 4 mutual banks, 4 co-operative banks, 15 local branches of foreign banks and 30 representative offices of foreign banks. As at 30 June 2019, the South African banking sector had total assets of R5.8 trillion according to statistics published by the PA. (Source: SARB website, Selected South African banking sector trends, 2019).

In addition to the Bank, the largest banks in South Africa (and the Bank's principal competitors) are Absa Bank Limited, Nedbank Limited and The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. The Bank's competitors

also include Investec Bank Limited and Capitec Bank Limited, as well as the local operations of international banks.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank actively manages its capital base in alignment with strategy, risk appetite and risk profile.

The Bank is subject to regulatory capital requirements as prescribed in the South African Banks Act and Regulations relating to Banks. Basel III was successfully implemented in South Africa on 1 January 2013. Effective 1 January 2019, the Bank was subject to the PA's end-state minimum capital requirements, which include 100% of the requirements for the CCyB and D-SIB buffer add-ons. The PA has not implemented any CCyB requirement for South African exposures, however, the Bank is required to calculate the CCyB requirement on private sector exposures in foreign jurisdictions where these buffers are applicable. The Prudential Regulation Authority's CCyB requirement for UK exposures stepped up to 1.0% from 0.5% on 28 November 2018. The Bank's targets have been aligned to the PA end-state minimum capital requirements and are subject to ongoing review and consideration of various stakeholder expectations.

The capital planning process ensures that its total capital adequacy and CET1 ratios remain within or above targets across economic and business cycles. Capital is managed on a forward-looking basis and the Bank remains appropriately capitalised under a range of normal and severe stress scenarios, which include expansion activities, corporate transactions, as well as ongoing regulatory, accounting and tax developments.

The Bank continues to actively manage its capital stack to ensure an efficient capital structure, which is closely aligned to its targets. It aims to back all economic risk with loss absorbing capital, which offers the greatest capacity to absorb losses.

The Bank continues to focus on economic capital to ensure it remains solvent at a specified confidence level of 99.93% and deliver on its commitment to stakeholders within a one-year time horizon. Economic capital is defined as an internal measure of risk which estimates the amount of capital required to cover unexpected losses. The Bank remained appropriately capitalised to meet its economic capital requirements.

The Board-approved capital plan is reviewed as part of the Group's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("**ICAAP**"). ICAAP is key to the group's risk and capital management processes as it continues to evolve into an integral part of the business decision making process which is deeply embedded in the group. Best practice, standards and methodologies are adopted on an ongoing basis to assess the overall risk profile of the group, and to embed a responsible risk culture across all levels in the group.

The Bank continues to participate in the PA's bi-annual quantitative impact studies to assess and incorporate the impact of Basel III on capital adequacy and leverage ratios.

The Basel III leverage ratio is a supplementary measure to the risk-based capital ratios framework.

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY

See the "*Risk Factors – Liquidity Risk – Structural characteristics impacting the funding profile of South African banks*" section above for a discussion of certain structural characteristics of the South Africa banking sector which are relevant to the Bank's funding sources and strategy. In this section, "institutional funding" refers to wholesale funding from financial institutions across a range of deposits, loans and financial instruments.

As a consequence of the liquidity risk introduced by its business activities across various currencies and geographies, the Bank's objective is to optimise its funding profile within structural and regulatory constraints to enable its businesses to operate in an efficient and sustainable manner. Liquidity buffers are actively managed via the Bank's pool of high-quality liquid assets ("**HQLA**") as prescribed in the PA regulations pertaining to the LCR, associated directives and guidance notes, and which are available as protection against unexpected liquidity stress events or market disruptions, and to facilitate the changing liquidity needs of the operating businesses. The composition and quantum of the available sources of liquidity are defined behaviourally, considering both the funding liquidity-at-risk and the market liquidity depth of these resources. In addition, adaptive overlays to liquidity requirements are derived from stress testing and scenario analysis of the cash inflows and outflows related to business activity.

The BCBS framework for sound liquidity risk management seeks to address the Bank's short-term and structural liquidity risk with the LCR and NSFR ratios. Compliance with the Basel III liquidity ratios influences the Group's funding strategy, particularly as it seeks to price appropriately for liquidity on a risk-adjusted basis. The Bank continues to offer innovative and competitive products to further grow its deposit franchise whilst also optimising its institutional funding profile. These initiatives continue to improve the funding and liquidity profile of the group.

Funding strategy

The Bank aims to fund its activities in an efficient and flexible manner, from diverse and sustainable funding pools, whilst operating within prudential limits. The Bank's objective is to maintain and enhance its deposit market share by appropriately pricing and rewarding depositors, thus creating a natural liquidity buffer. The four building blocks of the Bank's funding strategy are discussed in further detail below.

Diversification

The Bank views funding diversification from a number of different perspectives:

- Customer segments – the Bank has a strong and stable deposit franchise, which spans the retail, commercial and corporate client segments. Reliance on institutional funding represents a risk concentration that is actively managed through the holding of appropriate liquidity buffers and continued focus on increasing the term profile.
- Country and currency of issue – the Bank has access to a variety of funding and capital markets offshore and locally, including South Africa, Europe, Asia, and the rest of Africa.
- Instrument types and maturity profile – the Bank funds itself with a variety of funding instruments, including various retail and corporate deposits products, negotiable certificates of deposit ("**NCDs**"),

fixed rate, floating rate and inflation-linked notes, bilateral loan facilities, syndicated loans, development finance facilities, vanilla and structured capital market issuances, and securitisation.

The Bank seeks to broaden and diversify its debt investor base as far as possible.

Efficiency

The Bank's aim is to fund the balance sheet in the most efficient manner, taking into account the liquidity risk management framework, as well as regulatory and rating agency requirements.

To maximise efficiency and flexibility in accessing institutional funding opportunities, both domestic and international debt programmes have been established. The group's strategy for domestic vanilla public issuances is to offer benchmark tenor bonds to meet investor requirements and facilitate secondary market liquidity. This strategy enables the group to identify cost-effective funding opportunities whilst maintaining an understanding of available market liquidity.

Flexibility

The Bank has a track record of differentiating itself through new and innovative funding mechanisms. It constantly reviews new proposals relating to funding strategies based on forecast balance sheet growth, to anticipate and plan for future funding and structural liquidity requirements.

Strong counterparty relationships

The Bank places great value on its well established relationships with both domestic and foreign investors and is committed to keeping investors fully informed. Therefore, an active marketing approach is embedded in the funding strategy. Through forums such as conference calls, domestic and international roadshows and investor presentations, the Bank aims to extend its investor base, and keep stakeholders up to date on its financial performance and counterparty status.

Foreign currency balance sheet

The bank's foreign currency activities, specifically lending and trade finance, have steadily increased over the past few years. It is, therefore, important to have a sound framework for the assessment and management of foreign currency external debt, given the inherent vulnerabilities and liquidity risks associated with cross-border financing.

This framework includes the Bank's exposure to branches, foreign currency assets and guarantees. The management of the Bank's foreign currency balance sheet considers multiple components, including the quality and sustainability of the assets being funded, appropriate capitalisation and pricing, appropriate debt level and repayment capacity, and the liquidity risk. The Bank manages its translation risk so as to limit the impact on its earnings, net asset value, capital position and ROE, thereby taking a comprehensive view on foreign currency asset and liability management.

The funding and liquidity risks are of specific importance and the Bank seeks to avoid exposing itself to undue liquidity risk and to maintain liquidity risk within the risk appetite approved by the Asset, liability and capital committee ("ALCCO") and RCCC. The SARB via *Exchange Control Circular 6/2010* introduced macro-prudential limits applicable to authorised dealers, which includes the Bank as an authorised dealer.

FirstRand Bank's philosophy on foreign currency external debt

The key determinants of an institution's ability to fund and refinance foreign currency exposures is the sovereign risk and associated external financing requirement. The Bank's framework for the management of external debt considers the sources of sovereign risk, foreign currency funding capacity, and the macroeconomic vulnerabilities of South Africa. To determine South Africa's foreign currency funding capacity, the Bank takes into account the external debt of all South African entities (private and public sector, and financial institutions) as all these entities utilise the South African system's capacity, namely, confidence and export receipts. The Bank thus employs a self-imposed structural borrowing limit and a liquidity risk limit more onerous than that allowed by regulations.

The Bank monitors its foreign currency exposure and liquidity risk profile according to a survival period methodology. The survival period assumes that the Bank maintains sufficient liquidity buffers to ensure that its liquidity requirements are met during a period of prolonged market liquidity stress. The Bank targets a survival period for its foreign currency exposure in excess of six months.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Bank has been, and continues to be, the subject of legal proceedings and adjudications from time to time.

There are a number of legal or potential claims against the Bank, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreseen. These claims are not regarded by management as material either on an individual or collective basis.

However, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Bank is aware), in the twelve months prior to the date of this document, which may have or have had in the recent past, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

INSURANCE

The Bank has a comprehensive insurance programme with cover for bankers bond, computer crime, professional indemnity, directors and officers liability, cybercrime, assets and liabilities. Regular benchmarking reviews of policy provisions, covers and limits ensure that the level of risk mitigation is adequate in relation to the Bank's risk profile.

All major insurance covers are placed at Group level to maximise economies of scale and to ensure all entities are included. However, where appropriate, non-South African Group companies place their local requirements in their countries of operation.

IT/TECHNOLOGY

Information technology is an integral part of the Bank's operations and a key enabler to offer innovative products and services to customers. The Bank continues to make significant investment in IT and related resources, with an aim to enhance the customer experience as part of digital strategies and product offerings. The Bank continues to see a positive migration from traditional bricks and mortar channels to digital channels, enhancing the customer experience and improving cost efficiency. The Bank also

continually seeks to improve the operating features and security of its IT systems, in particular for new technologies to support and enhance its business strategies in the digital age. Significant effort and investment is undertaken for cyber security and data strategies, two themes that are and will remain strategically important for the foreseeable future.

Information risk management not only involves securing Bank information and systems, but also entails the application of risk management principles to ensure efficient, reliable and timely delivery of services.

Key areas of focus include:

- Protection of information systems against unauthorised access, destruction, modification and use.
- Ensuring confidentiality, availability and integrity of systems that maintain, process and disseminate this information.
- Continuously assessing systems for vulnerabilities and reporting to relevant risk and business stakeholders.
- Alignment of IT and related frameworks with changing business models and technology landscape.
- Conducting regular IT risk assessments to ensure improvement of identified gaps.

THE BANK'S CREDIT RATINGS

The credit ratings of banks domiciled in South Africa are constrained by the South African sovereign rating. This is due to the direct and indirect impact of sovereign distress on domestic banks' operations. The Bank's standalone credit ratings continue to reflect its strong market position in South Africa, focused strategy, good core profitability, financial flexibility, robust risk management and sound capitalisation.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group believes that effective risk, performance and financial resource management are key to its success and underpins the delivery of sustainable returns to its shareholders. These disciplines are, therefore, deeply embedded in the Group's tactical and strategic decision making.

Risk is managed on a Group basis and therefore, this section also covers the Group's risk philosophy and management practices (which also apply to the Bank). Although the Group and the Bank each has its own board of directors, there is a single set of governance committees for the Group and all five of its major subsidiaries (i.e. the Bank, FREMA, FRIHL, FRI and FirstRand Insurance Holdings (Pty) Ltd).

The Group believes a strong balance sheet and resilient earnings streams are key to growth, particularly during periods of uncertainty. FirstRand's businesses have consistently executed on a set of strategies which are aligned to certain Group financial strategies and frameworks designed to ensure earnings resilience and growth, balance sheet strength, an appropriate risk/return profile and an acceptable level of earnings volatility under adverse conditions. These deliverables are underpinned by frameworks set at the centre to ensure financial discipline.

The Group defines risk widely. It is any factor that, if not adequately assessed, monitored and managed, may prevent it from achieving its business objectives or result in adverse outcomes, including reputational damage.

Risk taking is an essential part of the Group's business and the Group explicitly recognises core risk competencies as necessary and important differentiators in the competitive environment in which it operates. These core risk competencies include identifying, assessing, monitoring and managing risk, and are integrated in all management functions and business areas across the Group.

The risk management process provides the checks and balances necessary to ensure sustainability and performance, create opportunity, achieve desired objectives, and avoid adverse outcomes and reputational damage.

A business profits from taking risks, but will only generate an acceptable profit commensurate with the risk associated with its activities if these risks are properly managed and controlled. The Group's aim is not to eliminate risk, but to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and reward. This balance is achieved by controlling risk at the level of individual exposures, at portfolio level, and across all risk types and businesses through the application of the risk/return framework. The Group's risk/return framework enables organisational decision-making and is aligned with FirstRand's strategic objectives.

Risk limits established across all risk types are an integral part of managing risk and are instrumental in constraining risk taking within risk appetite. The risks, and roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in business, support and various control functions in the management of these risks, are described in the Group's business performance and risk management framework ("**BPRMF**").

Risk governance framework

The Group believes that effective risk management is supported by effective governance structures, robust policy frameworks, and a risk-focused culture. Strong governance structures and policy frameworks foster the embedding of risk considerations in business processes and ensure that consistent standards exist across the Group. In line with the Group's corporate governance framework, the board retains ultimate responsibility for providing strategic direction, setting risk appetite and ensuring that risks are adequately identified, measured, monitored, managed and reported on.

The Group believes that effective risk management requires multiple points of control or safeguards that should consistently be applied at various levels throughout the organisation. The Board has established a number of committees, which are responsible for implementing and monitoring the Group's risk management strategies, across three lines of control (namely risk ownership, risk control and independent assurance). There are three lines of control across the Group's operations, which are recognised in the BPRMF.

Risk governance structure

The Group's BPRMF describe the Group's risk management structure and approach to risk management. As a policy of the Board, the BPRMF delineates the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in business, support and control functions across the Group.

The primary Board committee overseeing risk matters across the Group is the RCCC. It has delegated responsibility for a number of specialist topics to various subcommittees.

Additional risk, audit and compliance committees exist in the operating businesses and segments, the governance structures of which align closely with that of the Group. The segment audit, risk and compliance committees support the Board risk committees and RCCC subcommittees in the third line of control.

Other Board committees also exist, with clearly defined responsibilities. The Group board committees comprise members of business advisory Boards, audit and risk committees to ensure a common understanding of the challenges businesses face and how these are addressed across the Group. The Strategic Executive Committee ensures alignment of business strategies, implements the risk/return framework and is responsible for optimal deployment of the Group's resources.

Risk, capital management and compliance committee

The RCCC is the principal Board committee responsible for overall oversight of risk management across the Group. Its key functions are:

- approves risk management policies, frameworks, strategies and processes;
- approves regulatory capital models, risk and capital targets, limits and thresholds;
- monitors containment of risk exposures within the risk/return framework;
- monitors the implementation of the Group's risk management strategy, risk appetite limits and effectiveness of risk management;
- monitors that the Group takes appropriate action to manage its regulatory and supervisory risks, and complies with applicable laws, rules, codes and standards;
- monitors capital adequacy and ensures that a sound capital management process exists;
- initiates and monitors corrective action, where appropriate; and
- reports on assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of risk appetite, risk management, the Group's internal capital adequacy assessment process and compliance processes to the Board.

The RCCC has established a number of specialised subcommittees which deal with specific risk types or oversight activities (as detailed below).

Audit committee

The role of the audit committee is to assist the Board with its duties relating to the safeguarding of assets, operation of adequate systems and controls, assessment of going concern status and to ensure that relevant compliance and risk management processes are in place. Additionally, the audit committee oversees, and reviews work performed by the external auditors and internal audit function. It also oversees financial risks and internal financial controls, including the integrity, accuracy and completeness of the financial information and annual integrated report, which is provided to shareholders and other stakeholders.

Large exposures committee

The role of the large exposures committee is to review and approve applications and/or renewals for investments, advances or other credit instruments in excess of 10% of the Bank's qualifying capital and reserves. It also reviews and approves transactions with a related party and the write-off of any related-party exposure exceeding 1% of the Bank's qualifying CET1 capital and reserve funds. The large exposures committee reviews and approves applications and renewals outside the mandate of the FirstRand wholesale credit approval committee, and also delegates the mandate for approval of Group and individual facilities to the FirstRand wholesale credit approval committee, and FirstRand commercial credit approval committee, as appropriate.

Information technology risk and governance committee

The information technology risk and governance committee oversees the appropriateness and effectiveness of implementation and oversight of IT risk and governance management. It proposes to the Board and approves, where appropriate, risk and governance policies, standards, procedures and practices in respect of IT risk and security. It also reviews reports from businesses on the effectiveness of IT operations and risk management across the Group, as well as reviews reports on significant incidents and process breakdowns in the execution of IT risk control policies and processes. The information technology risk and governance committee monitors implementation of IT strategies and key IT projects across the businesses. It also monitors business resilience and that adequate corrective actions have been implemented and reports such incidents and process breakdowns to the Board. The quality of IT risk processes, including but not limited to audits of implementation of the IT governance framework and BCBS 239 is also monitored by the committee.

RCCC subcommittees

The RCCC has established the below subcommittees to address specific risk types or oversight activities:

- *Credit risk management committee*

The credit risk management committee is responsible for approving credit risk management and risk appetite policies as well as forward-looking credit risk indicators developed by retail, commercial and corporate portfolio management. It monitors the credit risk profile including performance relative to credit risk appetite thresholds, quality of the in-force business and business origination in terms of the Group's view of credit economic outlook. It also monitors scenario and sensitivity analysis, stress tests, credit economic capital utilisation, credit pricing and credit concentrations. It works to ensure uniform interpretation of credit regulatory requirements and credit reporting, and it monitors corrective actions, where appropriate.

- *Market and investment risk committee*

The market and investment risk committee approves market and investment risk management frameworks, policies, standards and processes. It monitors the market and investment risk profile and the effectiveness of market and investment risk management processes, and monitors implementation of corrective action, where required. It approves market and investment risk-related limits.

- *Model risk and validation committee*

The model risk and validation committee considers and approves all material aspects of model governance and validation processes, including but not limited to those processes related to credit risk rating and estimations, internal models for market risk and advanced measurement operational risk models.

- *Asset, liability and capital committee*

The ALCCO approves and monitors effectiveness of management policies, assumptions, limits and processes for liquidity and funding risk, capital and non-traded market risk. It monitors the Group's funding management and capital management including level, composition, supply and demand of capital, and capital adequacy ratios. It approves frameworks and policies relating to internal funds transfer pricing for the Group.

- *Compliance and conduct risk committee*

The compliance and conduct committee approves regulatory and conduct risk management frameworks, including anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism ("AML/CFT") including anti-bribery and corruption, minimum policies, standards and monitoring plans. It monitors, evaluates and assesses effectiveness of regulatory and conduct risk management across the Group. It also monitors compliance with the regulations and supervisory requirements relating to banks, and reviews regulatory compliance matters relating to financial crime, market conduct, prudential regulations, anti-bribery and corruption.

- *Tax risk committee*

The tax risk committee sets tax strategy and tax risk appetite. It approves tax management frameworks and policies, and monitors tax risk assessments and profiles. It escalates relevant tax risk items to RCCC.

- *Operational risk committee*

The operational risk committee provides governance, oversight and coordination of relevant operational risk management practices, and initiates corrective action, where required. It recommends the Group's operational risk appetite for approval by the RCCC. It monitors Group, subcommittee and business risk profiles against operational risk appetite, and approves the operational risk management framework and all its sub-policies/frameworks, including fraud risk, legal risk, business resilience physical security.

- *Information governance committee*

The information governance committee monitors the development and implementation of an appropriate information governance framework (including policies, standards and guidelines) and recommends the framework for approval at the RCCC. It reports to RCCC on the level of information governance for the Group, and initiates such actions and issuing of instructions, as may be appropriate, in order to improve Group information governance. It also monitors

development and implementation of the Group data strategy and provides feedback to the RCCC on the implementation status.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite is approved by the Board. The Group's return and risk appetite statement informs organisational decision-making and is integrated with FirstRand's strategic objectives. Business and strategic decisions are aligned to risk appetite measures to ensure these are met during a normal cyclical downturn. Constraints are also set for stressed conditions. At a business unit-level, strategy and execution are influenced by the availability and price of financial resources, earnings volatility limits and required hurdle rates and targets.

Return and risk appetite statement

FirstRand's risk appetite is the aggregate level and type of risks the Group is willing and able to accept within its overall risk capacity, and is captured by a number of qualitative principles and quantitative measures.

The risk/return framework aims to ensure that the group maintains an appropriate balance between risk and reward. Return targets and risk appetite limits are set to ensure the Group achieves its overall strategic objectives, namely to:

- deliver long-term franchise value;
- deliver superior and sustainable economic returns to shareholders within acceptable levels of volatility; and
- maintain balance sheet strength.

The Group's strategic objectives and financial targets frame its risk appetite in the context of risk, reward and growth, and contextualise the level of reward the Group expects to deliver to its stakeholders under normal and stressed conditions for the direct and consequential risks it assumes in the normal course of business.

Application of the risk/reward framework

The return and risk appetite statement aims to drive the discipline of balancing risk, return and sustainable growth across all portfolios. Through this process, the Group ultimately seeks to achieve an optimal trade-off between its ability to take on risk, and the sustainability of the returns delivered to shareholders.

The group's risk/return profile is monitored regularly, using risk appetite limits, which are measured on a point-in-time and forward-looking basis. Risk appetite influences business plans and informs risk-taking activities and strategies.

The risk/reward framework provides for a structured approach to define risk appetite, targets and limits that apply to each key resource as well as the level of risk that can be assumed in this context. The Group cascades overall appetite into targets and limits at risk type, business and activity level, and these represent the constraints the Group imposes to ensure its commitments are attainable. Risk management roles and responsibilities are outlined in the BPRMF.

Financial resource management

The management of the Group's financial resources, which it defines as capital, funding and liquidity, and risk capacity, is a critical enabler of the achievement of FirstRand's stated growth and return targets, and is driven by the Group's overall risk appetite.

Forecast growth in earnings and balance sheet RWA is based on the Group's macroeconomic outlook and evaluated against available financial resources, considering the requirements of capital providers, regulators and rating agencies. The expected outcomes and constraints are then stress tested, and the Group sets targets for different business cycles and scenarios to enable FirstRand to deliver on its commitments to stakeholders at a defined confidence level.

The management of the Group's financial resources is executed through Group Treasury and is independent of the operating businesses. This ensures the required level of discipline is applied in the allocation and pricing of financial resources. This also ensures that Group Treasury's mandate is aligned with the portfolio's growth, return and volatility targets to deliver shareholder value. The Group continues to monitor and proactively manage a fast-changing regulatory environment, competitive landscape and ongoing macroeconomic challenges.

The Group adopts a disciplined approach to the management of its foreign currency balance sheet. The framework for the management of external debt takes into account sources of sovereign risk and foreign currency funding capacity, as well as the macroeconomic vulnerabilities of South Africa. The Group employs self-imposed structural borrowing and liquidity risk limits, which are more onerous than those required in terms of regulations. The Group's philosophy is that, in the longer term, foreign currency assets should be supported by foreign currency liabilities, primarily in the same jurisdiction. It aligns with one of the Group's strategic priorities to increase diversification by jurisdiction, which is evidenced by the integration of the MotoNovo business with Aldermore Group in the UK, as well as the utilisation of the RMB International Mauritius platform for the Group's rest of Africa dollar exposures.

Despite increasing competition, the Group believes that its disciplined and dynamic approach to financial resource management provides it with the ability to further enhance the value proposition to customers and optimally utilise platforms across the Group to deliver on commitments to stakeholders.

The Group's macroeconomic house view is used for budgeting, forecasting and business origination strategies. The house view focuses on the key macroeconomic variables that impact the Group's financial performance and risk position. The macroeconomic outlook for South Africa and a number of other jurisdictions where the group operates, is reviewed on a monthly basis over a three-year forecast horizon. The house view for other jurisdictions with less frequent data updates is updated at least quarterly. Business plans for the next three years are captured in the budget and forecasting process. Scenario planning is then used to assess whether the desired profile can be delivered and whether the Group will remain within the constraints that have been set. These scenarios are based on changing macroeconomic variables, plausible event risks, and regulatory and competitive changes.

The strategy, risk and financial resource management processes inform the Group's capital and funding plans. Analysis and understanding of value drivers, markets and the macroeconomic environment also inform portfolio optimisation decisions as well as the price and allocation of financial resources.

Stress testing and scenario planning

Stress testing and scenario planning serve a number of regulatory and internal business purposes, and are conducted for the Group and the Bank across different risk types, factors and indicators. The Group employs a comprehensive, consistent and integrated approach to stress testing and scenario analysis. The Group evaluates the impact of various macroeconomic scenarios on the business and considers the need for adjustment to origination and takes appropriate actions. More severe macroeconomic scenarios are run less frequently, but are critical to determine or test capital buffers and other risk appetite measures, enhance capital and liquidity planning, validate existing quantitative risk models and improve the understanding of required management actions/responses.

Stress tests are conducted throughout the Group for most legal entities, whether regulated or not. The various stress test processes are supported by a robust and holistic framework, and underpinned by principles and sound governance, aligned to regulatory requirements and best practice.

Stress testing and scenario analysis provide the Board and management with useful insight into the Group's financial position, level of earnings volatility, risk profile, and future capital position. Results are used to challenge and review certain of the Group's risk appetite measures, which, over time, influence the allocation of financial resources across businesses and impact performance measurement.

From a regulatory perspective, stress testing and scenario analysis feed into the Group's annual ICAAP and recovery plan. The ICAAP stress test is an enterprise-wide, macroeconomic stress test covering material risks that the Group is exposed to. It typically covers a three-year horizon, with separate ICAAP submissions completed for the Group's regulated banking entities which are subject to Basel II requirements. The severity of the macroeconomic scenarios ranges from a mild downturn to severe stress scenarios. In addition to macroeconomic scenarios, the Group incorporates event risks and reverse stress test scenarios that highlight contagion between risk types. Techniques and methodologies range from multi-factor and regression analyses for macroeconomic stress tests to single-factor sensitivities and qualitative impact analysis for event risk and reverse stress tests.

The Group's recovery plan builds on its ICAAP. The scenarios defined for ICAAP are extended and incorporate the following scenarios:

- systemic;
- idiosyncratic;
- fast moving; and
- slow moving.

The results of the ICAAP and recovery plan process are submitted to the PA annually and are key inputs into:

- the determination of capital buffer and targets;
- dividend proposals;
- the Group's earnings volatility measures; and
- performance management requirements.

The Group regularly runs additional *ad hoc* stress tests for both internal and regulatory purposes. Internally, risk-specific stress tests may utilise various techniques depending on the purpose (e.g. limit

setting or risk identification). From a regulatory perspective, the Group expects to be subjected to more frequent supervisory stress tests covering a range of objectives.

Recovery and resolution regime

Financial Stability Board (“**FSB**”) member countries are required to have recovery and resolution plans in place for all systemically significant financial institutions as per *Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes*. The PA adopted this requirement and has, as part of the first phase, required D-SIBs to develop their own recovery plans. Improving the stability of the banking system by strengthening banks’ ability to manage themselves through a potentially severe stress situation is of national importance. Guidance issued by the FSB and PA has been incorporated into the group’s comprehensive recovery plan.

Recovery planning

The purpose of the recovery plan is to document how FirstRand’s board and management, including its operating businesses and key subsidiaries, namely, FRB (including the foreign branches), Aldermore, FirstRand Namibia and FNB Botswana, will recover from a severe stress event/scenario that threatens their commercial viability.

The recovery plan:

- analyses the potential for severe stress in the group that could cause material disruption to the financial system;
- considers the type of stress event(s) that would be necessary to trigger its activation;
- analyses how the entity might potentially be affected by the event(s);
- lists a menu of potential recovery actions available to the board and management to counteract the event(s); and
- assesses how the entity might recover from the event(s) as a result of those actions.

The recovery plan forces the group to perform an extensive self-assessment exercise to determine if there are any potential idiosyncratic vulnerabilities that it may be exposed to, and then reconcile these exposures to its own risk appetite and strategy. Strategies to optimise the balance sheet structure and preserve the group’s critical functions to support the recovery from a severe stress event with the least negative impact are considered. This process enables banks to better understand the critical functions for customers and the financial system, as well as which assets that are most marketable to facilitate recovery. Where inefficiencies are identified, these can be addressed to ensure the group is more streamlined, adaptable and resilient to stress.

To date FirstRand has submitted six annually revised versions of its recovery plan to the PA, the most recent in December 2018.

Resolution framework

The draft FSLAB was published for comment by National Treasury in October 2018. In order to support the pending resolution regime, the bill proposes the necessary amendments to various acts including the Insolvency Act, the South African Reserve Bank Act, the Banks Act, the Mutual Banks Act, the Competition Act, the Financial Markets Act and the Insurance Act with a view to strengthen the ability of

the SARB to manage the orderly resolution or winding down of a failing financial institution with minimum disruption to the broader economy.

One of the key amendments included in the bill is the establishment of the Corporation of Deposit Insurance designed to protect depositors' funds and enhance financial stability. The bill is awaiting promulgation by parliament before it is enacted, but, in the interim, the relevant regulators are continuously engaging with industry to continue working on the design and finalisation of the outstanding elements of the resolution framework.

The SARB released a discussion paper on South Africa's intended approach to bank resolution on 23 July 2019. The closing date for public comment was 31 August 2019. The discussion paper outlines the objectives of the resolution framework, and planning and conducting a resolution with an emphasis on open-bank resolution. This is applicable to systemically important institutions. The intended bank resolution provides more clarity on the regulator's approach to further enhance financial stability in the country. The discussion paper is a first draft and likely to be revised and expanded in future. Comments received on the discussion paper will assist the SARB in drafting the regulatory standards for resolution once the FSLAB is promulgated.

RISK PROFILE

The Group is exposed to a number of risks that are inherent in its operations. Identifying, assessing, pricing and managing these risks appropriately are core competencies of the individual business areas.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the non-performance of a counterparty in respect of any financial or other obligation. For fair value portfolios, the definition of credit risk is expanded to include the risk of losses through fair value changes arising from changes in credit spreads. Credit risk also includes credit default risk, pre-settlement risk, country risk, concentration risk and securitisation risk.

Credit risk management across the Group is split into three distinct portfolios, which are aligned to customer profiles. These portfolios are retail, commercial and corporate.

As advances are split across the operating businesses, default risk is allocated to the income-receiving portfolio. The goal of credit risk management is to maximise the Group's measure of economic profit, net income after capital charge ("**NIACC**"), within acceptable levels of earnings volatility by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

Credit risk is one of the core risks assumed as part of achieving the Group's business objectives. It is the most significant risk type in terms of regulatory and economic capital requirements. Credit risk management objectives are two-fold:

- Risk control: appropriate limits are placed on the assumption of credit risk and steps taken to ensure the accuracy of credit risk assessments and reports. Deployed and central credit risk management teams fulfil this task.
- Management: Credit risk is taken within the constraints of the Group's risk/return and credit risk appetite framework. The credit portfolio is managed at an aggregate level to optimise the

exposure to this risk. Business units and deployed risk functions, overseen by the Group credit risk management function in ERM and relevant Board committees fulfil this role.

Based on the Group's credit risk appetite, as measured on a ROE, NIACC and volatility-of-earnings basis, credit risk management principles include holding the appropriate level of capital and pricing for risk on an individual and portfolio basis. The scope of credit risk identification and management practices across the Group, therefore, spans the credit value chain, including risk appetite, credit origination strategy, risk quantification and measurement as well as collection and recovery of delinquent accounts.

Credit risk is managed through the implementation of comprehensive policies, processes and controls to ensure a sound credit risk management environment with appropriate credit granting, administration, measurement, monitoring and reporting of credit risk exposure.

Funding and liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a consequential risk that may be result from other risks as demonstrated by the reduction in liquidity in many international markets as a consequence of the 2008/2009 global credit crisis. The Group, therefore, continuously monitors and analyses the potential impact of other risks and events on its funding and liquidity position to ensure business activities preserve and improve funding stability. This ensures that the Group is able to operate through periods of stress when access to funding could be constrained.

The Group recognises two types of liquidity risk:

- Funding liquidity risk – the risk that a bank will not be able to effectively meet current and future cash flow and collateral requirements without negatively affecting its normal course of business, financial position or reputation.
- Market liquidity risk – the risk that market disruptions or lack of market liquidity will cause a bank to be unable (or able, but with difficulty) to trade in specific markets without affecting market prices significantly.

Mitigation of market and funding liquidity risks is achieved via contingent liquidity risk management. Buffer stocks of high-quality, highly liquid assets are held either to be sold into the market or provide collateral for loans to cover any unforeseen cash shortfall that may arise.

The Group's approach to liquidity risk management distinguishes between structural, daily and contingent liquidity risk management across all currencies, and various approaches are employed in the assessment and management of these on a daily, weekly and monthly basis.

Regular and rigorous stress tests are conducted on the funding profile and liquidity position as part of the overall stress testing framework with a focus on:

- quantifying the potential exposure to future liquidity stresses;
- analysing the possible impact of economic and event risks on cashflows, liquidity, profitability and solvency position; and
- proactively evaluating the potential secondary and tertiary effects of other risks on the Group.

Consequently, the Group aims to fund its activities in an efficient and flexible manner, from diversified and sustainable funding pools, whilst operating within prudential limits. Its funding strategy is underpinned by strong counterparty relationships. The objective is to maintain and enhance its deposit market share by appropriately pricing and rewarding depositors, thus creating a natural liquidity buffer. As a consequence of the liquidity risk introduced by its business activities across various currencies and geographies, the Group's objective is to optimise its funding profile within structural and regulatory constraints to enable businesses to operate in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Liquidity buffers are actively managed via the Bank's pool of HQLA that are available as protection against unexpected liquidity stress events or market disruptions, and to facilitate the changing liquidity needs of the operating businesses. The composition and quantum of the available liquidity resources are defined behaviourally, considering both the funding liquidity-at-risk and the market liquidity depth of these resources. In addition, adaptive overlays to liquidity requirements are derived from stress testing and scenario analysis of the cash inflows and outflows.

Compliance with the Basel III liquidity ratios influences the Group's funding strategy, particularly as it seeks to price appropriately for liquidity on a risk-adjusted basis. The Group continues to offer innovative and competitive products to further grow its deposit franchise whilst also optimising its institutional funding profile. These initiatives continue to improve the funding and liquidity profile of the Group.

Frequent volatility in the funding markets and the fact that financial institutions can, and have, experienced liquidity problems even during benign economic conditions highlight the importance of quality liquidity risk and contingency management processes.

The Group's ability to meet all of its daily funding obligations and emergency liquidity needs is of paramount importance and, in order to ensure that this is always adequately managed, the Group maintains a liquidity contingency plan ("LCP"). The objective of the LCP is to achieve and maintain funding levels in a manner that allows the Group to emerge from a potential funding crisis with its reputation intact thus maintaining its financial position for continuing operations. The plan is expected to:

- support effective management of liquidity and funding risk under stressed conditions;
- establish clear roles and responsibilities in the event of a liquidity crisis; and
- establish clear invocation and escalation procedures.

The plan is reviewed annually and tested regularly via a group-wide liquidity stress simulation exercise to ensure it remains up to date, relevant and familiar to all key personnel within the Group that have a role to play should it ever experience an extreme liquidity stress event.

Market risk

The Group distinguishes between traded market risk and non-traded market risk. Traded market risk is the risk of adverse revaluation of any financial instrument as a consequence of changes in market prices or rates.

The Group's market risk in the trading book emanates mainly from the provision of hedging solutions for clients, market-making activities and term-lending products, and is assumed and managed by RMB. The

relevant businesses in RMB function as the centres of expertise for all market risk-related activities. Market risk is managed and contained within the Group's risk appetite.

The Group's objective is to manage and control market risk exposures, based on three pillars, each with its own objective:

- strategic business mix – ensure that RMB's current and future strategies, spanning various activities and geographies, achieve its growth and return targets within acceptable levels of risk;
- financial performance – optimise portfolio performance and manage the interplay between growth and ROE given the differentiated risk/ return characteristics of activities; and
- risk and capital impact – only accept an appropriate level of risk commensurate with performance objectives and the market opportunity.

The nature of hedging and risk mitigation strategies performed across the Group corresponds to the market risk management instruments available in each operating jurisdiction. These strategies range from the use of traditional market instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to more sophisticated hedging strategies to address a combination of risk factors arising at portfolio level.

The Group uses global and industry-accepted models and operating platforms to measure market risk. These operating platforms support regulatory reporting, external disclosures and internal management reporting for market risk. The risk infrastructure incorporates the relevant legal entities and business units, and provides the basis for reporting on risk positions, capital adequacy and limit utilisation to the relevant governance and management functions on a regular and *ad hoc* basis. Established units in risk management functions assume responsibility for measurement, analysis and reporting of risk while promoting sufficient quality and integrity of risk-related data.

Management and monitoring of the interest rate risk in the banking book is split between the RMB banking book and the remaining domestic banking book. RMB manages the majority of its banking book under the market risk framework, with risk measured and monitored in conjunction with the trading book and management oversight provided by the market and investment risk committee.

For non-traded market risk, the Group distinguishes between IRRBB and structural foreign exchange risk. IRRBB relates to the sensitivity of a bank's financial position and earnings to unexpected, adverse movements in interest rates. Foreign exchange risk is the risk of an adverse impact on the Group's financial position or earnings or other key ratios as a result of movements in foreign exchange rates impacting balance sheet exposures.

The following table describes how these risks are measured, managed and governed.

RISK AND JURISDICTION	RISK MEASURE	MANAGED BY	OVERSIGHT
Interest rate risk in the banking book			
Domestic – FNB, WesBank and FCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-month earnings sensitivity; and 	Group Treasury	FCC Risk management Group ALCCO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic sensitivity of open risk position. 		
Subsidiaries in the rest of Africa, and the bank's foreign branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-month earnings sensitivity; and • economic sensitivity of open risk position. 	In-country management	Group Treasury FCC Risk Management In-country ALCCOs Rest of Africa and foreign branches ALCCO
Structural foreign exchange risk			
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total capital in a functional currency other than rand; • impact of translation back to rand reflected in Group's income statement; and • foreign currency translation reserve value. 	Group Treasury	Group ALCCO

BANKING SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

The South African banking system is well-developed and effectively regulated, comprising several large, financially-strong banking groups and a number of smaller banks, mutual banks and co-operative banks. Many foreign banks and investment institutions have also established operations in South Africa. The Government generally endorses the IMF and World Bank standards. South African banks are regulated by the PA, which is a juristic person operating within the administration of the SARB. As a member of the BCBS, the SARB is committed to ensuring that the South African regulatory and legislative framework relating to the regulation and supervision of banks and banking groups remains compliant with international standards and best practice. Changes in international standards and requirements normally result in amendments to the South African prudential standards which usually result in amendments to, among other, the Regulations relating to Banks. For example, the Basel III phase-in arrangements largely resulted in prudential regulatory changes, and new and/or amended requirements and standards. In line with the above, various other documents, frameworks and requirements that impact materially on the regulation and supervision of banks and banking groups in South Africa, are issued by the international standard-setting bodies on an ongoing basis, which will, going forward, continue to result in revised and additional and/or new regulatory requirements. The PA, which represents South Africa on the BCBS, actively participates in international regulatory and supervisory standard-setting forums at which it is represented and provides input into the continued refinement of the regulatory and related supervisory frameworks.

The National Payment System Act, 1998 (as amended) was introduced to bring the South African financial settlement system in line with international practice and systematic risk management procedures. In this regard, the National Payment System (“**NPS**”) is regarded as one of the pillars of financial stability of the South African economic system. The SARB, through its National Payment System Department (“**NPSD**”), is the primary regulator and overseer of the NPS, also insofar as it relates to the safety and soundness of the NPS. This includes implementation of risk-reduction measures in the

payment system to reduce systemic risk. The Payment Association of South Africa ("**PASA**") was established during 1996 by the South African banking industry in conjunction with the SARB and is, as a recognised payment system management body, under the supervision of the NPSD. PASA's main objective is to regulate, manage and organise the participation of its members in the NPS and facilitated, among other, the introduction of payment clearing house agreements and introduced agreements pertaining to settlement, clearing and netting agreements, rules to create certainty and reduce systemic and other risks in inter-bank settlement. These developments brought South Africa in line with international inter-bank settlement practices. Electronic banking facilities are extensive, with a nationwide network of automatic teller machines, internet and mobile phone banking being available. Since payments systems and related international standards and best practice requirements pertaining thereto are evolving, various initiatives and developments are currently being undertaken by the SARB and its NPSD pertaining to, among other, the re-alignment of mandates, strategies and reforms of the regulatory model for the South African national payment system.

Regulation

Financial sector regulatory legislation in South Africa is increasing following the implementation of the twin peaks system of financial sector regulation in South Africa and, as indicated above, alignment to new and additional international best practice requirements through the accords of, among others, international bodies such as the Bank of International Settlements ("**BIS**"), the International Organisation of Securities Commissions; and the International Association of Insurance Supervisors. Banks in South Africa are governed by a comprehensive legislative framework, most significantly the Financial Sector Regulation Act 2017, read with the Banks Act (Act no. 94 of 1990 – the Banks Act), which is comparable to similar legislation in the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada.

Anti-money laundering regulations

The Government has identified the combating of financial crime as policy priority. South Africa has a well-established anti-money laundering ("**AML**") and counter terror financing ("**CTF**") legislative framework (which includes but is not limited to the Financial Intelligence Centre Act ("**FIC**"), 2001, as amended). The mutual evaluation report issued by the Financial Action Task Force, the purpose of which is the development and promotion of national and international AML and CTF policies, confirmed that South Africa has demonstrated a strong commitment to implementing AML/CTF systems facilitated by close cooperation and coordination among a variety of government departments and agencies. The authorities sought to construct a system which uses, as its reference, the relevant United Nations Conventions and the international standards as set out by the Financial Action Task Force. In this regard, to the extent that the FATF had *inter alia* made recommendations on improvements to the legislative environment, these were affected by the authorities. In terms of the FIC Act, the SARB, through the PA, is mandated to supervise and enforce banks' compliance with the FIC Act. In line with this mandate, the PA will continue to conduct inspections on banks with the aim to assess whether appropriate measures and controls are in place to ensure compliance with the provisions of the FIC Act, related regulations and regulatory requirements. The PA, as a financial sector regulator, is by law required to co-operate and collaborate with the Financial Intelligence Centre when performing its functions in terms of the FIC Act. The Issuer

has implemented an AML framework which includes CTF policies and takes measures to effect continuous improvement in its processes to address its AML and CTF risks.

As a bank, the Issuer is subject to formal regulation in South Africa. Regulatory agencies have broad jurisdiction over many aspects of the Issuer's business, which may include capital adequacy, premium rates, marketing and selling practices, advertising, licensing agents, policy forms, terms of business and permitted investments. Changes in government policy, legislation or regulatory interpretation applying to the financial services industry in the markets in which the Issuer operates may adversely affect the Issuer's product range, distribution channels, capital requirements, environmental and social obligations and, consequently, reported results and financing requirements. In particular, any change in regulation to increase the requirements for capital adequacy or liquidity, or a change in accounting standards, could have a material adverse impact on the Issuer's business, results, financial condition or prospects.

South African Reserve Bank

The SARB is, as South Africa's central bank and macro-prudential regulator, responsible for, among other things, contributing towards the achievement and maintenance of a stable financial system and for protecting and enhancing financial stability and restoring and maintaining financial stability in terms of systemic events. The SARB holds various international memberships including the G-20, the IMF, the BIS and the Committee of Central Bank Governors in the Southern African Development Community. The SARB serves on various BIS committees including the Basel Committee and the Committee on Payments and Settlement Systems.

Prudential Authority

The SARB has, prior to the implementation of the new regulatory framework, performed its function as banking regulator through its Bank Supervision Department, which issued banking licences to institutions and supervised their activities under the applicable legislation. The PA, which is a juristic person operating within the administration of the SARB, took effect on 1 April 2018. The PA is responsible for, among other, prudential regulation and supervision of banks, banking groups and financial conglomerates in South Africa with the purpose of promoting and enhancing the safety and soundness of financial institutions and assist in maintaining financial stability. The PA has extensive regulatory and supervisory powers which, among other, oblige banks to furnish certain prescribed returns to the PA in order to enable the PA to monitor compliance with the various prudential and other regulatory requirements imposed on banks in terms of the Banks Act, 1990, the Regulations Relating to Banks, and any other applicable regulatory instruments. The Chief Executive Officer of the PA is a Deputy Governor of the SARB and a member of the SARB's Financial Stability Oversight Committee.

The Financial Sector Conduct Authority

As a bank, the Issuer's market conduct is now being regulated by the FSCA, which also took effect on 1 April 2018. The FSCA will supervise how financial institutions conduct their business and treat customers. It is also responsible for the efficiency and integrity of financial markets. The FSCA is, similar to the PA, the other pillar of the new financial sector regulatory architecture.

General

The Issuer's relationships with its regulatory authorities are largely managed by a dedicated regulatory and conduct risk management function and the FirstRand Limited Group's Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs Office. The Issuer views its relationship with its regulators as being of the utmost importance. The Issuer is a member of the Banking Association of South Africa, which is effectively the mandated representative of the banking sector in South Africa, as it facilitates the enablement of a conducive banking environment through robust engagement with government and relevant stakeholders. The Issuer is supportive of the twin peaks regulatory objectives and endorses, as an active participant in the new regulatory landscape, improvements in risk management, governance and market conduct practices. The same approach is also applied in respect of the Issuer's cooperation with other regulatory authorities and much effort and resources are dedicated in a cost-efficient manner in order to reap maximum benefits emanating from the implementation of best practice and the resultant enablement of its global business activities.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXCHANGE CONTROL

Words used in this section headed “South African Exchange Control” shall bear the same meanings as used in the Terms and Conditions, except to the extent that they are separately defined in this section or this is clearly inappropriate from the context.

The information below is intended as a general guide to the current position under the Exchange Control Regulations as at the date of the Programme Memorandum. The contents of this section headed “South African Exchange Control” do not constitute exchange control advice and do not purport to describe all of the considerations that may be relevant to a prospective subscriber for or purchaser of any Notes. Prospective subscribers for or purchasers of any Notes should consult their professional advisers in this regard.

Non-South African resident Noteholders and emigrants from the Common Monetary Area

Dealings in the Notes and the performance by the Issuer of its obligations under the Notes and the applicable Terms and Conditions may be subject to the Exchange Control Regulations.

Emigrant Capital Accounts

Funds in an Emigrant’s Capital Account may be used for the subscription for or purchase of Notes. Any amounts payable by the Issuer in respect of the Notes subscribed for or purchased with funds from an Emigrant’s Capital Account may not, in terms of the Exchange Control Regulations, be remitted out of South Africa or paid into any non-South African bank account.

Emigrants from the Common Monetary Area

Any Individual Certificates issued to Noteholders who are emigrants from the Common Monetary Area will be endorsed “non-resident”. Such restrictively endorsed Individual Certificates shall be deposited with an authorised foreign exchange dealer controlling such emigrant’s remaining South African assets to which the SARB restrictions have been applied.

In the event that a Beneficial Interest in Notes is held by an emigrant from the Common Monetary Area through the CSD, the securities account maintained for such emigrant by the relevant Participant will be designated as an “Emigrant Capital Account”.

Any payments of principal due to a Noteholder who is an emigrant from the Common Monetary Area will be deposited into such emigrant Noteholder’s Capital Account, as maintained by the authorised foreign exchange dealer. The amounts are not freely transferable from the Common Monetary Area and may only be dealt with in terms of the Exchange Control Regulations.

Any payments of interest due to a Noteholder who is an emigrant from the Common Monetary Area will be deposited into such emigrant Noteholder’s “non-resident” Rand account, as maintained by an authorised foreign exchange dealer. The amount represents income which is freely transferable from the Common Monetary Area.

Non-residents of the Common Monetary Area

Any Individual Certificates issued to Noteholders who are not resident in the Common Monetary Area will be endorsed “non-resident”. In the event that a Beneficial Interest in Notes is held by a non-resident of the Common Monetary Area through the CSD, the securities account maintained for such Noteholder by the relevant Participant will be designated as a “non-resident” account.

It will be incumbent on any such non-resident Noteholder to instruct the non-resident’s nominated or authorised dealer in foreign exchange as to how any funds due to such non-resident in respect of Notes are to be dealt with. Such funds may, in terms of the Exchange Control Regulations, be remitted abroad only if the relevant Notes are acquired with foreign currency introduced into South Africa or Rand from a non-resident Rand account and provided that the relevant Individual Certificate has been endorsed “non-resident” or the relevant securities account has been designated as a “non-resident” account, as the case may be.

Exchange control – Issuer

As at the date of this document, the Issuer does not require exchange control approval for this Programme.