



BANCO BPI, S.A.

(incorporated with limited liability in Portugal)

€2,000,000,000 PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS PROGRAMME

Banco BPI, S.A. (the “**Issuer**”, “**Banco BPI**” or “**BPI**”) is an authorised credit institution for the purposes of Decree-Law no. 59/2006, of 20th March 2006 (as amended, the “**Public Sector Bonds Law**”). The Public Sector Bonds (as defined below) will constitute bonds for the purposes, and with the benefit, of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Under this € 2,000,000,000 Public Sector Bonds Programme (the “**Programme**”), described in this base prospectus, dated 1st October, 2015 (the “**Base Prospectus**”), as further supplemented, the Issuer may from time to time issue public sector bonds (the “**Public Sector Bonds**”) denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

Public Sector Bonds may be issued in bearer (*ao portador*) form (the “**Bearer Public Sector Bonds**”) or, except for Public Sector Bonds intended to be issued in new global note (“**NGN**”) form, registered (*nominativas*) form (respectively, the “**Bearer Public Sector Bonds**” and the “**Registered Public Sector Bonds**”) and be represented in book-entry form, in the form of either a temporary global public sector bond or a permanent global public sector bond, or in NGN form. The maximum aggregate nominal amount of all Public Sector Bonds from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed € 2,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described herein), subject to increase as described herein. Public Sector Bonds may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under *Summary of the Programme* and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Issuer (each a “**Dealer**” and together, the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Base Prospectus to the relevant Dealer shall, in the case of an issue of Public Sector Bonds being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to purchase such Public Sector Bonds.

See Risk Factors for a discussion of certain risk factors to be considered in connection with an investment in the Public Sector Bonds.

This document comprises a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 135-C of the Portuguese Securities Code (as amended and which was approved by Decree-Law no. 486/99, of 13th November 1999, the “**Portuguese Securities Code**”) which implemented Article 5.4 of Directive no. 2003/71/EC, of 4th November 2003 (the “**Prospectus Directive**” which expression means Directive 2003/71/EC and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU (the “**2010 PD Amending Directive**”), to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), of Article 26 of the Commission Regulation (EC) no. 809/2004 (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”) and of the further relevant Portuguese laws which regulate the provision of information with respect to the issue of Public Sector Bonds of the Issuer under the Programme until no more Public Sector Bonds are continuously or repeatedly issued under the Programme, pursuant to Article no. 143(1) of the Portuguese Securities Code. Application has been made to the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* (the “**CMVM**”), as Portuguese competent authority under the Prospectus Directive, the Prospectus Regulation and the Portuguese Securities Code to approve this document as a Base Prospectus and further application has been made to Euronext for the admission of Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme to trading on the regulated market Euronext (“**Euronext Lisbon**”) or any other regulated market for the purposes of Directive no. 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21st April 2004, as amended from time to time, on markets in financial instruments. References in this Base Prospectus to Public Sector Bonds being “**listed**” (and all related references) shall mean that such Public Sector Bonds have been admitted to trading on *Euronext Lisbon* or other regulated market. The Programme provides that Public Sector Bonds may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other stock exchange(s) or markets (including regulated markets) as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. The Issuer may also issue unlisted Public Sector Bonds and/or Public Sector Bonds not admitted to trading on any market.

The rating of certain Series of Public Sector Bonds to be issued under the Programme may be specified in the applicable Final Terms. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to or assigned to a relevant Series of Public Sector Bonds will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009, as amended by Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, by Regulation (EU) no. 513/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council and by Regulation (EU) no. 462/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council (the “**CRA Regulation**”) will be disclosed in the Final Terms. In general, European entities are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation unless the rating is provided by a credit rating agency operating in the European Union before 7th June, 2010 which has submitted an application for registration in accordance with the CRA Regulation and such registration has not been refused.

Arranger

Banco BPI

Dealer

Banco BPI

1ST OCTOBER 2015

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RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

Factors which the Issuer believes may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme are also described below.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme, but the Issuer may be unable to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Public Sector Bonds for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Public Sector Bonds are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus or incorporated by reference herein and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

Words and expressions defined in Definitions shall have the same meaning in this section.

RISKS SPECIFIC TO THE ISSUER

Public Sector Bonds are obligations of the Issuer only

The Public Sector Bonds will constitute unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer secured by a special creditor privilege (“*privilegio creditório especial*”) created under the Public Sector Bonds Law over the Cover Pool (as defined in *Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds*) maintained by the Issuer. An investment in the Public Sector Bonds although primarily based and secured by the Public Sector Credits included in the Cover Pool, involves also a reliance on the creditworthiness of the Issuer. The Public Sector Bonds are not guaranteed by any person. In addition, an investment in Public Sector Bonds involves the risk that subsequent changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of the Issuer may adversely affect the market value of the relevant Public Sector Bonds.

Factors that may affect the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme

Global Financial Volatility

Banco BPI's performance is reliant on global financial markets conditions and economic activity. After the economic and financial credit crisis of 2007-08, global growth has recovered and financial markets stabilized on the back of proactive economic policies around the globe, with particular emphasis on central banks’ policies in developed economies. Short term interest rates have been slashed to the minimum threshold, in some cases turned negative, and the major central banks supplied ample funding and liquidity to the world financial system, embarking on so-called non-conventional monetary policies. However, despite all the efforts, there is still lack of evidence that this effort will succeed, as global growth continues sluggish, unemployment rates and the output slack in developed economies are still higher than the historical

average especially in the euro-zone countries. Eight years after the onset of the global financial crisis, the global economic situation continues to be characterized by slow growth, inflation close to zero or negative and almost exhaustion of the usual economic policy tools, especially as far as monetary policy is concerned. Additionally, persistent high debt levels coincident in several economies, both at public and private sector level, are also restraining aggregate demand growth and hindering the capacity to implement expansionary fiscal policies. Hence, the capacity of authorities to act in case there is a negative and unexpected exogenous shock has progressively become more reduced in the developed economies. In this framework, interest rates declined to historical minimum in the reference markets across the whole spectrum of the yield curve and the appetite for riskier financial instruments has been increasing, as investors search for yield. Given this scenario, there are growing evidences of divergent paths and performances across the major world economies, as the US and UK economies are leading the economic cycle and the respective monetary authorities are expected to change their stance, which may occur until the end of 2015, as long as the growth and inflation conditions allow. Past Fed-tightening cycles have been associated with volatility and losses in riskier markets, with possible negative impact on equity markets and a reappraisal of bond market valuations, including a disorderly increase in long term interest rates, as well as negative impacts on households' and firms' confidence indices. In an adverse scenario, this could have a negative impact on balance-sheet valuations and risk perceptions might change, with impact on the capacity of the Issuer to access international wholesale financial markets.

Euro-zone debt crisis

The instability that affected the euro-zone sovereign debt markets since 2010 has abated and peripheral markets risk premium (namely Portugal, Spain, Italy and Ireland) have returned to levels more in line with the ones experienced prior to the debt crisis. However, the election win of a far-left party in Greek general elections (Syriza), at the beginning of 2015, and the ensuing controversy between the Greek authorities and the creditors (European Union and the IMF) has reignited financial instability and led to negotiations of a third rescue package for Greece. Comparing to the 2010-2012 debt crises in Europe, the European institution framework looks now more robust and capable to withstand any adverse shock that may come from this process. Both Ireland and Portugal ended with success their external financing programs with the European Commission (the "EC"), the European Central Bank (the "ECB") and the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF") (the EC together with the ECB and the IMF, the "Troika") and are now issuing regularly on the sovereign debt market; fiscal consolidation continued in peripheral markets and several structural reforms have been enacted in the more vulnerable economies, including Spain and Italy; finally, the completion of the Asset Quality Review in the European banking system and the progress in the Banking Union, including the launch of the Single Supervisory Mechanism, also gave more resilience to the monetary union architecture. However, the process of setting a third rescue package between the Greek authorities and international institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, might still be complex and protracted, suggesting that some instability in the international financial markets might return once again, with potential negative impact on risk premium of the more vulnerable countries. In a hypothetical scenario of huge financial instability, a more disruptive framework might return, and create difficulties in the access of peripheral markets institutions (including Portugal) to the international capital markets.

In the event of negative developments in the financial markets, the Issuer's ability to access the capital markets and obtain funding to support its business activities on acceptable terms may be adversely affected. A lack of ability to refinance assets on the balance sheet or maintain appropriate levels of capital to protect

against deteriorations in their value could force the Issuer to liquidate assets held at depressed prices or on unfavourable terms.

The current financial and economic environment is a source of challenges for Banco BPI, and may adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations in the following ways:

- Since the economic and financial crisis of 2007-2008, whose consequences have been aggravated by the European sovereign debt crisis in 2010-2012, the business was affected namely through higher funding costs, both wholesale and retail, and by the depreciation of its share prices and asset values. In the case of further deteriorations on market conditions, Banco BPI will be affected. Any worsening of the current economic climate could jeopardise Banco BPI strategy and adversely affect its profitability.
- The decline in interest rates in the developed reference markets, including the euro, with negative interest rates registered in the shorter maturities of the yield curve (negative Euribor rates in the shorter tenures, up to three months) constitutes also a challenge for Banco BPI. Indeed, the eventual impact of this situation in the retail market is still to be known, as eventually creditors might be remunerated for their financing operations while depositors might be charged for holding funds in banks. That would revert all the logic in the banking system, with potential instability and adverse consequences for the Issuer.
- Banco BPI is exposed to potential losses if certain financial institutions, or other counterparties to Banco BPI, become insolvent or are not able to meet their financial obligations to Banco BPI.
- Numerous banks worldwide have been and are being supported in part by various "rescue plans" and other types of support by their home country governments. Banco BPI is uncertain as to how much longer governmental support will be needed to keep these banks solvent and whether governments will have the means or the political will to continue this support. Any failure of government support to continue could result in more bank failures and heightened lack of confidence in the global banking system, thus increasing the challenges faced by Banco BPI and other financial institutions.

Uncertainty is likely to continue during the remaining period of 2015: internally, economic growth might disappoint and fiscal consolidation measures may need to be strengthened given the governments' goal of ending 2015 with a fiscal deficit below 3 per cent. of GDP. A possible disruption episode in the Eurozone would have unpredictable consequences given the dependence of the national economy from abroad. Externally, the expected start of a new interest rate cycle by the US Federal Reserve until the end of the year (it should be the first interest rate hike in almost 10 years) might eventually bring volatility and instability to the international financial markets, with an impact on the issuer.

Economic and financial situation in Portugal

The economic and financial crisis in Portugal, specifically the developments that have been on the basis of the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme by the Troika in the period 2011-2014, have affected negatively the Issuer's financial condition, business and results of operations and any further deterioration of the economic conditions may further affect the Issuer.

Since a substantial part of its activities is performed in Portugal, the Issuer depends on the developments in the Portuguese economy, which in turn is affected by the developments of the economic and financial situation in the Eurozone.

After steady economic growth during the years of 1995 – 2000, the Portuguese economy registered a small

and unbalanced expansion in the first decade of the 21st century, mainly driven by domestic demand while several imbalances emerged, namely as far as the external situation and debt levels were concerned. As a consequence of the international financial crisis, the Portuguese economic framework deteriorated and by 2009 Portugal's gross domestic product ("GDP") contracted by 2.9 per cent. The economy recovered in 2010 but the intensification of the euro sovereign debt crisis exposed the domestic vulnerability towards external financing and highlighted important imbalances that urged to be corrected in order to achieve a more sustainable growth path.

In April 2011, the surge of Portuguese risk premium and the ballooning public financing needs within a framework of surging external debt and several other imbalances, led authorities to request external financial assistance.

On 5th May 2011, the Portuguese Government announced that it had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Troika in relation to the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme (Programa de Assistência Económica e Financeira; the "PAEF" or the "Programme"). The PAEF was approved by the EC on 10th May 2011 and by the Ministers of Finance of the EU countries on 16th May 2011. In order to re-establish the confidence of international financial markets and to promote competitiveness and sustainable economic growth, the Programme was based on three pillars: fiscal consolidation, stability of the financial system and structural adjustment of the Portuguese economy. The total amount of financing for the 2011-2014 period was € 78 billion, of which € 52 billion corresponded to assistance through the European mechanisms (European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism and European Financial Stability Facility) and € 26 billion corresponded to assistance from the IMF, under an Extended Fund Facility. Of this total amount, € 12 billion was allocated to the Bank Solvency Support Facility. The Programme envisaged a set of measures and actions, namely of a structural nature, to be undertaken by the Portuguese authorities. The disbursements of the financial assistance tranches were conditional on the conclusion of the review missions carried out by experts of the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund and the European Central Bank. These missions reviewed the implementation of the measures included in the Programme. Up to the end of June 2014, twelve review missions of the Programme took place. Portugal received eleven disbursements, the first on the occasion of the approval of the Programme, with a total amount corresponding to approximately 97 per cent. of the agreed package. The Programme expired on 30th June 2014, without the disbursement of the last agreed tranche. Portugal is currently under post-programme surveillance, in line with the relevant European and IMF rules.

The Portuguese economy registered a contraction of circa 7.3 per cent from end 2010 to 2013, during the period of external financial assistance. Domestic demand has been particularly affected, having dropped 14.8 per cent in this period with particular emphasis to investment whose contraction was particularly abrupt, above 30 per cent.. Private consumption has also receded, about 10 per cent., reflecting the fall in disposable income and the deterioration seen in the labour market. Indeed, in the same period, unemployment reached historical highs, at 17.5 per cent in the first quarter 2013. The economy returned to growth in the second half of 2013 whereas unemployment fell despite keeping historically high levels: 11.9% in the second quarter 2015.

Most of the expectations point to a slight revival of the economic growth in 2015 and beyond. Annual GDP is expected to accelerate slightly to 1.7 per cent, according to the Bank of Portugal forecasts (after 0.9 per cent in 2014). Near term growth prospects continue to be weak as investment and exports continue to be hindered by structural factors, related to lack of competitiveness and high debt level at the private sector. As such, external risks, essentially due to political factors (tensions between Russia and the West, war in

Ukraine, political and economic situation in Europe and elections in several countries scheduled for the second half of 2015) might eventually impact negatively the economic activity and put at stake some of the improvements already achieved, with unfavourable consequences for the Issuer.

Domestic demand should stabilize but there are several obstacles to a more positive evolution. The still high unemployment rate and the increase in the fiscal burden during the period of the external intervention have had a negative impact on the disposable income of Portuguese households. In the future, these trends are expected to gradually change as the economy returns to positive growth. However, unemployment rates should keep close to historical highs and wage policies will remain contained, both at the private and public sector level, suggesting that the evolution of disposable income and private consumption will also remain feeble. Gross capital formation should register a gradual improvement in the near future, reflecting on the one hand a lower pace of adjustment of the construction and public works, and on the other hand, a positive response towards a more favourable fiscal framework and the improvement in demand prospects.

Portugal has successfully restored market access, issuing close to € 17 billion in debt in 2014 through syndications and auctions and excluding debt exchanges. The several issues have met strong demand by foreign investors and an increasing part has been taken by institutional investors, reflecting the renewed optimism amongst international investors as far as the sovereign risk is concerned. After the successful placement of two issues of 10 and 30 year bonds at the beginning of 2015 (€ 5.5 billion) and considering the cash buffer of € 10 billion, Portugal has now fulfilled most of the gross financing needs for 2015. Following the decrease in funding costs, Portugal asked and obtained authorization to make an early repayment of half of the IMF assistance loan (circa € 14 billion). During the first half of 2015, Portugal repaid € 8.4 billion – equivalent to around 32% of the loan. Repayments were originally due in November 2015 and April 2018.

Despite the improvement seen in financing conditions, there is the risk of a reversal absent further reforms in a scenario of high debt burden. Public debt levels stand close to 130 per cent. of GDP by the end of 2014, one of the highest public debt levels within EU peers. Higher growth and additional fiscal consolidation efforts will be key to assure that public debt path assumes a sustainable downward trend. So far the consolidation efforts have been declining, especially in 2015 when according to the Official Budget the primary structural deficit is expected to remain unchanged (signalling a neutral stance of the fiscal policy). These risks have been highlighted by the fact that major international rating agencies choose not to change the sovereign rating that is still considered sub-investment grade, emphasizing fiscal and financial risks.

Even though public financing needs for 2015 are met, and despite the successful return to full market access, coupled with the launch of a program of quantitative easing in the Euro-zone, with positive expected consequences for the Portuguese debt market, there are still risks related to the state high gross borrowing requirements in the next couple of years. In 2016-17 the Treasury Bonds that will reach maturity amounts to circa € 16 billion. Failure to achieve higher growth standards or to proceed with fiscal consolidation and reach a sustained downward path of the public debt may affect the conditions of the Portuguese economy, thereby threatening its recovery. Any further deterioration of global economic conditions, including negative changes in the credit risk of other countries in the EU, the solvency of Portuguese or international banks or changes in the Eurozone, may lead to additional concerns relating to Portugal's economy. Furthermore, in case global risk perceptions worsens substantially, the structural imbalances that persist – visible on high debt levels both at public and private sector level and very negative net foreign assets position, the worst among developed countries (circa -110 per cent. of GDP) – may highlight the still high vulnerability of the Portuguese economy and be reflected on the international capital and financial markets.

Thus, the mentioned uncertainties had and may continue to have a significant impact in the Issuer's financial condition, business and results of operations.

Regarding the banking system, the regulatory regime in force established that credit institutions and investment firms should preserve a common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio not below 7 per cent. According to the Bank of Portugal, the CET 1 ratio reached 11.1 per cent for the Portuguese banking system in March 2015, down from 11.3 per cent registered in December 2014. The banking system is adjusting but continues to operate in a difficult environment. Balance-sheet challenges persist largely on account of the heavily indebted corporate sector. Even though weak credit fundamentals in combination with extremely low interest rates on mortgage portfolios and declining lending volumes continue to constrain the performance of the sector, there are signs of improving profitability based on the reduction of provisions and operational costs

Since the beginning of 2011, Portugal suffered several rating changes. Fitch Ratings Limited ("Fitch") downgraded Portugal to BB+ in November 2011 and changed and confirmed the outlook to positive in April 2014 and in September 2015, respectively. Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited ("S&P") downgraded Portugal to BB in January 2012, revised the outlook to positive in March 2015 and upgraded Portugal to BB+ in September 2015, with stable outlook. Moody's Investors Service Ltd ("Moody's") upgraded Portugal to Ba2 in May 2014 and to Ba1 in July 2014 with stable outlook.

Current economic conditions in Portugal imply the containment in the demand for credit and for financial products and services in the markets in general. Alongside with financial assets quality deterioration, these may have an adverse effect on the financial condition and results of Banco BPI.

Risks relating to the Restructuring Plan

Following the receipt by Banco BPI, in 2012, of a State Aid in the amount of € 1.5 billion, and according to the provisions in paragraph 6 of article 2 of Ministerial Order ("Portaria") no. 117-A/2012, of 17th May, which regulated certain aspects of the Bank Recapitalisation Law, a restructuring plan has been submitted by Banco BPI to the Portuguese State and the European Commission (Directorate-General for Competition). On the basis of this plan, the European Commission issued a decision (C (2013) 4802 from 24.7.2013) that considered the aid received by Banco BPI to be compatible with internal market. The plan included in such decision provided for a set of commitments, namely a set of restructuring as well as behavioural measures. The main restructuring measures involved attaining three quantitative targets related to the domestic Core Activities to be met until December 31st 2015: (1) balance sheet size of no more than € 30,030 million; (2) total number of branches in mainland Portugal not higher than 684; and (3) decrease to 6.000 of the number of employees.

The European Commission decision stated that, except where provided that they cease to apply at an earlier or later date (as is the case of the ban on acquisitions, which is valid for 3 years), the commitments were to be observed until the end of the restructuring period. The decision establishes that the restructuring period would end on 31st December 2015 provided the quantitative targets above mentioned are met or (if that date occurs prior to 31st December 2015) on the date where (i) those quantitative targets are met and (ii) the State Aid is fully reimbursed.

At the end of 2014, Banco BPI had already fulfilled all the above mentioned targets and had fully reimbursed the State Aid.

Banking Markets and Competition

Structural changes in the Portuguese economy over the past several years have significantly increased competition in the Portuguese banking sector.

Banco BPI faces intense competition in all of its areas of operation (including, among others, banking, investment banking, specialised credit and asset management). The competitors of Banco BPI in the Portuguese market are Portuguese commercial banks, savings and investment banks and foreign banks that entered the Portuguese market. Mergers and acquisitions involving the largest Portuguese banks have resulted in a significant concentration of market share. Currently, the Portuguese financial system is quite concentrated. In the first half of 2014, the five largest banks (including the former Banco Espírito Santo) controlled 80 per cent. of total assets, and the two largest, 42 per cent.. The principal competitors of Banco BPI in the banking sector (ranking in terms of assets as of 30 June 2014) are Caixa Geral de Depósitos, the Millennium BCP group, former Banco Espírito Santo group and the Santander/Totta group. Excluding Banco Espírito Santo, (which was resolved in August 2014), the concentration degree in terms of assets of the four largest banks fell to 76 per cent., with the two largest accounting for 52 per cent. of total assets.

Although Banco BPI believes that it is in a strong position to continue to compete in the Portuguese market, there is no assurance that it will be able to compete effectively in some or all segments in which it operates, or that it will be able to maintain or increase the level of its results of operations.

Additionally, the business, earnings and financial condition of the Issuer have been and will continue to be affected by the current crisis in the global financial markets and the global economic outlook. The earnings and financial condition of the Issuer have been, and their respective future earnings and financial condition are likely to continue to be, affected by depressed asset valuations resulting from poor market conditions. The actual or perceived failure or worsening credit of other financial institutions and counterparties could adversely affect the Issuer.

Banco BPI S.A.'s exposure to adverse political, governmental or economic developments related to its international expansion

Banco BPI continues to pursue its international strategy, with particular emphasis on its market position in Angola and Mozambique.

The maintenance of oil prices on the international market at low levels affected the economic activity in Angola in the first half of 2015, underscoring the need to accelerate the diversification process. In average terms, in the first six months of the year the price of a barrel of Brent on the international market traded at around 59 USD, practically half the value observed in the same period a year ago. In view of the significant drop in export revenues (-43.5%), it was necessary to revise the State General Budget, synchronising the level of public spending to the expected decline in tax revenue. In simultaneous and in light of the deterioration in the external balance and the fall in foreign reserves, the currency depreciated by some 30% up until the beginning of September, triggering higher inflation which was reflected in a more restrictive monetary policy.

Independent from the final public balance for 2015 (the IMF expects a deficit of 3.5% of GDP that compares to circa -7% in the revised Budget), the decline in public expenditure and in particular, in public investment, will be very significant, with a negative effect in the remaining sectors of economic activity. In this particularly adverse context, the prospects for growth have been revised downwards. The latest official

forecast (BNA – Inflation Report 1st quarter 2015) point to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.4% in 2015, reflecting the oil and gas sector’s real growth of 7.8% and of 2.9% in non-oil activities. Should this be confirmed, this scenario implies only a slight deceleration compared with the estimated 4.8% in 2014, but the most recent official projects are similar to the IMF’s scenario, which forecasts an expansion of only 3.5% of the GDP this year, even though they are more optimistic than the scenario projected by the OECD/African Development Bank: these point to a growth of 3.8%. Despite the still positive overall growth scenarios by the several institutions, the continuing framework of low oil prices would constitute a serious constraint for the Angolan economy going forward, as nominal GDP per capita is expected to decline substantially when measured in dollars, meaning a real decline in the purchasing power of the population. In this context, we consider that there are negative risks for the growth scenario in the near future while it cannot be also excluded the increase in social tensions, situation that might imperil BPI’s capacity to generate value from the Angolan market.

In sectorial terms, according to the official scenario, crude-oil activity should be underpinned by favourable behaviour of the energy (12%), manufacturing (3.5%) and construction (3.5%) sectors. The information currently available confirms the oil and gas sector’s favourable behaviour: average output in the first half-year was situated at 1.78 mbd, roughly 7.9% higher than the figures noted in the same period last year and thus enabling a partial accommodation of the steep drop in prices. Conversely, in the remaining sectors the confidence indicators disclosed by INE (Instituto Nacional de Estatística) suggest a slowdown.

The current account balance closed 2014 with a deficit of 2.9% of GDP according to official estimates. In the first quarter 2015, the goods balance contracted 84% relative to the same period last year, reflecting the downswing in export revenues (-49%) being offset by a minor decline in commodity imports (-0.8%).

Economic indicators and forecasts

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014E	2015F*
Real Gross Domestic Product growth (yoy, %)	3.4	3.9	5.2	6.8	4.8	4.4
Oil sector	(3.0)	(5.6)	4.3	(0.9)	(2.6)	7.8
Non-oil sector	7.8	9.7	5.6	10.9	8.2	2.9
Oil production (millions of barrels/day)	1.76	1.65	1.73	1.72	1.66	1.83
Price of Angolan oil (average, USD/barrel)	77.8	108.7	111.6	107.7	104.0	40.0
Consumer Price Index (y-o-y change, end of period)	15.33	11.39	9.02	7.69	7.48	10.4
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	3.4	8.7	4.6	0.3	(3.1)	(7.0)
Non-oil primary fiscal balance (% of non-oil GDP)	(41.3)	(48.2)	(55.5)	(48.3)	(44.2)	(17.4)
Net foreign exchange reserves (in millions of USD, end of period)	17.3	26.1	30.6	30.9	27.3	19.3
Average exchange rate (AKZ/USD)	91.9	93.7	95.3	96.5	98.3	n.a.

* Note: For 2015, the most recent official projections for each one of the variables are included.
Source: BNA, INE, Angolan Min. Finance.

Net foreign reserves maintained their downward trajectory, standing at 25.6 billion dollars in May, down 16% year-on-year. The drop in export revenues against a backdrop of a steep fall in oil prices on the international markets is behind this trend, even though the implementation of proactive measures by the monetary authority – restrictions on withdrawals and transactions in foreign currency, currency devaluation, search for alternative external financing – helps to counter this tendency. According to BNA data, despite the decrease, the imports cover ratio was situated at 7.3 months in March, above the levels attained in 2009 crisis.

According to the latest Ministry of Finances estimates, the 2014 budget balance should be situated at – 6.5% of GDP when compared to the budgeted deficit of – 4.9%. According to preliminary information, oil revenues retreated 29.4% but their impact on total receipts was partially offset by the 24.8% increase in tax

receipts from the other sectors, with special mention of the taxes on external trade (43.6% higher) and Other taxes (+22.1%). As a whole, receipts were down only 6.4%, which bears testimony to the drive aimed at diversifying the tax base. On the other hand, total public spending was up 21% for the year as a whole, with current expenditure shrinking 2.4% and public investment rising 14.4%. It is worth mentioning the increase in the weight of public debt interest, 55.9% higher.

The provisional execution in the first quarter 2015 points to a decrease in the budget balance to 1.2% of GDP, reflecting the 33.2% drop in receipts when compared with the same period last year, with special mention of the y/y decline in tax receipts from the oil sector, -40.7%. On the expenditure side, the public spending caption fell sharply, down 71% y/y. It should be noted that the overall balance improved relative to the same period last year, notably the improvement in the non-oil primary balance, to -2% of GDP, compared with -5.5% in first quarter 2014.

In the first half 2015 monetary policy assumed a less accommodative stance, with BNA raising its benchmark rate at the meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee of March (+25 b.p.) and June (+50 b.p.) to 9.75% at the end of June. Simultaneously, the remaining instruments were also adjusted, with the Permanent Liquidity Supply Facility being situated at 10.5% and the mandatory reserves coefficient at 25% at the end of June.

The more restrictive posture of monetary policy arises against a backdrop of the currency's depreciation and the mounting inflationary pressure. Indeed, the inflation rate reached 9.61% in June y/y, rising above the BNA's target for the first time since mid-2013, according to which the consumer price index should fluctuate within the 7% to 9% band. Besides the impact of the currency's depreciation via the higher prices of imported products, this rise also reflects the phased cutback of subsidised fuel prices initiated in September 2014.

At the end of May, total lending to the economy registered a 3.7% decrease, reflecting the market contraction of loans advanced in foreign currency (down 26% y/y), notwithstanding the Kwanza's depreciation. Loans in local currency posted in the same period a 7.7% increase. In this context, the increased weight of loans in kwanzas has continued, representing in May some 74% of the total loans granted by the banking sector. At the same time, private sector deposits recorded a 12.6% change y/y. It is worth pointing out, however, the drop in deposits denominated in foreign currency – 14.5% less.

The kwanza is not freely convertible and may not, except in the limited circumstances, be exported from or imported into Angola. This means that cross-border payments and transfers need to be effected in foreign currency, which may result in an additional risk to Banco BPI.

Banco BPI can give no assurance that it will be successful in Angola, Mozambique or any of the other international markets where it operates. Banco BPI's international operations are exposed to the risk of adverse political, governmental or economic developments in the countries in which it operates. These factors could have a material adverse effect on Banco BPI's financial condition, business and its results of operations.

As of 30th June 2015, Banco BPI international operations, which refer primarily to the activity conducted in Angola via Banco de Fomento Angola (BFA) and, on a smaller scale, by Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A. ("BCI") in Mozambique, generated a net income of € 69.6 million, which corresponds to a 40 per cent. improvement on the preceding year. The return on consolidated average shareholders' equity ("ROE") from International activity, to which 21.6 per cent. of the BPI Group's average capital was

allocated, was situated at 28.7 per cent. (As of 30th June 2014 the ROE from the International activity, to which 16% of the BPI Group's average capital was allocated, was situated at 27.7%). As of 30th June 2015, as per Banco BPI's first Half Year 2015 Report, Banco BPI recorded a consolidated net profit of € 76.2 million.

Regarding BFA, loan impairments in the period amounted to 18.2 M. €, 12.2 M. € more than in the 1st half of 2014. Loan impairments net of recoveries (1.0 M. €) were 17.2 M € and represented 1.82% of the average loan portfolio (0.91% in the 1st half of 2014). At the end of June 2015, BFA had a ratio of Costumer loans in arrears for more than 90 days of 4.5% (stable relative to June 2014). Loans in arrears for more than 90 days were 154% covered by accumulated loan provisions on the balance sheet at the end of June 2015.

Loan impairments

		Jun. 2014		Jun. 2015	
		M.€	As % of loan portfolio ²	M.€	As % of loan portfolio ¹
Loan impairments	1	6.0	1.10%	18.2	1.92%
(-) Recoveries of loans in arrears written off	2	1.0	0.19%	1.0	0.10%
Loan impairments net of recoveries [=1 - 2]	3	5.0	0.91%	17.2	1.82%

¹ Average balance of performing loans. Annualised.

Financial sector regulation

Banco BPI operates in a highly regulated industry and its banking activities are subject to extensive regulation by, among others, the ECB, the Bank of Portugal, the EBA, the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA"), the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") and the CMVM, as well as the National Bank of Angola ("Banco Nacional de Angola") and other supervisory authorities, from the EU and the countries in which Banco BPI conducts its activities. Such regulations relate to liquidity, capital adequacy and permitted investments, ethical issues, money laundering, privacy, securities (including debt instruments) issuance and offering/placement, financial intermediation issues, record-keeping, marketing and selling practices.

Those regulations are complex and its fulfilment implies high costs as regards time spending and other resources. Additionally, non-fulfilment of the applicable regulations may cause damages to the Issuer's reputation, application of penalties and even loss of authorisation to carry out its activities.

As a consequence of the persistence of the financial crisis and the subsequent government intervention, regulation in the financial services sector has increased substantially and is expected to continue to do so, which may include the imposition of higher capital requirements, demanding duties of information and restrictions on certain types of activity or transaction. Also, new regulations may restrict or limit the type or volume of transactions in which Banco BPI participates, or that the fees or commissions that Banco BPI charges on certain loans or other products must be changed, and consequently any of these events may have

a material adverse effect on Banco BPI's business, financial condition and the results of its operations.

The fulfilment of both the current and future capital requirements as set out by the European authorities and by the Bank of Portugal could lead BPI Group to attract additional capital and/or to face adverse consequences

As of 30th June 2015, as per Banco BPI's 1st half 2015 Report, Banco BPI had a Common Equity Tier I ratio of 10.5 per cent., calculated according with the CRD IV/CRR rules applicable in 2015. The Common Equity Tier I ratio calculated according to the fully-implemented CRD IV/CRR rules (without benefiting from the phasing in provided for in those rules) stood at 9.1 per cent. as of 30th June 2015, as per Banco BPI's 1st half 2015 Report.

The above figures consider: (i) the adhesion to the special scheme applicable to deferred tax assets approved in the Shareholders' General Meeting of 17th October 2014; and (ii) the use of a 100 per cent. risk weighting to BFA's exposure (Banco BPI indirect exposure) to the Angolan State and to Banco Nacional de Angola (BNA), expressed in Kwanzas, when previously that exposure was given a 0% or 20% weighting, depending on the cases.

The implementation of both rules began on the 1st of January 2015.

The non-recognition of supervision equivalence in Angola had as another consequence the end of the non-application of the large exposures limit which BFA's exposure to the Angolan State and to BNA benefited from, with that limit having been exceeded by some 3 th. M.€..

On a meeting held on 30th September 2015, the Board Directors of Banco BPI, and in order to solve the breach of large exposures limits as disclosed to the market by Banco BPI on its press release dated of December 16th, 2014 (available at www.cmvm.pt and at www.bancobpi.pt), has approved a Demerger Plan.

Such Demerger Plan, after being submitted to the opinion of Banco BPI's Audit Committee and an independent Statutory Auditor (ROC) and being registered before the Commercial Registry, will be submitted to Banco BPI's Shareholders General Meeting, to be convened for this purpose, being guaranteed the right to opposition by creditors, according to applicable law.

The Demerger Plan entails the spin-off from Banco BPI of part of its assets which constitute the economic unit corresponding to the managing of shareholdings in African credit institutions, including all other resources allocated to the conduct of such activity to the a new company to be incorporated (hereinafter New Co), whose scope shall be the management of shareholdings.

Hence, by this operation, the group of assets to be detached from Banco BPI is comprised of (i) the shareholdings corresponding to 50,1% of Banco de Fomento Angola, S.A. share capital, 30% of Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A. share capital and 100% of BPI Moçambique – Sociedade de Investimentos, S.A. share capital; and (ii) other assets and legal positions necessary for supporting the conduct of business of the economic unit to be transferred. It should be noted that no liability shall be transferred to the New Co, without prejudice to the responsibilities arising from the employment contracts to be transferred along with the economic unit.

The New Co shall have a share capital of 46 million euros, divided in 1.450.827.827 ordinary, book entry, nominal shares, without par value, issued at an issue price of € 0,03170603647, which means that, when the demerger takes effect, each holder of one Banco BPI share shall be granted with one New Co share.

The shares of the New Company will be subject of a request for admission to trading on Euronext Lisbon, a regulated market operated by Euronext Lisbon - Sociedade Gestora de Mercados Regulamentados, S.A..

The production of effects from the planned demerger is subject to a set of conditions of regulatory nature, without whose verification the production of effects will not occur, being subject namely, to (i) confirmation by the supervision authorities that the current demerger plan is adequate to solve the breach of the large exposure limits that Banco BPI referred in the press release to the market published on 16 December 2014 (ii) the prior approval from the Bank of Portugal, the National Bank of Angola and the Bank of Mozambique and (iii) the confirmation by the Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority that the regime of tax neutrality envisaged in articles 73 to 78 of the Corporate Income Tax Code is applicable to the demerger.

Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement between Banco BPI and Unitel, S.A., the completion of the demerger operation also depends on Unitel, SA's agreement as regards (i) the transmission to the New Company, as a result of this transaction, of the 50.1% stake in BFA and (ii) the entry of the New Company in the position occupied by Banco BPI in the Shareholders' Agreement above mentioned.

Finally, it is foreseen in the demerger plan a set of contractual conditions in the context of the agreements celebrated between Banco BPI and the shareholders of Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.

The Simple Demerger Plan will be advertised in legal terms in due time.

The Board of Directors informed the market on 30th September 2015 that it took notice of an expression of interest for the acquisition of a minority stake in BFA's share capital. In this regard, and without prejudice to the continuation of the proceedings of the aforementioned Demerger operation, the Board of Directors showed its availability to receive and analyse a proposal that materializes the mentioned expression of interest, as well as proposals from other entities that would allow achieving a solution for the situation mentioned above.

Rácio Common Equity Tier 1

According to CRD IV / CRR rules

		CRD IV / CRR phasing in			CRD IV / CRR Fully implemented		
		31 Dec.14	31 Dec.14 proforma ¹	30 Jun.15	31 Dec.14	31 Dec.14 proforma ^(b)	30 Jun.15
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	1	2 425.5	2 529.9	2 528.9	1 700.7	2 118.7	2 181.4
Risk weighted assets	2	20 602.3	24 811.2	24 045.4	20 221.5	24 674.7	23 981.6
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio	3	11.8%	10.2%	10.5%	8.4%	8.6%	9.1%

The own funds requirements' represent a measure of the activity risk, namely of the credit risk, market (currency and trading portfolio risks included) and operational risks, which is calculated according to the prudential regulations in force.

Regarding credit risk, BPI Group applies the standard approach to obtain the prudential capital requirements. As to the operational risk, BPI Group uses the basic indicator approach. The capital should not only cover the applicable requirements on current activity (such as the solvability ratio requirements and any other requirements imposed by the supervisory authorities) but also take into account the strategic needs of growth, subject to market conditions (such as the cost of capital and cost of debt) as well as preserve a solid reputation among its customers, shareholders and other stakeholders.

The own funds required to meet those objectives are calculated taking into account the financial statements of Banco BPI, pursuant to the applicable law or regulations in force. Basel III Recommendations were

enacted as European Union law through Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investments firms (“CRD IV”) and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (“CRR”). CRR is directly applicable to the European States since 1st January 2014 and includes provisions regarding, for instance, own funds requirements, minimum capital ratios, liquidity ratios.

Regarding capital ratios, the banks were obliged to a minimum compliance with a gradually increase until 1st January 2019 (Core Tier 1 of 4.5 per cent., Tier 1 of 6 per cent. and a total ratio of 8 per cent. in 2019).

CRD IV includes general rules and supervision powers, wages, governance and disclosure requirements as well as an introduction of 5 addition capital buffers:

- A capital conservation buffer of 2.5 per cent. of risk-weight assets;
- Countercyclical capital buffer rate between 0 and 2.5 per cent. of Core Tier 1 assets, pursuant to the conditions to be established by the competent authorities;
- Systemic risk buffer: i) applicable to the institutions with a global systemic importance: between 1 and 3.5 per cent.; ii) applicable to other institutions with a systemic importance: between 0 and 2 per cent.; and iii) macroprudential systemic risk: between 1 and 3 per cent. or between 3 and 5 per cent., depending on the economical conjecture.

These buffers, apart from the macroprudential systemic risk, are predicted to apply gradually from 2016, although the Member States may anticipate this.

Considering the minimum capital levels already defined on both the CRR and CRD IV, banks shall comply with:

- Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio: 7 per cent. (4.5 per cent. base value and an additional 2.5 per cent. of capital conservation buffer);
- Minimum Tier 1 ratio: 8.5 per cent. (6 per cent. base value and an additional 2.5 per cent. capital conservation buffer);
- Total ratio: 10.5 per cent. (8.0 per cent. base value and an additional 2.5 per cent. capital conservation buffer).

The CRD IV has been transposed in Portugal by Decree-Law no. 157/2014 which has amended several laws and decree-laws, including the RGICSF.

A 5 year transitory period was projected in order to adapt the previous applicable rules to the new regulations.

On 23rd October 2013, the ECB announced the details vis-à-vis a complete assessment that begun in November 2013 and lasted 12 months. The reference ratio value for such assessment was 8 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1, according to the CRD IV definitions taking into account transitional arrangements. Banco BPI was subject to the EU-wide comprehensive assessment conducted by the European Central Bank in cooperation with the national competent authorities. 130 banks were subject to this exercise. The comprehensive assessment was performed in conjunction with Bank of Portugal by the ECB prior to assuming full responsibility for supervision under the Single Supervisory Mechanism in November 2014.

The comprehensive assessment comprised two main pillars: an asset quality review (AQR) and a stress test. Banco BPI presented the following main results in the comprehensive assessment:

- CET1 Ratio at year end 2013 of 15.28 per cent., calculated according to EBA's rules for the purpose of the exercise;
- Aggregated adjustments due to the outcome of the AQR of -0.12 per cent.;
- AQR adjusted CET1 Ratio of 15.16 per cent.;
- Aggregate adjustments due to the outcome of the baseline scenario of the joint EBA ECB Stress Test to lowest capital level over the 3-year period of -0.24 per cent.;
- Adjusted CET1 Ratio after Baseline Scenario of 14.91 per cent.;
- Aggregate adjustments due to the outcome of the adverse scenario of the joint EBA ECB Stress Test to lowest capital level over the 3-year period of -3.56 per cent.;
- Adjusted CET1 Ratio after Adverse Scenario of 11.6 per cent..

The thresholds for CET1 ratio were of 8 per cent in the AQR review, 8 per cent in the baseline scenario and 5.5 per cent. in the adverse scenario. Further details on the results of the AQR and stress test under the baseline and adverse scenarios as well as information on credit exposures and exposures to central and local governments are available for consultation at: <http://web3.cmvm.pt/sdi2004/emitentes/docs/FR52579.pdf>.

Requirements related to the liquidity ratios

Basel III recommendations endorse the implementation of liquidity coverage ratios of short and medium/long term liabilities, known as Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the Net Stable Funding Ratio. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio, which is expected to be implemented gradually starting from 2015, addresses the sufficiency of the high quality liquidity assets to meet short-term liquidity needs under a severe stress scenario. The Net Stable Funding Ratio, to be implemented in 2018, will seek to establish a minimum acceptable amount of stable funding based on the liquidity characteristics of an institution's assets and activities over one year period.

In 2015, for the purpose of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio financial institutions should maintain portfolio of high quality liquid assets corresponding to 60 per cent. of its total net cash outflows in the following 30 days.

The performance of the financial assets is in general inversely correlated with its liquidity. The fulfilment of those ratios by Banco BPI may lead to the constitution of portfolios with high liquidity assets but low profitability. Additionally, it may lead to an increase in the financing costs, since the ratios favors the long-term financing over the short-term. These changes may have a negative impact on Banco BPI's results.

Risks relating to the rules governing the formation of impairments and provisions

The Bank of Portugal has established minimum provisioning requirements regarding current loans, non-performing loans, overdue loans, impairment for securities and equity holdings, sovereign risk and other contingencies. Any change in the applicable requirements could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of Banco BPI. For instance, it is under discussion the introduction of the concept of "expected

losses” pursuant to IFRS 9, which could lead to a negative impact on Banco BPI’s results.

Compliance Risks

Banco BPI is subject to rules and regulations related to the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing. Compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing rules entails significant cost and effort. Non-compliance with these rules may have serious consequences, including adverse legal and reputational consequences. Although Banco BPI believes that its current anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing policies and procedures are adequate to ensure compliance with applicable legislation, Banco BPI cannot ensure that it will comply at all times with all rules applicable to money laundering and terrorism financing as extended to the whole group and applied to its workers in all circumstances. A possible violation, or even any suspicion of a violation of these rules, may have serious reputational, legal and financial consequences, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Banco BPI’s business, financial condition or results of operations.

The creation of a deposit protection system applicable throughout the EU may result in additional costs to Banco BPI

On 3 July 2014, Directive 2014/49/EU providing for the establishment of deposit guarantee schemes (the “recast DGSD”) and the harmonization of the deposit guarantee systems throughout the EU entered into force. The recast DGSD was recently transposed in Portugal through Law no. 23-A/2015, of 27 March 2015, amended by Law no. 66/2015, of 6 July 2015.

As a result of these developments, the BPI Group may incur additional costs and liabilities. The additional indirect costs of the deposit guarantee systems may also be significant, even if they are much lower than the direct contributions to the fund, as in the case of the costs associated with the provision of detailed information to clients about products, as well as compliance with specific regulations on advertising for deposits or other products similar to deposits, thus affecting the activity of the relevant banks and consequently their business activities, financial condition and results of operations.

Potential impact of the recovery and resolution measures applied by the Bank of Portugal

Decree-Law no. 31-A/2012, of 10th February, introduced the legal framework for the adoption of resolution measures into the General Regime for Credit Institutions and Financial Companies (RGICSF, enacted by Decree-Law 298/92, dated 31st December). Such resolution framework has been further amended by Decree Law no. 114-A/2014, of 1st August, Decree Law no. 114-B/2014, of 4 August and by Law no. 23-A/2015, of 26 March 2015, which have transposed Directive 2014/59/UE of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions (the “EU Crisis Management Directive” or “BRRD”). The reorganisation regime previously in force governing credit institutions was extensively reviewed and was indeed replaced by a new approach by the Bank of Portugal as regards the intervention on credit institutions and investment firms in financial distress. The measures set out in the new regime aim at recovering or preparing the orderly winding-up of credit institutions and certain financial companies in situations of financial distress. The new toolbox includes three stages of intervention by the Bank of Portugal: preparatory and preventive measures, prior supervision intervention, and instruments and powers

of resolution. The implementation of these measures and the exercise of these powers will directly affect the rights of shareholders and creditors.

Credit institutions will be required to produce suitable recovery plans to resolve problems with liquidity, solvency, or overall exposure to risk, and to keep such plans up-to-date. To complement the resolution plans, the Bank of Portugal has been given preventive powers, including the powers to limit or modify exposure to risk, require additional information, and to set restrictions or prohibitions on certain activities and changes to group structures.

Within the scope of preventive interventions, the Bank of Portugal has been given powers to prohibit the distribution of dividends to shareholders, to replace managers or directors, and to require credit institutions to transfer assets that constitute an excessive or undesirable risk to the soundness of the institution. These actions may have a direct effect on shareholders and the BPI Group's expected returns and additional indirect impacts through changes to such institutions' business activities.

Further, resolution measures may be applied when a credit institution or an investment firm covered by the resolution regime does not meet, or is at serious risk of not meeting, the requirements for the maintenance of its licence, and when the implementation of such measures is considered imperative for the pursuance of at least one of the following objectives:

- Ensure the continuity of essential financial services;
- Prevent systemic risk;
- Safeguard public funds and taxpayers' interests;
- Safeguard depositors' confidence.

For the purposes of applying resolution measures, an institution is considered to be at serious risk of not meeting the requirements for the maintenance of its license when one of the following situations occurs, or when sufficient reasons exist to suggest that they may occur in the short run:

- The institution has losses that may exhaust its capital stock;
- The institution's assets have become lower than its liabilities;
- The institution is unable to meet its obligations.

The resolution measures include, specifically:

- The total or partial sale of the assets and liabilities of the distressed financial institution to one or more financial institutions authorised to operate in the market;
- The bail-in tool which may be generally applied to all liabilities of an institution subject to resolution, subject to certain exceptions, which include secured credits, such as the public sector bonds. Accordingly, if the cover pool is insufficient to meet all the claims of the holders of public sector bonds under the relevant public sector bonds, in that part (where holders will have an unsecured claim over the issuer), holders may become subject to bail-in;
- The creation of a bridge bank and the transfer of all or part of the assets and liabilities of the institution in financial distress to that bank. In such case, the newly incorporated bridge bank, shall be funded through the Resolution Fund, in accordance with articles 145-H(6) and 153-C of the RGICSF.

The Resolution Fund created by Decree-Law 31-A/2012, of 10 February, is a public-law legal person

designed to provide financial support to the application of the resolution measures ordered by Bank of Portugal. It is fully funded by the financial sector through initial and periodical contributions from member institutions, including the Issuer, whose amount shall be fixed on an annual basis, as set out in Decree Law no. 24/2013, of 19th February, and the revenue arising from the contribution over the banking sector. The financial assistance provided by the Resolution Fund may also include, among others, the transfer of cash to the acquirer bank or to the bridge bank, the provision of guarantees, the granting of loans, and the paying-up of the capital stock of bridge banks.

The Deposit Guarantee Fund (Fundo de Garantia de Depósitos) may also provide financial assistance for the implementation of resolution measures, but only in the case of the transfer of deposits placed with the institution in distress to another credit institution authorised to take deposits or to a bridge bank, and only to the amount needed to cover the difference between the amount of covered deposits and the value of the assets sold or transferred; moreover, funding by the Deposit Guarantee Fund shall in no circumstances exceed the cost of a direct reimbursement to the depositors.

The implementation of resolution measures is not subject to the prior consent of the credit institution's shareholders nor of the contractual parties related to assets, liabilities, off-balance-sheet items and assets under management to be sold or transferred.

Also in accordance with article 145-Y of the RGICSF, financial institutions will be required to meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) capable of being bailed in. The requirement will be equal to a percentage (to be set by the national resolution authority on an institution-by-institution basis from 1st January 2016 at the latest) of total of liabilities and own fund of the financial institution, which is not yet defined. In order to comply with this ratio, Banco BPI may be requested in the future to issue additional liabilities capable of being bailed in.

Following the decision to apply a resolution measure to Banco Espírito Santo, S.A. ("BES"), most of its business was transferred to a transition bank, called "Novo Banco", created especially for that purpose. Capitalization of "Novo Banco" was ensured by the Resolution Fund.

As provided for in article 153.º-F of the RGICSF, the Resolution Fund is funded with the revenues from the contributions over the banking sector, initial and periodic contributions from institutions participating in the Resolution Fund. In addition, if such resources are insufficient for fulfilment of its obligations other financing means can be used, such as: (i) special contributions from credit institutions; and (ii) loans.

In the specific case of the resolution measure relating to Banco Espírito Santo, S.A., the Resolution Fund provided € 4.9 billion to pay up the share capital of "Novo Banco". Of this amount, € 300 million corresponded to the Resolution Fund's own financial resources, resulting from the contributions already paid by the participating institutions, € 3.9 billion corresponded to a loan granted by the Portuguese State to the Resolution Fund which will subsequently be repaid and remunerated by the Resolution Fund and € 700 million corresponded to a banking syndicated loan made to the Resolution Fund, with the contribution of each credit institution depending on various factors, including their size. As of 30th June 2015, the Issuer's share of this loan was € 116 million.

Pursuant to articles 153-H(2)(3) of the RGICSF, the periodic contributions of the participating institutions in the Resolution Fund should be (i) distributed proportionally among participating institutions, according to the respective level of financial liabilities, excluding own funds and deducting deposits guaranteed by Deposit Guarantee Fund (the "Reserve Base"), adjusted by the institution's risk profile and regarding the

economic outlook as well as the contribution's impact in the institution and (ii) determined by the application of a contributive rate (proposed by the Resolution Fund and established by the Bank of Portugal) to the Reserve Base. For 2015 and pursuant to the Instruction 33/2014 issued by the Bank of Portugal the rate for 2015 has been set at 0.015 per cent.

In addition and in accordance with articles 153-H(2)(3) ex vi 153-I(2) of the RGICSF, special contributions of the participating institutions in the Resolution Fund should (i) as in the case of periodic contributions, be distributed proportionally among participating institutions, according to the respective level of financial liabilities, excluding own funds and deducting deposits guaranteed by Deposit Guarantee Fund (the "Reserve Base"), adjusted by the institution's risk profile and regarding the economic outlook as well as the contribution's impact in the institution and (ii) not exceed three times the amount of last periodic contributions made.

According to the legal framework in force, after the sale of Novo Banco, the proceeds from that sale will be primarily allocated to repaying the Resolution Fund, including a remuneration corresponding to the financing costs borne by the Resolution Fund, plus a share to cover the administrative and operational costs of such support.

The amount received by the Resolution Fund from the sale of Novo Banco will be used to repay the loans obtained. It has been stipulated by contract that the Resolution Fund may only repay other liabilities after the State loan has been fully repaid and remunerated.

In the event that the proceeds from the sale of Novo Banco exceed the sum of the amounts provided by the Resolution Fund, the respective surplus will revert to BES, or to its insolvent estate, if in the meantime BES's authorisation has been revoked.

In the event that the proceeds from the sale of Novo Banco are insufficient to repay the loans, the Resolution Fund will use its own funds to finance the possible shortage. As previously mentioned, these funds are obtained from annual regular contributions to the Resolution Fund (including the contribution over the banking sector) and any special contributions. The definition of the financing structure of a possible shortage (in terms of type of contribution, its distribution in time, and any recourse to temporary loans) will depend on the amount of such shortage. In any case, it is expected that the financing will be structured in such a manner as not to jeopardise the solvency of any bank and to preserve financial stability.

Changes to tax legislation and to other laws or regulation

Banco BPI might be adversely affected by changes in the tax legislation and other laws or regulations applicable in Portugal, EU, Angola and other countries in which it operates or may operate in the future, as well as by changes of interpretation by the competent tax authorities of legislation and regulation. Further changes or difficulties in the interpretation of or compliance with new tax laws and regulations might negatively affect Banco BPI's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks relating to legislation on deferred tax assets

The CRR (Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013) – which reflects the international regulatory framework for Banks developed by the Basel Committee in

2010 (the so-called Basel III), in relation to capital requirements and computation of solvency ratios of credit institutions – requires Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Article 39 of the CRR, however, contains an exception for DTA that do not rely on future profitability, foreseeing that such DTA are not deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital. For such purposes, DTA are deemed not to rely on future profitability when:

- a) They are automatically and mandatorily replaced without delay with a tax credit in the event that the institution reports a loss when the annual financial statements of the institution are formally approved, or in the event of liquidation or insolvency of the institution;
- b) The abovementioned tax credit may, under national tax law, be offset against any tax liability of the institution or any other undertaking included in the same consolidation as the institution for tax purposes under that law or any other undertaking subject to the supervision on a consolidated basis;
- c) Where the amount of tax credits referred to in point (b) exceeds the tax liabilities referred to in that point, any such excess is replaced without delay with a direct claim on the central government of the Member State in which the institution is incorporated.

The deduction of DTA to Common Equity Tier 1 capital would thus have a special impact on credit institutions established in Member States where national tax law imposes a time mismatch between the accounting and tax recognition of certain gains and losses – namely Italy, Spain and Portugal.

In this regard, the Italian and Spanish Governments enacted, in 2011 (Italy) and 2013 (Spain, with retroactive effects to 2011), amendments to national tax law that allow the conversion of DTA into tax credits, with the aim of fulfilling the requirements for non-deductibility of DTA from Common Equity Tier 1 capital of resident credit institutions.

The Portuguese Government approved Law no. 61/2014, of 26th August 2014, which implements a similar regime, allowing Corporate Income Taxpayers to convert DTA arising from credit impairment losses and post-employment and long-term employment benefits into tax credits.

This Law foresees that any DTA arising from the abovementioned items, accounted in taxable periods starting on or after 1st January 2015, or registered in the taxpayers accounts in the last taxable period prior to that date, may be converted into tax credits when the taxpayer: (i) reports an annual accounting loss when the annual financial statements of the institution are formally approved by the competent corporate bodies; or (ii) enters into a liquidation procedure, as a result of voluntary dissolution, court-ordered insolvency or, if applicable, cancellation of authorisation by the regulator or supervisory body. The conversion of DTA depends, however, on the constitution of a special reserve, equivalent to the amount of the tax credit obtained increase by 10 per cent, as well as on the issuance of warrants to the Portuguese Republic. The tax credits obtained with the conversion of DTAs may be offset against any State taxes on income and on assets payable by the taxpayer or any companies included in the same tax group or in the same group for purposes of prudential consolidation under the CRR.

Risks associated with the implementation of its risk management policies

Within its normal activity the Issuer is exposed to a number of risks that include market risk, credit risk, country risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, operational risk and legal risk. The Issuer has implemented management policies and procedures designed to ensure that each of those risks is duly monitored and

controlled. Although the Issuer has followed best practices in this area and takes into account what are believed to be worst case scenarios in calculations, the policies and procedures it employs to identify and manage these risks may not be fully effective.

Credit Risk

Risks arising from changes in credit quality and the repayment of loans and amounts due from borrowers and counterparties are inherent in a wide range of the Issuer's business. Adverse changes in the credit quality of Issuer's borrowers and counterparties, a general deterioration in Portuguese or global economic conditions, or increased systemic risks in financial systems, could affect the recovery and value of the Issuer's assets and require an increase in provision for bad and doubtful debts and other provisions. This would have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's financial condition and results of operations. The Issuer faces the risk of its borrowers and counterparties being unable to fulfil their payment obligations. While the Issuer analyses its exposure to such borrowers and counterparties on a regular basis, as well as its exposure to certain economic sectors and regions which the Issuer believes to be particularly critical, payment defaults may result from circumstances which are unforeseeable or difficult to predict. In addition, the security and collateral provided to the Issuer may be insufficient to cover its exposure, for instance, as a result of sudden depreciations in the market which dramatically reduce the value of collateral. As such, in case borrowers or other material counterparties fail to comply with their payment obligations to the Issuer, this would have a material adverse effect on each of the Issuer's financial condition and results of operations.

The Issuer is strongly dedicated to the management of credit risks and to the analysis of credit transactions. Credit portfolio management is an ongoing process that requires interaction between the various teams responsible for the management of risk during the consecutive stages of the credit process, with the purpose of improving risk control methodologies, risk assessment and control tools, as well as in procedures and decision circuits.

Banco BPI continues to record credit-quality indicators at relatively good levels, having reinforced the provision of credit risk.

Loans to Customers in arrears and loan impairments

Amounts in M.€

		Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Jun. 15		
		Conso- lidated	Conso- lidated	Conso- lidated	Conso- lidated	Domestic activity	International activity	Conso- lidated
Customer loan portfolio (gross)	1	28 995	28 129	26 897	26 306	23 807	1 482	25 289
Loans in arrears, falling due loans and impairments								
Credit at risk ¹	2	923.9	1 157.4	1 277.0	1 304.0	1 142.4	92.7	1 235.2
Loan impairments (accumulated in the balance sheet)	3	642.9	824.4	978.7	1 075.2	932.2	103.2	1 035.4
Loans in arrears for more than 90 days	4	686.6	891.9	976.3	1 008.3	896.6	67.2	963.8
Loans in arrears for more than 30 days	5	728.4	917.4	997.2	1 043.7	909.7	70.9	980.6
Ratios (as % of total loans)								
Credit at risk as % of loan portfolio ^{1,2}	6	3.2%	4.2%	5.1%	5.4%	5.2%	6.3%	5.3%
Credit at risk, net of accumulated impairments, as % of net loan portfolio ^{1,2}	7	0.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	(0.0%)	1.1%
Loan impairments (accumulated in the balance sheet) as % of loan portfolio [=3/1]	8	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	7.0%	4.1%
Loans in arrears for more than 90 days as % of loan portfolio [=4/1]	9	2.4%	3.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%	3.8%
Loans in arrears for more than 30 days as % of loan portfolio [=5/1]	10	2.5%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	3.8%	4.8%	3.9%
Loan impairments as % of credit at risk [= 3/2]	11	70%	71%	77%	82%	82%	111%	84%
Loan impairments as % of loans in arrears for more than 90 days [= 3/4]	12	94%	92%	100%	107%	104%	154%	107%
Write-offs and sales of loans in arrears	13	86.3	81.3	93.4	100.3	99.6	0.0	99.6
Recovery of loans and interests in arrears written-off	14	20.3	15.5	17.6	16.5	6.8	1.0	7.8

1) According to Bank of Portugal Instruction 16/2004, includes loans in arrears for more than 90 days, associated loans not yet due, restructured loans (previously with instalments in arrears for more than 90 days and in respect of which the debtor had not adequately reinforced the guarantees furnished or paid in full the interest and other charges overdue) and insolvency situations still not contemplated in loans in arrears for more than 90 days.

2) For purposes of calculating the loan quality indicators, the Group universe (perimeter) subject to Bank of Portugal supervision is taken into account so that in BPI's case, BPI Vida e Pensões is equity accounted (whereas in the consolidated accounts, according to the IAS/IFRS standards, that entity is fully consolidated).

Notwithstanding the above, factors such as unexpected deterioration of global economic conditions, unexpected political events or a general lack of liquidity in economy may result in credit losses which exceed the amount of provisions of the Issuer or the maximum expected losses planned through the risk management procedures.

To the extent that the BPI Group transactions are mainly located in Portugal, Banco BPI is particularly exposed to the risk of a general economic contraction or to another event affecting default rates in Portugal.

If the economic environment continues to weaken, unemployment continues to increase and interest rates start to rise sharply, the financial condition of Banco BPI customers and their ability to repay their loans may have a significant adverse effect on Banco BPI's financial condition and results of operations.

An increase in the BPI Group's provisions for losses resulting from defaulted loans or possible losses which exceed the amount of such provisions may have a significantly adverse effect on the Issuer.

Market Risk

The most significant market risks the Issuer faces are interest rate, foreign exchange and bond and equity price risks. Changes in interest rate levels, yield curves and spreads may affect the interest rate margin realised between lending and borrowing costs. Changes in exchange rates affect the value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and may affect income from foreign exchange dealing. The performance of financial markets may cause changes in the value of the Issuer's investment and trading portfolios. The Issuer has implemented risk management methods to mitigate and control these and other market risks to which the Issuer is exposed and exposures are constantly measured and monitored. However, it is difficult to predict with accuracy changes in economic or market conditions and to anticipate the effects that such changes could have on the Issuer's financial condition and on the results of its operations.

Infrastructure Risk

The Issuer faces the risk that computer or telecommunications systems could fail, despite its efforts to maintain these systems in good working order. Given the high volume of transactions the Issuer processes on a daily basis, certain errors may be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and successfully rectified. Shortcomings or failures of the Issuer's internal processes, employees or systems, including any of the Issuer's financial, accounting or other data processing systems, could lead to financial loss and damage to the Issuer's reputation. In addition, despite the contingency plans the Issuer has in place, the Issuer's ability to conduct business may be adversely affected by a disruption in the infrastructure that supports its operations and the communities in which it does business.

Operational Risk

Operational risk represents the risk of losses or of a negative impact on the relationship with clients or other stakeholders resulting from inadequate or negligent application of internal procedures, or from people behaviour, information systems, or external events. Operational risk also includes the business/strategic risk (*i.e.*, the risk of losses through fluctuations in volume, business, earnings, prices or costs).

Legal risk is also included in the above definition. Legal risk represents the risk of losses arising from non-compliance with the regulations in force (due to inadequate document retention, failure to change processes as required by new legislation and/or differences in the interpretation of the law) or resulting from legal action.

The Issuer's business is dependent on its ability to process a very large number of transactions efficiently and accurately. Operational risk and losses can result from fraud, errors by employees, failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorisation, failure to comply with regulatory requirements and conduct of business rules, equipment failures, natural disasters or the failure of external systems such as, for example, those of the Issuer's suppliers or counterparties. Although the Issuer have implemented risk controls and loss mitigation actions, and substantial resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures and to staff training, it is not possible to implement procedures which are fully effective in controlling each of these operational risks.

Risks relating with market transactions on Banco BPI own portfolio

Banco BPI performs transactions in the market using its own portfolio, which includes entering into interest rate, credit, equity markets and currency rates derivative instruments, as well as the sale and purchase of bonds and shares issued in the domestic and in the international markets and the participation in transactions in the primary and secondary public capital debt markets.

Transactions on Banco BPI's own portfolio involve a certain degree of risk. The future results of such transactions will mainly depend on market conditions, and Banco BPI may incur losses which may negatively affect its financial condition and results.

As of 30th June 2015, Banco BPI, S.A. had a consolidated portfolio of available-for-sale financial assets amounting to € 7,352.3 million. On that date, the portfolio of available-for-sale financial assets in the

domestic operations balance sheet totalled € 4,241.1 million.

Financial assets available-for-sale portfolio											Amounts in M.€
		31 Dec. 14					30 Jun. 15				
		Acquisition cost	Book value	Gains (losses) ³			Acquisition cost	Book value	Gains (losses) ³		
				Securities	Derivatives	Total			Securities	Derivatives	Total
Bonds – public debt											
Portugal	1	3 265.5	3 352.4	82.7	(108.4)	(25.6)	2 966.4	3 020.1	76.4	(95.7)	(19.3)
Of which:											
T-Bonds		787.4	865.2	81.3	(108.4)	(27.1)	787.4	840.3	76.6	(95.7)	(19.1)
T-Bills		2 478.0	2 487.2	1.4		1.4	2 179.0	2 179.8	(0.2)		(0.2)
Italy	2	505.0	565.6	63.2	(77.2)	(14.0)	505.0	558.6	57.1	(68.0)	(11.0)
[=1+2]	3	3 770.5	3 917.9	145.9	(185.5)	(39.7)	3 471.4	3 578.7	133.5	(163.8)	(30.2)
Corporate bonds	4	595.4	630.7	12.9	(34.9)	(22.0)	347.1	354.5	(1.1)	(16.7)	(17.8)
Equities	5	136.3	120.3	30.4		30.4	134.7	116.1	28.4		28.4
Other	6	239.2	193.1	(3.8)		(3.8)	239.7	192.4	(3.2)		(3.2)
Total [=Σ 3 a 6]	7	4 741.3	4 862.1	185.3	(220.4)	(35.2)	4 192.9	4 241.8	157.7	(180.5)	(22.7)
Note:											
Fair value reserve after deferred tax assets						(18.8)					(10.4)

3) Fair value reserve before deferred taxes. Includes impact of hedging interest-rate risk.

Banco BPI has a policy of reviewing the status of its portfolio of available for sale financial assets every quarter, notably as regards the possible recognition of impairments. As a result of this periodical review the Bank may be forced to recognise losses in the income statement in the future.

Liquidity risk

The inability of any corporate entity, including the Issuer, to anticipate and provide for unforeseen decreases or changes in funding sources could have consequences on such corporate entity's ability to meet its obligations when they fall due.

Since the second half of 2007, the wholesale funding markets (including the international debt capital markets) experienced significant disruptions. Such disruptions have resulted in an increase in the cost and a reduction in the availability of wholesale market funding across the financial services sector. The businesses of the Issuer and its respective abilities to access sources of liquidity have been constrained as a result. During this period, the Issuer has continued to manage its respective funding requirements closely. If the wholesale funding markets deteriorate further, it may have a material adverse effect on the liquidity and funding of financial services institutions including the Issuer. There can be no assurance that the wholesale funding markets will not deteriorate further.

Considering the inability to access the market, for short or medium long-term funding, the liquidity operations with the ECB are very important. The ECB establishes the valuation and the eligibility criteria for collateral assets to be used on repo transactions with financial institutions. Changes to these valuations or the eligibility criteria can have a negative impact on the amount of available assets for that purpose, and reduce the liquidity lines available from the ECB.

The rules on asset eligibility for Eurosystem operations were made more flexible, allowing for the creation of portfolios made up of mortgage, corporate loans and consumer credit. As of 30th June 2015, Banco BPI

had a portfolio of assets eligible for obtaining funding from the ECB, totalling € 6 billion net of ECB valuation margins.

The Bank continuously tracks the evolution of its liquidity, monitoring incoming and outgoing funds in real time. Projections of short and medium term liquidity are carried out in order to help plan the funding strategy in the monetary and capital markets. Total funding obtained by BPI from the European Central Bank (ECB) amounted to € 1.5 billion at the end of June 2015, corresponding entirely to funds raised under the TLTRO. The net refinancing needs for medium and long-term debt from June 2015 up till the end of 2018 amount to € 617 million.

Counterparty Risk

The Issuer' business operations lead to contractual arrangements with customers, suppliers, financing partners, and trading counterparts which expose the Issuer to counterparty risks.

Every corporate exposure is reviewed by the Credit Committee of Banco BPI at least once a year. Each limit is set with a specific validity date with a maximum of one year. Financial counterparties limits, both for money market and derivatives, are proposed by the International Department from a strict set of rules that take into account counterparties own funds and ratings and are subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. These limits are also reviewed at least once a year. Rules regarding the composition of the Credit Committee and credit risk approval and management are documented in internal regulations.

Credit risk exposures are spread across a wide range of counterparties, namely financial institutions (4 per cent), industrial counterparts (4.4 per cent), small businesses (11.4 per cent) and private individuals (31.4 per cent) over a range of geographic regions, Euro Zone (83.9 per cent); EU other countries (0.8 per cent); and other countries (15.3 per cent). The majority of exposure is to Portuguese counterparties (73.3 per cent), but there is also significant exposure to international financial institutions (3.3 per cent) and to Angolan counterparties as a result of the operations of BFA (12 per cent).

Exposures against limits and counterparts' creditworthiness are monitored to ensure that the risks are at an acceptable level, and collateral is actively demanded from counterparts not fulfilling credit requirements.

However, there can be no assurance that the Issuer will not sustain losses as a result of default, litigation or other actions by one or more of its counterparties. Should this occur, it may negatively impact the ability of the Issuer to fulfil its obligations under the Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme.

Hedging Risk

Banco BPI engages in hedging transactions to reduce its exposure to various types of risks associated with its business. Hedging transactions normally involve taking an offsetting position in a related security or instrument.

Hedging transactions involves financial instruments whose valuation at each moment depends on a number of factors, including interest rates, exchange rates, etc. and are effective as long as the financial instruments represent opposite positions. Even though the Issuer enters into hedging positions in order to mitigate its risk, unexpected market developments may therefore adversely affect the effectiveness of its hedging strategies.

Moreover, Banco BPI does not hedge all of its risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risk. In addition, the manner in which gains and losses resulting from certain ineffective hedges are recorded may result in additional volatility in its reported earnings. If any of its hedging instruments or strategies is ineffective, Banco BPI could incur losses that might result in a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

Reputational Risk

Banco BPI, the members of its Board of Directors and Supervisory Board and its employees are subject to extensive regulation, such as mandatory or soft law rules, regulations, contracts, codes of conduct, corporate governance codes, and duties of behaviour towards its customers.

Non-compliance with applicable laws, regulations or codes could lead, besides the fines and/or substantial monetary damages, to a serious damage to reputation.

In order to mitigate such risk, Banco BPI continuously inspects and evaluates the adequacy of its activities to the aforementioned. Moreover, each company of BPI Group has available a code of conduct that its members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board and its employees are committed to respect.

According to the applicable laws and regulations envisaged to impede the utilisation of financial entities in money laundering operations and in activities associated with economic-financial and organised crime, or terrorism financing, the companies of BPI Group have identification mechanisms, internal control and communication systems, as well as human and material resources, in order to provide to their directors and employees proper training for recognising operations which may be related to the aforesaid activities and the persons perpetrating those activities.

The internal regulations of the BPI Group's companies already comprise most of the applicable legislation and regulations.

Banco BPI's Compliance Division is responsible for analysing any occurrence. Without prejudice to the investigations and control actions that the Board of Directors may develop at its own initiative, employees of the BPI Group have instructions to inform the Compliance Division about any operation (completed or to be completed) which, due to their amount or characteristics could reveal any illicit activities.

The Compliance Division is, as stated above, responsible for the analysis of such occurrences and take or implement the adequate measures in order to prevent BPI Group from becoming involved in operations associated with money laundering and funding of terrorism. Also, the Compliance Division is empowered to take any action necessary to comply with all other duties arising from the applicable laws or regulations against organised and economic-financial crime.

Both the Supervisory Board and the Audit and Internal Control Committee are systematically informed about those occurrences and its follow-up.

BPI Group provides training to all employees (immediately after their admission and on a continuous basis pursuant to audits made within BPI Group and also the technical staff forming part of the commercial networks) about prevention of money laundering.

Although Banco BPI believes that its current anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing policies and procedures are adequate to ensure compliance with applicable legislation, Banco BPI cannot ensure that

it will comply at all times with all rules applicable to money laundering and terrorism financing as extended to the whole Group and applied to its workers in all circumstances, despite of its efforts to provide adequate training.

A possible violation, or even any suspicion of a violation of these rules and any occurrence of money laundering operations and /or activities associated with economic-financial, organised crime or terrorism financing by any of its customers, without a proper approach being taken by Banco BPI, may have serious reputational, legal and financial consequences, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Banco BPI's business, financial condition or results of operations.

Impact of regulatory changes

The Issuer is subject to financial services laws, regulations, administrative actions and policies in each location where it operates. Changes in supervision and regulation, in particular in Portugal, could materially affect the Issuer's business, the products and services it offers or the value of its assets. Although the Issuer works closely with its regulators and continually monitors the situation, future changes in regulation, fiscal or other policies can be unpredictable and are beyond the control of the Issuer.

If the BPI Group's financial condition were to deteriorate due to the above mentioned risks, investors in Public Sector Bonds may suffer direct and materially adverse consequences, including non-payment of principal and/or interests due under the Public Sector Bonds.

Rating Risk

Credit rating agencies regularly assess Banco BPI and its credit risk of long-term debt is based on a diverse number of factors, including its financial performance, the rating of the Republic of Portugal, and the conditions affecting sector in general and the Portuguese banking system in particular.

At the date of this Prospectus, the credit ratings (long term / short term) and Outlook of Banco BPI are:

Standard & Poor's: BB-/ B Negative;

Moody's: Ba3/Not Prime Stable;

Fitch: BB / B Stable.

In June 2015, Moody's revised the outlook of Banco BPI rating from negative to stable. According to Mood's the confirmation of Banco BPI's long-term deposit and senior debt ratings at Ba3 with a stable outlook reflects (1) the affirmation of the bank's b1 baseline credit assessment (BCA) and the confirmation of its adjusted BCA at the same level, (2) the incorporation of the Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis that provides no uplift from the bank's adjusted BCA, as well as (3) the maintenance of one notch of government support uplift. Banco BPI's affirmed BCA of b1 reflects the bank's weak risk-absorption capacity and its weak profitability levels. Banco BPI's BCA also reflects the bank's solid market positioning in Portugal; its stabilizing asset quality metrics, which compare better than the Portuguese system average; and its adequate liquidity profile. Under Moody's Advanced LGF analysis, Banco BPI's long-term deposit and senior debt ratings take into account their moderate loss-given-failure because of the group's relatively low volume of subordinated and senior unsecured debt outstanding, leading to no uplift from the bank's b1 adjusted BCA. Banco BPI's Ba3 long-term deposit and senior debt ratings continue to benefit from one

notch of government support uplift despite Moody's revision of government support expectations to "moderate" from "high" for the third-largest banking institution in Portugal.

In September 2015, Standard & Poor's affirmed its 'BB-' long-term and 'B' short-term ratings on Banco BPI S.A. and its core subsidiary, Banco Português de Investimento S.A.. The outlook on Banco BPI is negative and according to S&P reflects the risk of meaningful changes of the shareholder structure, which has been stable and supportive in the past. This might lead to strategy changes or an impasse, either of which could eventually have negative implications for the relative business position and add risks for the bank. Also contributing to the negative outlook is the potential for Banco BPI's business or risk profile to weaken given the measures it may take to comply with stricter regulatory requirements related to its Angolan subsidiary.

In June 2015, Fitch Ratings has affirmed Banco BPI, S.A.'s Long-term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'BB', Short-term IDR at 'B' and Viability Rating (VR) at 'bb'. The IDRs have been removed from Rating Watch Positive following Spain's CaixaBank S.A.'s decision to withdraw its tender offer for Banco BPI's shares on 18 June 2015. The Outlook on the Long-term IDR is Stable. The bank's IDRs, VR and senior debt ratings reflect weak domestic earnings, but also take into account Banco BPI's stronger asset quality indicators and funding and liquidity profile than domestic peers and reasonable capitalization, after the repayment of € 920 million Cocos in 2014. Fitch expects Banco BPI to be fairly well placed to cope with the slowdown in the Angolan economy, supported by the subsidiary's wide margins, strong cost efficiency, deposit-driven activity and absence of private sector loan growth in 2010-2014, reflecting the group's prudent approach towards risk-taking. Banco BPI's capital ratios have been affected in 2015 by Angola not being recognized as having supervisory and regulatory equivalence to the EU. Banco BPI has weathered the domestic recession better than peers. This reflects the bank's loan mix, lower exposures to troubled economic sectors and more moderate risk appetite. The bank's main funding source is deposits. Wholesale and European Central Bank funding has declined. Liquidity is supported by a large portfolio of liquid assets. The Stable Outlook reflects the stabilization of the bank's risk profile. Fitch expects Banco BPI's profitability to improve, but at a slow pace given low interest rates and still declining loan volumes.

The current long-term rating assigned to Banco BPI by Moody's is two notches below the level of the Republic of Portugal (Ba1 with stable outlook). Fitch rating is one notch below the rating of the Republic of Portugal (BB+ with positive outlook). In the case of Standard & Poor's, the rating of Banco BPI is one notch less than the level of the Republic of Portugal (BB+ with positive outlook).

To the extent that there are reductions on the rating of the Republic of Portugal by the rating agencies it is likely that they affect bank ratings. Such events may result in the application of higher haircuts to assets eligible for refinancing of banks with the ECB leading to a reduction of the eligible amount of all such assets.

There is no guarantee of maintenance of the current credit ratings assigned to Banco BPI credit. Additional lowering of the credit ratings of Banco BPI may have implications on credit ratings of collateralized debt issued by the Banco BPI which, in turn, can affect the portfolio of assets eligible for funding from the Eurosystem and increase the cost of Banco BPI resources.

Currency risk in International operations

International operations are exposed to foreign exchange risk, which is reflected mainly in the statements of income and in the balance sheets of the respective subsidiaries of the BPI Group, for the purpose of

consolidation. It is relevant for this purposes the changes in the exchange rates of local currencies against the euro and in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the euro, due to the high use of the U.S. dollar in these economies, which explains that a significant share of business customer is expressed in U.S. dollars.

Consequently, even if the amount of revenues, costs and profits of BPI Group remain unchanged in local currency, changes in exchange rates may affect the amount of income, costs and profits declared in the statement of income of BPI Group. The currency exposure of Banco BPI results mainly from the banking activity of BFA in Angola, but also, although to a much lesser extent, the activity of BCI. The currency of Angola is the Kwanza, but the high use of the U.S. dollar in the Angolan economy explains that a considerable share of business with clients of BFA is expressed in U.S. dollars. In late June 2015, about one third of deposits and half of the loan portfolio was denominated in U.S. dollars. A substantial portion of revenue and costs are thus expressed in U.S. dollars or indexed to it.

If the value of the euro was to rise significantly against other currencies, especially the U.S. dollar and the Kwanza, the values of balance sheet and statement of income items expressed in these currencies would translate into relatively lower values when converted to euros.

Currency Exchange Rates



AVERAGE CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES				
	1st H. 2014	2nd H. 2014	1st H. 2015	Δ 1H14 / 1H15
AKZ / 1 USD	98	99	110	12.6%
USD / 1 EUR	1.37	1.28	1.11	-18.9%
AKZ / 1 EUR	134	127	122	-8.6%

Evaluation of the exposure to structural foreign exchange rate risk

Regarding the exposure to structural foreign exchange rate risk, the position in kwanza reaches a significant value due to the participating interest in BFA’s capital. The positions in the remaining currencies are of minor significance. A stress test to the structural position (depreciation of 30% in Kwanza and 20% in the remaining currencies) reveals a capital at risk of 51 M. €.

Foreign exchange rate risk
Structural position, at 30 June 2015

Amounts in M.€

Type of financial instrument	Assets and liabilities by currency				
	EUR	USD	AKZ	Other	Total
Assets					
Cash and deposits at central banks	395	501	1 109	7	2 013
Amounts owed by credit institutions repayable on demand	416	81	6	50	552
Financial assets held for dealing and at fair value through profit and loss	2 849	380	263	21	3 513
Financial assets available for sale ⁽¹⁾	4 146	926	2 303	0	7 375
Loans and advances to credit institutions	611	1 171	118	12	1 913
Loans and advances to Customers	22 588	899	731	79	24 297
Investments held to maturity	22	0	0	0	22
Hedging derivatives	105	3	0	0	109
Non-current held-for-sale assets	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets	50	71	5	2	129
	31 183	4 033	4 536	173	39 923
Liabilities					
Resources of central banks	1 520	0	0	0	1 520
Financial liabilities held for dealing	309	5	18	0	332
Credit institutions' resources	1 302	85	0	1	1 388
Clients' resources and other loans	19 770	4 119	4 118	249	28 255
Debts evidenced by certificates	1 199	28	0	0	1 227
Financial liabilities associated to transferred assets	956	0	0	0	956
Hedging derivatives	232	5	0	0	237
Provisions	90	25	5	1	120
Technical provisions	3 962	0	0	0	3 962
Contingent convertible subordinated bonds	0	0	0	0	0
Other subordinated liabilities	70	0	0	0	70
Creditors and other resources	215	19	63	2	298
	29 624	4 286	4 203	253	38 366
Forward currency operations	-1 044	454	204	93	-294
Structural position		-174	291	-9	
Stress test		-35	87	-2	51

1) Excludes revaluation reserves.

BFA Operating Costs

M.€	Jun.14	Jun.15	Δ M.€	Δ %
Personnel costs	32.0	41.6	9.6	29.9%
Outside supplies and services	28.5	36.6	8.1	28.5%
Depreciation & amortisation	6.8	8.3	1.5	21.8%
Operating costs	67.3	86.5	19.2	28.5%

Average EUR exchange rates

	1H 14	1H 15	Δ %
USD / 1 EUR	1.37	1.11	-18.9%
AKZ / 1 EUR	133.6	122.1	-8.6%

BFA individual accounts expressed in Eur, USD and AKZ

	In millions of €, consolidation currency (M.€)				In millions of USD (M.USD)				In millions of AKZ (M.AKZ)			
	Jun.14	Jun.15	Δ M.€	Δ %	Jun.14	Jun.15	Δ M.USD	Δ %	Jun.14	Jun.15	Δ M.AKZ	Δ %
Personnel costs	31.1	40.4	9.3	30.1%	42.5	44.9	2.3	5.5%	4 149	4 935	785	18.9%
Outside supplies & services	28.2	36.3	8.1	28.5%	38.6	40.3	1.6	4.2%	3 772	4 427	655	17.4%
Depreciation & amortisation	6.8	8.3	1.5	21.8%	9.3	9.2	-0.1	-1.3%	905	1 007	102	11.3%
Operating costs	66.1	85.0	18.9	28.6%	90.4	94.3	3.9	4.3%	8 826	10 369	1 543	17.5%

Note:
Does not include costs of BPI Capital África and BPI Moçambique.

International activity income statement

		Amounts in M.€			
		1H14	1H15	Δ M.€	Δ %
Net interest income (narrow sense)	1	102.7	161.8	+59.1	57.5%
Net commission relating to amortised cost	2	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	(93.1%)
Net interest income [= 1 + 2]	3	102.8	161.8	+59.0	57.4%
Commissions and other fees (net)	4	25.8	30.8	+5.0	19.4%
Profits (losses) from financial operations	5	55.6	72.9	+17.3	31.1%
Operating income and charges	6	(5.7)	(8.8)	(3.1)	(54.0%)
Net operating revenue [= Σ 3 to 6]	7	178.4	256.7	+78.2	43.8%
Personnel costs	8	32.0	41.6	+9.6	29.9%
Outside supplies and services	9	28.5	36.6	+8.1	28.5%
Depreciation of fixed assets	10	6.8	8.3	+1.5	21.8%
Operating costs [= Σ 8 to 10]	11	67.3	86.5	+19.2	28.5%
Operating profit [= 7 - 11]	12	111.1	170.1	+59.0	53.1%
Recovery of loans written-off	13	1.0	1.0	(0.0)	(4.6%)
Loan provisions and impairments	14	6.0	18.2	+12.2	203.2%
Other impairments and provisions	15	1.5	1.8	+0.3	23.3%
Profits before taxes [= 12 + 13 - 14 - 15]	16	104.7	151.1	+46.5	44.4%
Corporate income tax	17	9.8	16.1	+6.4	65.0%
Equity-accounted results of subsidiaries	18	3.7	4.0	+0.3	9.0%
Minority interests	19	49.0	69.4	+20.4	41.6%
Net profit [= 16 - 17 + 18 - 19]	20	49.5	69.6	+20.0	40.4%
Cash flow after taxation [= 20 + 10 + 14 + 15]	21	63.8	97.9	+34.0	53.3%
Average Euro exchange rates Euro:					
AKZ / 1 EUR		133.6	122.1		(8.6%)
USD / 1 EUR		1.368	1.110		(18.9%)

Note: The cost and income headings, as well as the asset and liability headings, presented as being derived from International activity, refer almost exclusively to Banco de Fomento Angola, given that BCI's contribution (Moçambique) is equity accounted in the BPI Group's financial statements, while BPI Moçambique and BPI Capital Africa, which are also fully consolidated, are not material. See notes 2.2 and 3 to the financial statements.

BPI Group manages the currency risk to the extent and in the manner it deems appropriate at all times. However, it does not ensure full coverage of the currency risk associated with its international operations, namely the coverage of the exchange risk associated with its participation in BFA.

Strategy Risk

Banco BPI is subject to risks of strategy. Exists the possibility that the Banco BPI makes strategic decisions whose results may differ significantly from those intended. The strategies adopted reflect decisions made in a given economic environment, market, competition, statutory, regulatory, and others, which includes variables that Banco BPI is not able to influence and can change significantly in order to become, eventually, strategies adopted inadequate to the new framework.

Risk of changes in the organization of partnerships

There are some activities of the BPI Group which are partially related to partnerships in various activities with other companies that are not under the control of the BPI Group, in particular the activities of bancassurance. These activities depend in part on such partners which the Group does not control.

Described below are some of the business relationship established by BPI Group:

La Caixa: Banco BPI and La Caixa have a partnership embodied in a range of products and services to support companies operating in the Iberian Peninsula, allowing them to conduct international financial operations identical to those held in its domestic market conditions.

Allianz Group: Banco BPI and Allianz Group have a partnership for insurance of real life and risk classes, based on a 35 per cent stake in Allianz Portugal and in the insurance distribution agreement through the commercial network of BPI. BPI also provides a supply credit insurance for domestic and foreign customers, through a collaboration protocol with COSEC, 50 per cent owned by BPI in partnership with Euler Hermes (Allianz Group entity), which holds the remaining 50 per cent.

Unitel: Banco BPI with Unitel has a strategic partnership with Banco de Fomento, SA (BFA) and Unitel holds 49.9 per cent equity holder of BFA and BPI and the remaining 50.1 per cent. This partnership aims at the development of banking activity of BFA in Angola. In December 2008, a shareholders' agreement between Banco BPI and Unitel was concluded containing, among others, rules on the composition of the governing bodies and on the transfer of shares of BFA.

Other Risks

As mentioned above, Banco BPI may be exposed to other risks or to an unexpected level of risk. Notwithstanding the implementation of extensive procedures regarding the management of risks and types of risk identified by Banco BPI and to which it is exposed, Banco BPI may not ensure that it will not be affected by the materialisation of risks currently unknown. Banco BPI cannot further ensure that, in the event of the occurrence of exceptionally adverse scenarios, the proceedings used by it in the identification, monitoring and management of risks will be totally effective.

RISKS SPECIFIC TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

Portuguese Public Sector Bonds Legislation

The Public Sector Bonds Law came into effect on 20th March 2006 and the Bank of Portugal Regulations came into effect on 11th October 2006. The protection afforded to the holders of Public Sector Bonds by

means of the special creditor privilege on the Cover Pool is based only on the Public Sector Bonds Law and it has not yet been judicially challenged.

Obligations under the Public Sector Bonds

The Public Sector Bonds will not represent an obligation or be the responsibility of the Arranger, the Common Representative, the Dealer or any person other than the Issuer. The Issuer will be liable solely in its corporate capacity for its obligations in respect of the Public Sector Bonds and such obligations will not be the obligations of its officers, members, directors, employees, security holders or incorporators.

Extended Maturity of the Public Sector Bonds

An Extended Maturity Date will, in principle, apply to all Series of the Public Sector Bonds, but may not be applicable if the rating provided by the rating agencies appointed by the Issuer at the relevant time in respect of the Programme is not adversely affected by such non applicability. If an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applying to a Series of Public Sector Bonds and the Issuer fails to redeem at par all of those Public Sector Bonds in full on the Maturity Date, the maturity of the principal amount outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds will automatically be extended on a monthly basis for up to one year to the Extended Maturity Date, subject as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms. In that event, the Issuer may redeem at par all or part of the principal amount outstanding of those Public Sector Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Maturity Date, subject as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms. In that event also, the interest payable on the principal amount outstanding of those Public Sector Bonds will change as provided in the applicable Final Terms and such interest may apply on a fixed or floating basis. The extension of the maturity of the principal amount outstanding of those Public Sector Bonds from the Maturity Date up to the Extended Maturity Date will not result in any right of the holders of Public Sector Bonds to accelerate payments on those Public Sector Bonds or constitute an event of default for any purpose and no payment will be due to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in that event other than as set out in the Terms and Conditions (see *Terms and Conditions*) as amended by the applicable Final Terms.

Benefit of special creditor privilege (“*privilégio creditório especial*”)

The holders of Public Sector Bonds issued by the Issuer under the Programme whether outstanding at the date hereof or in the future benefit from a special creditor privilege (“*privilégio creditório especial*”) over all assets comprised in the Cover Pool in relation to the payment of principal and interest on the Public Sector Bonds (See *Characteristics of the Cover Pool*). The Public Sector Bonds Law establishes that the Common Representative and any Hedge Counterparties at the date hereof and in the future are also preferred creditors of the Issuer which benefit from the above mentioned special creditor privilege (“*privilégio creditório especial*”).

None of the assets comprised in the Cover Pool are or will be exclusively available to meet the claims of the holders of certain Public Sector Bonds ahead of other holders of Public Sector Bonds or of Other Preferred Creditors of the Issuer at the date hereof or in the future.

Risk of conflict of interests

Because the Agent, which will act as Calculation Agent unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, will normally be the Issuer a potential conflict of interest may exist between the Agent and the holders of the Public Sector Bonds, including with respect to certain determinations the Agent must make.

Dynamic Nature of the Cover Pool

The Cover Pool may contain credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as receivables benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities, other eligible assets, substitution assets and hedging contracts, in all cases subject to the limitations provided for in the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations. The Public Sector Bonds Law permits the composition of the Cover Pool to be dynamic and does not require it to be static. Accordingly, the composition of the Cover Pool will change from time to time in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law - See "*The Public Sector Bonds Law*".

Other Assets/Hedging Contracts

The Public Sector Bonds Law permits the inclusion in the Cover Pool of other eligible assets and hedging contracts subject to certain restrictions under the Public Sector Bonds Law and Bank of Portugal Regulations. The aggregate amount of other eligible assets cannot exceed 20% of the total value of the public sector credits and other eligible assets comprised in the Cover Pool. See "Characteristics of the Cover Pool".

Hedging Contracts

Hedging contracts can be entered into exclusively to hedge risks such as interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and liquidity risk. At the date of this Base Prospectus it is intended that the Hedging Contracts will hedge the interest rate exposure with respect to the Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool as well as the interest rate exposure with respect to the Public Sector Bonds. The Issuer is entitled but not required to enter into hedging contracts under the Public Sector Bonds Law, except if the Public Sector Bonds and the Cover Pool are denominated in different currencies, in which case the Issuer shall hedge any exchange rate risk coverage. See *Characteristics of the Cover Pool – Hedging Contracts*.

Amortisation of Public Sector Credits

Public Sector Credits which are included in the Cover Pool are and will be subject to amortisation of principal and payment of interest on a variable basis. They may also be subject to early repayment of principal in whole or part by the relevant borrowers. Early repayments of principal on public sector credits may result in the Issuer being required to include further public sector credits and/or substitution assets in the Cover Pool in order for the Issuer to comply with the financial matching requirements under the Public Sector Bonds Law.

No Due Diligence

None of the Arranger or the Dealers has or will undertake any investigations, searches or other actions in

respect of any assets contained or to be contained in the Cover Pool but will instead rely on representations and warranties provided by the Issuer in the Programme Agreement.

Factors which are material for the purposes of assessing the market risks associated with Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme

The Public Sector Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

Each potential investor in the Public Sector Bonds 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 relevant Public Sector Bonds, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Public Sector Bonds and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Public Sector Bonds and the impact such 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 Public Sector Bonds, including Public Sector Bonds with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the currency in which such investor's financial activities are principally denominated;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Public Sector Bonds 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.

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Public Sector Bonds

A wide range of Public Sector Bonds may be issued under the Programme. Public Sector Bonds may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors, who should consider the terms of the Public Sector Bonds before investing.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC, as amended by EC Council Directive 2014/48/EC, on the taxation of savings income (the “**EU Savings Directive**”), Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, Austria is instead required (unless during that period it elects otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments (the ending of such transitional period being dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries). A

number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland). Please note that Luxembourg, who also applied the withholding system until 31st December 2014, has implemented the automatic exchange of information system, effective as of 1st January 2015 onwards.

If a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any Public Sector Bond as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. The Issuer is required to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State that is not obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the EU Savings Directive.

The proposed financial transactions tax ("FTT")

The European Commission published a proposal for a Directive for a common financial transaction tax in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia.

The proposed FTT has very broad, potentially extraterritorial, scope. It would apply to financial transactions where at least one party is a financial institution, and (a) one party is established in a participating Member State or (b) the financial instrument which is subject to the transaction is issued in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a Member State in a broad range of circumstances.

The Issuer is incorporated in Portugal and therefore financial institutions worldwide would be subject to the FTT when dealing in the Public Sector Bonds.

In relation to many secondary market transactions in bonds and shares, the FTT would be charged at a minimum rate of 0.1 per cent on each financial institution which is party to the transaction. The issuance and subscription of the Public Sector Bonds should, however, be exempt. There are no broad exemptions for financial intermediaries or market makers. Therefore, the effective cumulative rate applicable to some dealings in bonds or shares (for instance, cleared transactions) could be greatly in excess of 0.1 per cent.

A person transacting with a financial institution which fails to account for FTT would be jointly and severally liable for that tax.

Furthermore, the Portuguese Government has been granted with an authorization from the Portuguese Parliament (in the State Budget Law for 2013, in the State Budget Law for 2014 and in the State Budget Law for 2015) to create the FTT. However, the authorization was granted before the proposal for a Directive for a common financial transaction tax being approved and it is not expected that the FTT is created in Portugal before the above mentioned Directive is approved and then enters into force.

The FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the Member States, and may therefore be altered. Additional Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Public Sector Bonds are strongly advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Withholding

The Issuer and other non-US financial institutions through which payments on the Public Sector Bonds are made may be required to withhold US tax at a rate of 30 per cent. or at a rate resulting from multiplying 30

per cent. by the positive “passthrough percentage” (as defined in US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“**FATCA**”)) of the Issuer or of the other non-US financial institutions through which payments on the Public Sector Bonds are made, to the payments made after 31st December 2014 in respect of (i) any Public Sector Bonds issued after 18th March 2012 and (ii) any Public Sector Bonds which are treated as equity for US federal tax purposes, whenever issued, pursuant to the FATCA.

This withholding tax may be triggered if (i) the Issuer is a foreign financial institution (“**FFI**”) (as defined in FATCA) which enters into and complies with an agreement with the US Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) to provide certain information on its account holders (a term which includes the holders of its debt or equity interests that are not regularly traded on an established securities market) (making the Issuer a participating FFI), and (ii) (a) an investor does not provide information sufficient for the participating FFI to determine whether the investor is a US person or should otherwise be treated as holding a “United States Account” of the Issuer, or (b) any FFI through which payment on such Public Sector Bonds is made is not a participating FFI.

The application of FATCA to interest, principal or other amounts paid with respect to the Public Sector Bonds is not clear and additional legislation needs to be in force and published to complete the implementation process.

If an amount in respect of US withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from interest, principal or other payments on the Public Sector Bonds as a result of a holder's failure to comply with these rules or as a result of the presence in the payment chain of a non-participating FFI, neither the Issuer nor any paying agent nor any other person would, pursuant to the conditions of the Public Sector Bonds be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the deduction or withholding of such tax. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected. Holders of Public Sector Bonds should consult their own tax advisers on how these rules may apply to payments they receive under the Public Sector Bonds.

Portugal has recently implemented, through Law 82-B/2014, of 31st December, the legal framework based on reciprocal exchange of information on financial accounts subject to disclosure in order to comply with FATCA. In such Law, it is also foreseen that additional legislation regarding certain procedures and rules in connection with FATCA will be created in Portugal.

In addition, Portugal has signed the Intergovernmental Agreement with the US on 6 August 2015. However, the Intergovernmental Agreement with the US is not yet in force.

Considering that additional legislation regarding certain procedures and rules in connection with FATCA has to be approved in Portugal, the above description of the withholding and reporting obligations of the Issuer might differ slightly, namely in what concerns the withholding tax of payments made to non FFI Covered Bond holders.

FATCA is particularly complex and its application is uncertain at this time. The above description is based in part on regulations that are subject to change.

Change of law

The Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds are governed by Portuguese law in effect as at the date of issue of the relevant Public Sector Bonds. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible

judicial decision or change to Portuguese laws, including the Public Sector Bonds Law, Bank of Portugal Regulations or administrative practice after the date of issue of the relevant Public Sector Bonds.

Bearer Public Sector Bonds where denominations involve integral multiples: Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds

In relation to any issue of Bearer Public Sector Bonds (except for Public Sector Bonds cleared through Interbolsa, which for the avoidance of doubt will be in dematerialised book-entry form only and will not have integral multiples) which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination and one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Public Sector Bonds may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case, a holder who, as a result of such trading, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond in respect of such holding (should Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Public Sector Bonds such that its holding amounts to the minimum Specified Denomination.

If definitive Public Sector Bonds are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Public Sector Bonds which have a denomination which is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

The secondary market generally

Public Sector Bonds may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Public Sector Bonds easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Public Sector Bonds that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or that have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Public Sector Bonds generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of Public Sector Bonds.

Market Price Risk

The development of market prices of the Public Sector Bonds depends on various factors, such as changes of market interest rate levels, the policy of central banks, overall economic developments, inflation rates or the lack of or excess demand for the Public Sector Bonds. An investor in the Public Sector Bonds is therefore exposed to the risk of an unfavourable development of market prices of its Public Sector Bonds which materialises if the investor sells the Public Sector Bonds prior to the final maturity of such Public Sector Bonds. If an investor decides to hold the Public Sector Bonds until final maturity the Public Sector Bonds will be redeemed at the amount set out in the relevant Final Terms.

Interest Rate Risks

Investment in Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds.

Public Sector Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Public Sector Bonds. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Public Sector Bonds. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 513/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council and by Regulation (EU) 462/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council, the “**CRA Regulation**”) from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances whilst the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended). Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings will be disclosed in the Final Terms.

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 (1) Public Sector Bonds are legal investments for it, (2) Public Sector Bonds can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Public Sector Bonds. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Public Sector Bonds under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Other Risks

The past performance of Public Sector Bonds or other securities issued by the Issuer may not be a reliable guide to future performance of the Public Sector Bonds.

The Public Sector Bonds may fall as well as rise in value.

Income or gains from Public Sector Bonds may fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and taxation arrangements.

Where Public Sector Bonds are denominated in a currency other than the reference currency used by the investor, changes in currency exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the value, price or income of the Public Sector Bonds.

Other than as set out in this Base Prospectus, it may be difficult for investors in Public Sector Bonds to sell or realise the Public Sector Bonds and/or obtain reliable information about their value or the extent of the risks to which they are exposed.

Reliance upon Interbolsa procedures and Portuguese law

Investments in Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa will be subject to Interbolsa procedures and Portuguese law with respect to the following:

(a) Form and Transfer of the Public Sector Bonds

Public Sector Bonds held through accounts of Affiliate Members of Interbolsa will be represented in dematerialised book-entry form (“*forma escritural*”) and may be registered Public Sector Bonds (“*nominativas*”) or bearer Public Sector Bonds (“*ao portador*”).

Public Sector Bonds will be registered in the relevant issue account opened by the Issuer with Interbolsa and will be held in control accounts by the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa on behalf of the relevant holders. Such control accounts will reflect at all times the aggregate number of Public Sector Bonds held in the individual securities accounts opened by the clients of the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa (which may include Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg). The transfer of Public Sector Bonds and their beneficial interests will be made through Interbolsa.

(b) Payments on Public Sector Bonds

All payments on Public Sector Bonds (including without limitation the payment of accrued interest, coupons and principal) will be (i) made by the Issuer to the Agent, (ii) transferred, in accordance with the procedures and regulations of Interbolsa, from the account held by the Agent with the Bank of Portugal to the accounts of the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa who hold control accounts on behalf of the holders of Public Sector Bonds and, thereafter, (iii) transferred by the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa from their accounts to the accounts of their clients (which may include Euroclear Bank and Clearstream, Luxembourg).

The holders of Public Sector Bonds must rely on the procedures of Interbolsa to receive payment under the Public Sector Bonds. The records relating to payments made in respect of beneficial interests in the Public Sector Bonds are maintained by the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa and the Issuer accepts no responsibility for, and will not be liable in respect of, the maintenance of such records.

(c) Portuguese Tax Rules

Pursuant to Decree-Law 193/2005, of 7th November 2005, as amended by Law 83/2013, of 9th December 2013, investment income paid to non-resident holders of Public Sector Bonds, and capital gains derived from a sale or other disposition of such Bonds, will be exempt from Portuguese income tax only if certain documentation requirements are duly complied with.

It should also be noted that, if interest and other types of investment income derived from the Public Sector Bonds is paid or made available (“*colocado à disposição*”) to accounts in the name of one or more accountholders acting on behalf of undisclosed entities (e.g., typically “jumbo” accounts) such income will

be subject to withholding tax in Portugal at a rate of 35 per cent unless the beneficial owner of the income is disclosed. Failure to comply with this disclosure obligation will result in the application of the said Portuguese withholding tax at a rate of 35 per cent.

Further, interest and other types of investment income obtained by non-resident holders (individuals or legal persons) without a Portuguese permanent establishment to which the income is attributable that are domiciled in a country included in the “tax havens” list approved by Ministerial Order no. 150/2004, of 13th February 2004 (as amended by Ministerial Order no. 292/2011, of 8th November 2011) is subject to withholding tax at 35 per cent, which is the final tax on that income.

The Issuer will not gross up payments in respect of any such withholding tax in case the conditions described in detail in Taxation below are not fully met, including failure to deliver or incorrect filling of the certificate or declaration referred to above. Accordingly, holders of Public Sector Bonds must seek their own advice to ensure that they comply with all procedures to ensure correct tax treatment of their Public Sector Bonds.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

Under this Programme, the Issuer may from time to time issue Public Sector Bonds denominated in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, subject as set out herein. The applicable terms of any Public Sector Bonds will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer prior to the issue of those Public Sector Bonds and will be set out in the Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds endorsed on, or attached to, the Public Sector Bonds as modified and supplemented by the applicable final terms attached to, or endorsed on, such Public Sector Bonds (the “**Final Terms**”), as more fully described under *Final Terms of the Public Sector Bonds* below.

This Base Prospectus will be valid for a period of 12 months from the date this Base Prospectus is approved by the CMVM (completed by any supplement which may be required under article 142 of the Portuguese Securities Code) for admitting Public Sector Bonds to trading on *Euronext* Lisbon or any other regulated market for the purposes of Directive no. 2004/39/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 21st April 2004, as amended from time to time, on markets in financial instruments, in an aggregate nominal amount which, when added to the aggregate nominal amount then outstanding on all Public Sector Bonds previously or simultaneously issued under the Programme, does not exceed €2,000,000,000 (subject to increase in accordance with the Programme Agreement (as defined below)) or its equivalent in other currencies. For the purpose of calculating the euro equivalent of the aggregate nominal amount of Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme from time to time:

- (a) the euro equivalent of Public Sector Bonds denominated in another Specified Currency (as specified in the applicable Final Terms in relation to the Public Sector Bonds, described under Final Terms for Public Sector Bonds) shall be determined, at the discretion of the Issuer, either as of the date on which agreement is reached for the issue of Public Sector Bonds or on the preceding day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in London and Lisbon, in each case, on the basis of the spot rate for the sale of the euro against the purchase of such Specified Currency in the Lisbon foreign exchange market quoted by any leading international bank selected by the Issuer on the relevant day of calculation; and
- (b) the euro equivalent of Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds (as specified in the applicable Final Terms in relation to the Public Sector Bonds, described *under Final Terms of the Public Sector Bonds*) and other Public Sector Bonds issued at a discount or a premium shall be calculated in the manner specified above by reference to the net proceeds received by the Issuer for the relevant issue.

Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme are expected on issue to be rated by at least one agency which has applied to be registered with the European Securities and Markets Authority under Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009 (as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 513/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council and by Regulation (EU) No. 462/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council, the “**CRA Regulation**”).

The rating of Public Sector Bonds will not necessarily be the same as the rating applicable to the Issuer. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. A rating addresses the likelihood that the holders of the Public Sector Bonds will receive timely payments of interest and ultimate repayment of principal at the Maturity Date or the Extended Maturity Date, as applicable.

European regulated investors should be aware that in general they are restricted from using a rating for regulatory purposes if such rating is not issued by a credit rating agency established in the European union and registered under the CRA Regulation, unless the rating is provided by a credit rating agency operating in the European Union before 7th June 2010 which has submitted an application for the registration in accordance with the CRA Regulation and such registration is not refused.

Each potential investor in the Public Sector Bonds must determine the suitability of that investment in light to its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Public Sector Bonds, the merits and the risks of investing in the relevant Public Sector Bonds and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement, (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Public Sector Bonds and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio, (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Public Sector Bonds, including Public Sector Bonds with principal or interest payments is different from the currency in which such investor's financial activities are principal denominated, (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Public Sector Bonds and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets, and (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and others factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENTS

In respect of the Issuer, this Base Prospectus comprises a base prospectus for the purposes of each of the Prospectus Directive, Article 26 of the Prospectus Regulation and Article 135-C of the Portuguese Securities Code, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuer which, according to the nature of the Issuer and the Public Sector Bonds, is necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit and losses and prospects of the Issuer, as well as of the features and characteristics of the Public Sector Bonds.

The format and contents of this Base Prospectus comply with the relevant provisions of the Prospectus Directive, the Prospectus Regulation, the Portuguese Securities Code and all remaining laws and regulations applicable thereto.

For the purposes of Articles 149, 150 and 243 of the Portuguese Securities Code, the entities and persons referred to below accept responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus, subject to the qualifications below. Each of such entities and persons hereby declare that, to the best of their knowledge (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Each of the Issuer, the members of the Board of Directors of the Issuer and the members of the Supervisory Board and the Statutory Auditor of the Issuer (see *Management, Supervisory Board and Statutory Auditor of the Issuer*) hereby declare that, to the best of its knowledge (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and contains no omissions likely to affect its import.

Deloitte & Associados – SROC, S.A., registered with the CMVM with number 231, with registered office at Edifício Atrium Saldanha, Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1 - 6º 1050-094, Lisbon (the Statutory Auditor of the Issuer, hereinafter referred to as the “**Auditor**”), hereby declares that it has audited and expressed an opinion on the financial statements of the Issuer for the financial years ended 31st December 2013 and 31st December 2014 and for the first half year ended 30th June 2015 (see *General Information*). The Certification of Accounts and Auditor’s Reports referring to the above financial periods are incorporated by reference in this Public Sector Bonds Base Prospectus (see *Documents Incorporated by Reference*).

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see *Documents Incorporated by Reference*). Any decision to invest in the Public Sector Bonds should be based on a consideration of this Base Prospectus as a whole, including those documents incorporated by reference.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in, or not consistent with, this Base Prospectus in connection with the issue or sale of the Public Sector Bonds and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Arranger (as defined in *Definitions*), the Common Representative (as defined under *General Description of the Programme*) or any of the Dealers. Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most

recently supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Public Sector Bonds, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus to be used in connection with any subsequent issue of Public Sector Bonds.

The Arranger, the Common Representative and the Dealer expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the duration of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Public Sector Bonds of any information which may come to their attention. Investors should review, amongst other things, the most financial statements, if any, of the Issuer when deciding whether or not to purchase any Public Sector Bonds.

This Base Prospectus or any Final Terms (as defined below) does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than Public Sector Bonds or an offer to sell or a solicitation of any offer to buy any Public Sector Bonds in any circumstance in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or unlawful. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Public Sector Bonds may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. The Issuer, the Arranger and the Dealer do not represent that this Base Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Public Sector Bonds may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assume any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer, the Arranger or the Dealer (save for application for approval by the CMVM - the competent authority in Portugal for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and the relevant Portuguese laws - as a base prospectus compliant with the Prospectus Directive and the relevant Portuguese laws) which would permit a public offering of any Public Sector Bonds outside the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or distribution of this document in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Public Sector Bonds may be offered or sold, directly or distributed or published in any jurisdiction and neither this Base Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that would result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Public Sector Bonds may come must inform themselves about, and observe any such restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering and sale of Public Sector Bonds. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Public Sector Bonds in the United States, Japan and the EEA (including the United Kingdom, Italy and Portugal). See *Subscription and Sale and Secondary Market Arrangements*.

The Arranger, the Common Representative and the Dealer have not independently verified the information contained or incorporated in this Base Prospectus. Accordingly, none of the Arranger, the Common Representative or the Dealer makes any representation, warranty or undertaking, to any investor in the Public Sector Bonds, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Base Prospectus, except for the information relating to each of the Arranger, the Common Representative and the Dealer. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other financial statements are intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, the Arranger, the Common Representative or the Dealer that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other financial statements should purchase the Public Sector

Bonds. Each potential purchaser of Public Sector Bonds should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Base Prospectus and its purchase of Public Sector Bonds should be based upon its own independent investigation as it deems necessary (namely of the financial condition, affairs and creditworthiness of the Issuer and the advantages and risks of investing in Public Sector Bonds). None of the Arranger, the Common Representative or the Dealer undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Base Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in Public Sector Bonds of any information coming to the attention of the Arranger, the Common Representative or the Dealer.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that, except to the extent sub-paragraph (ii) below may apply, any offer of Public Sector Bonds in any Member State of the EEA which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “**Relevant Member State**”) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Public Sector Bonds. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of Public Sector Bonds which are the subject of a placement contemplated in this Base Prospectus as completed by final terms in relation to the offer of those Public Sector Bonds may only do so (i) in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer, or (ii) if a prospectus for such offer has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State and (in either case) published, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by final terms which specify that offers may be made other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and such offer is made in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified for such purpose in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable. Except to the extent sub-paragraph (ii) above may apply, neither the Issuer nor any Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Public Sector Bonds in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer. The expression “**Prospectus Directive**” means Directive 2003/71/EC , of 4th November 2003 (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “**2010 PD Amending Directive**” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

Neither the Dealer nor the Issuer makes any representation to any investor in the Public Sector Bonds regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Public Sector Bonds should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Public Sector Bonds for an indefinite period of time.

In this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to “€”, “EUR” or “euro” are to the lawful currency of the Member States of the European Union that adopt the single currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3rd May 1998 on the introduction of the euro, as amended, to “U.S.\$”, “USD” or “US dollars” are to United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America, and to “£” or “GBP” or “pounds sterling” are to pounds sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following documents which have previously been published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus and have been filed with the CMVM shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus:

- (a) the reports and audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer in respect of the financial years ended 31st December 2013 and 31st December 2014, in each case together with the auditors' reports prepared in connection therewith;
- (b) the report and audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer in respect of the first half of 2015, together with the auditors' reports prepared in connection therewith;
- (c) the articles of association in English of the Issuer (available at www.bancobpi.pt).

Following the publication of this Base Prospectus, a supplement may be prepared by the Issuer and approved by the CMVM in accordance with article 142 of the Portuguese Securities Code which implemented Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

Any statement contained herein or in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purposes of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in any document which is subsequently incorporated by reference herein by way of a supplement prepared in accordance with Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, Article 22/7 of the Prospectus Regulation and Article 142 of the Portuguese Securities Code modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus can be obtained from the registered offices of the Issuer at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto and from the specified offices of the Agent at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto and of the Common Representative at 55 Moorgate London EC2R 6PA, as well from the website of the Issuer, being www.bancobpi.pt.

This Base Prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference can be obtained from the website of the CMVM, being www.cmvm.pt, except for the articles of association of the Issuer which can be obtained from www.bancobpi.pt and from www.ir.bpi.pt.

The Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Public Sector Bonds, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus to be used in connection with any subsequent issue of Public Sector Bonds.

The table below refers to points (a) and (b):

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FORM OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS AND CLEARING SYSTEMS

The Public Sector Bonds will be held through a central securities depository (“CSD”) which can be either (i) a Portuguese domestic CSD, which will be Interbolsa - Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A. as operator of the Central de Valores Mobiliários (“Interbolsa”) or (ii) an international CSD, which will be Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as operator of the Euroclear System (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”).

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Interbolsa, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the “Clearing Systems”) currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been obtained from sources that the Issuer believes to be reliable, but none of the Issuer, the Arranger or any Dealer takes any responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. None of the Issuer, the Arranger or any of the Dealers will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, interests in the Public Sector Bonds held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such interests.

Interbolsa, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each hold securities for its participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective participants. Interbolsa, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of domestically and internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depository and custodial relationships.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg participants are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations.

Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions and persons that directly or indirectly through other institutions clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant of either system.

The address of Interbolsa is Avenida da Boavista, 3433, 4100-138 Porto, Portugal, the address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, 1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue J.F. Kennedy, 1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Any reference herein to Interbolsa, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, wherever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Public Sector Bonds have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the benefit of, US persons except in accordance with Regulation S (see *Subscription and Sale and Secondary Market Arrangements*). Accordingly, the Public

Sector Bonds will only be issued outside the United States in reliance upon Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa

General

Public Sector Bonds must be held through Interbolsa when the relevant issue is to be admitted to trading in a Portuguese regulated market (in particular, Euronext Lisbon).

Interbolsa manages a centralised system (“*sistema centralizado*”) composed by interconnected securities accounts, through which securities (and inherent rights) are created, held and transferred, and which allows Interbolsa to control at all times the amount of securities so created, held and transferred. Issuers of securities, financial intermediaries, the Bank of Portugal and Interbolsa, as the controlling entity, all participate in such centralised system.

The centralised securities system of Interbolsa provides for all the procedures required for the exercise of ownership rights inherent to the Public Sector bonds held through Interbolsa.

In relation to each issue of securities, Interbolsa’s centralised system comprises, *inter alia*, (i) the issue account, opened by the relevant issuer in the centralised system and which reflects the full amount of issued securities; and (ii) the control accounts opened by each of the financial intermediaries which participate in Interbolsa’s centralised system, and which reflect the securities held by such participant on behalf of its customers in accordance with its individual securities accounts.

Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa will be attributed an International Securities Identification Number (“**ISIN**”) code through the codification system of Interbolsa and will be accepted for clearing through LCH.Clearnet, S.A., as well as through the clearing systems operated by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and settled by Interbolsa’s settlement system. Under the procedures of Interbolsa’s settlement system, settlement of trades executed through Euronext Lisbon takes place on the second Business Day after the trade date and is provisional until the financial settlement that takes place at the Bank of Portugal on the Final Settlement Date.

Form of the Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa

The Public Sector Bonds of each Series will be in book-entry form and title to the Public Sector Bonds will be evidenced by book entries in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese Securities Code and the applicable CMVM regulations. No physical document of title will be issued in respect of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa. The Public Sector Bonds may be registered Public Sector Bonds (“*nominativas*”) or bearer Public Sector Bonds (“*ao portador*”), as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Public Sector Bonds of each Series will be registered in the relevant issue account opened by the Issuer with Interbolsa and will be held in control accounts by each Interbolsa Participant on behalf of the holders of the Public Sector Bonds. Such control accounts reflect at all times the aggregate of Public Sector Bonds held in the individual securities accounts opened by the holders of the Public Sector Bonds with each of the Interbolsa Participants. The expression “**Interbolsa Participant**” means any authorised financial

intermediary entitled to hold control accounts with Interbolsa on behalf of their customers and includes any depository banks appointed by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for the purpose of holding accounts on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Each person shown in the records of an Interbolsa Participant as being the holder of certain Public Sector Bonds is considered to be the owner of such Public Sector Bonds as recorded therein.

Registering the Public Sector Bonds with Interbolsa does not necessarily mean that the Public Sector Bonds will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue, or at any or all times during their life, as such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

Payment of principal and interest in respect of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa

Whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Interbolsa, payment of principal and interest in Euros in respect of the Public Sector Bonds will be (i) credited, according to the procedures and regulations of Interbolsa, by the Paying Agent (acting on behalf of the Issuer) to the payment current-accounts held in the payment system of the Bank of Portugal by the Interbolsa Participants whose control accounts with Interbolsa are credited with such Public Sector Bonds and thereafter (ii) credited by such Interbolsa Participants from the aforementioned payment current-accounts to the accounts of the owners of those Public Sector Bonds or through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg to the accounts with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg of the beneficial owners of those Public Sector Bonds, in accordance with the rules and procedures of Interbolsa, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

The Issuer must provide Interbolsa with a prior notice of all payments in relation to Public Sector Bonds and all necessary information for that purpose. In particular, such notice must contain:

- (a) the identity of the Paying Agent responsible for the relevant payment; and
- (b) a statement of acceptance of such responsibility by the Paying Agent.

The Interbolsa Participant must inform Interbolsa of the bank accounts to which the relevant payments shall be made. Interbolsa must notify the Bank of Portugal of the amounts to be settled, which Interbolsa calculates on the basis of the balances and on the tax rules governing the accounts of the Interbolsa Participants.

In the case of a partial payment, the amount held in the current account of the Paying Agent with the Bank of Portugal must be apportioned pro-rata across the Public Sector Bonds and therefore credited in the securities accounts held by the holders of Public Sector Bonds with the Affiliate Members of Interbolsa. After the financial settlement has been processed, the Bank of Portugal must confirm that fact to Interbolsa.

Transfer of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa

Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa may, subject to compliance with all applicable rules, restrictions and requirements of Interbolsa and Portuguese law, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Public Sector Bonds. No owner of a Public Sector Bond will be able to transfer such Public Sector Bond, except in accordance with Portuguese Law and the applicable procedures of Interbolsa. Transfers of Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond within Interbolsa (if applicable) will be

effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of Interbolsa applicable to book-entry securities.

Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

The Public Sector Bonds of each Series held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg will be in bearer form, with or without interest coupons attached, or, except when Public Sector Bonds are issued in NGN form, in registered form, without interest coupons attached. The Public Sector Bonds have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to, or for the benefit of, US persons except in accordance with Regulation S (see *Subscription and Sale and Secondary Market Arrangements*). Accordingly, the Public Sector Bonds will only be issued outside the United States in reliance upon Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Bearer Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

Each Tranche of Bearer Public Sector Bonds will be issued in the form of either a temporary bearer global public sector bond (a “**Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond**”) or a permanent bearer global public sector bond (a “**Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond**”) as indicated in the applicable Final Terms, which, in either case, will:

- (i) if the Global Public Sector Bonds are intended to be issued in NGN form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, these should be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to the Common Safekeeper (as defined below); and
- (ii) if the Global Public Sector Bonds are not intended to be issued in NGN form, be delivered, on or prior to the original issue date of such Tranche, to a common depository (the “**Common Depository**”) for Euroclear and/or Clearstream.

Whilst any Bearer Public Sector Bond is represented by a Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond and held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, payment of principal, interest (if any) and any other amount payable in respect of such Public Sector Bond due prior to the Exchange Date (as defined below) will be made (against presentation of the Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond if the Temporary Bearer Public Sector Bond is not intended to be issued in NGN form) only to the extent that certification (in a form to be provided) to the effect that the beneficial owners of interests in such Public Sector Bond are not US persons or persons who have purchased for resale to any US person, as required by US Treasury regulations, have been received by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable, has given a like certification (based on the certifications it has received) to the Agent.

On or after the date (the “**Exchange Date**”) which is 40 days after a Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond is issued, interests in such Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge) as described therein either for (i) interests in a Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond of the same Series or (ii) for Definitive Public Sector Bonds in bearer form of the same Series with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and subject, in the case of Definitive Public Sector Bonds, to such notice period as is specified in the applicable Final Terms), in each case, against certification of beneficial ownership as described above unless such

certification has already been given, provided that purchasers in the United States and certain US persons will not be able to receive Definitive Public Sector Bonds. The holder of a Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond will not be entitled to collect any payment of interest, principal or other amount due on or after the Exchange Date unless, upon due certification, exchange of the Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond for an interest in a Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond or for Definitive Public Sector Bonds is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments of principal, interest (if any) or any other amounts on a Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond will be made, according to the applicable legal and regulatory requirement through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of the Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond if the Temporary Bearer Public Sector Bond is not intended to be issued in NGN form) without any requirement for certification.

The applicable Final Terms will specify that a Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive securities in bearer form with, where applicable, receipts, interest coupons and talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event.

For these purposes, Exchange Event means in the case of the Public Sector Bonds that the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) of the Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds, as the case may be, if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond) may give notice to the Agent requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Agent.

The following legend will appear on all Public Sector Bonds once all of them shall have an original maturity of more than 365 days and on all receipts and interest coupons relating to such Public Sector Bonds.

“ANY UNITED STATES PERSON WHO HOLDS THIS OBLIGATION WILL BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS UNDER THE UNITED STATES INCOME TAX LAWS, INCLUDING THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED IN SECTIONS 165(j) AND 1287(a) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.”

The sections referred to provide that United States holders of Public Sector Bonds, with certain exceptions, will not be entitled to deduct any loss on Public Sector Bonds, receipts or interest coupons and will not be entitled to capital gains treatment of any gain on any sale, disposition, redemption or payment of principal in respect of Public Sector Bonds, receipts or interest coupons.

Public Sector Bonds in global form will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be. References to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Registered Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

The Registered Public Sector Bonds may be represented by a global security in registered form (a “**Registered Global Public Sector Bond**”). Prior to the expiry of the Distribution Compliance Period applicable to each Tranche of Public Sector Bonds, beneficial interests in a Registered Global Public Sector Bond may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, a US person and may not be held otherwise than through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) and such Registered Global Public Sector Bond will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer.

In addition, Public Sector Bonds in definitive registered form may be privately placed to non-US persons outside the United States on a non-syndicated basis with professional investors only in reliance on Regulation S. Any such issue of Public Sector Bonds will be evidenced by a single security registered in the name of the holder thereof.

Registered Global Public Sector Bonds will be deposited with a common depository for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Public Sector Bonds will be required, under the circumstances described below, to receive delivery of Definitive Registered Public Sector Bonds.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Public Sector Bonds will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the relevant registration as the registered holder of the Definitive Registered Global Public Sector Bonds. None of the Issuer, any Paying Agent or the Registrar (as defined in Terms and Conditions) will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Public Sector Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Interests in a Registered Global Public Sector Bond will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for Definitive Registered Public Sector Bonds without interest coupons or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, Exchange Event means that the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available. The Issuer will promptly give notice to the holders of the Public Sector Bond in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) of the Terms and Conditions if an Exchange Event occurs. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Public Sector Bond) may give notice to the relevant registration requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than 10 days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice.

Transfers of Public Sector Bonds Represented by Global Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

Interests in a Global Public Sector Bond may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions and requirements, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in a Global Public Sector Bond. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Public Sector Bond will be able to transfer such interest,

except in accordance with the applicable procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in each case to the extent applicable.

Transfers of any interests in Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond within Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system.

Although Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in the Public Sector Bonds among participants and accountholders of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of the Issuer, the Arranger, the Common Representative or the Agent will have any responsibility for the performance of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Public Sector Bonds issued in the NGN form

On June 13th, 2006 the European Central Bank (the “**ECB**”) announced that the so-called New Global Note (NGN) arrangement for international debt securities was in compliance with the “Standards for the use of EU securities settlement systems in ESCB credit operations” of the central banking system for the Euro (the “**Eurosystem**”), provided that certain other criteria are fulfilled. At the same time, the ECB also announced that the NGN arrangement will be offered by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as of June 30th, 2006 and that debt securities in global bearer form issued through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg after December 31st, 2006 will only be eligible as collateral for Eurosystem operations if the NGN form is used.

If the Public Sector Bonds are stated in the applicable Final Terms to be issued in NGN form, they are intended to be eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a common safekeeper for Euroclear and/or Clearstream (the “**Common Safekeeper**”). Depositing the Public Sector Bonds with the Common Safekeeper does not necessarily mean that the Public Sector Bonds will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue, or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

If the Public Sector Bond is a NGN, the Issuer shall procure that details of each payment in respect thereof are entered pro rata in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream and, in the case of principal payments, the nominal amount of the Public Sector Bonds recorded in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream will be reduced accordingly. Each payment so made will discharge the Issuer’s obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant clearing system shall not affect such discharge.

Where the Public Sector Bond is a NGN, the Issuer shall procure that any exchange, payment, cancellation, exercise of any option or any right under the Public Sector Bonds, as the case may be, in addition to the circumstances set out above are entered in the records of Euroclear and/or Clearstream and upon any such entry being made, the nominal amount of the Public Sector Bonds represented by such Global Public Sector Bond shall be adjusted accordingly.

FINAL TERMS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

The form of Final Terms that will be issued in respect of each Tranche of Public Sector Bonds issued under the Programme, subject only to the deletion of non-applicable provisions, is set out below:

Final Terms dated [●]

Banco BPI, S.A.

Issue of [*Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche*] [[●] per cent./Floating Rate/Zero Coupon] Public Sector Bonds due [●] under the €2,000,000,000 Public Sector Bonds Programme

THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS (AS DESCRIBED HEREIN) ARE ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH DECREE-LAW NO. 59/2006, OF 20 MARCH 2006 (AS AMENDED, THE “**PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW**”). THE ISSUER HAS THE CAPACITY TO ISSUE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW. THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER UNDER THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS ARE SECURED ON THE COVER POOL MAINTAINED BY THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW.

This document constitutes the Final Terms relating to the issue of Public Sector Bonds described herein.

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

*Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions of the Public Sector Bonds (the “**Terms and Conditions**”) set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 1st October 2015 [, as supplemented on [●]], which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive no. 2003/71/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4th November 2003 (as amended from time to time, the “**Prospectus Directive**”), Commission Regulation (EC) no. 809/2004 (as amended from time to time, the “**Prospectus Regulation**”) and Decree-Law no. 486/99, of 13th November 1999 (as amended from time to time, the “**Portuguese Securities Code**”). The Terms and Conditions are incorporated by reference into or endorsed upon (as applicable) in each Public Sector Public Sector described herein, as applicable. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Public Sector Public Sector described herein for the purposes of Article 135-C.4 of the Portuguese Securities Code, which implemented Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive no. 2003/71/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4th November 2003, as amended and must be read in conjunction with such Base Prospectus [, as supplemented]. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Public Sector Bonds is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus[, as supplemented]. The Base Prospectus[, as supplemented,] is available for viewing at Banco BPI, S.A., Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto, www.bancobpi.pt and www.cmvm.pt. and copies may be obtained from the same address.*

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or sub-paragraphs. Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.]

[When completing any final terms, or adding any other final terms or information, consideration should be given as to whether such terms or information constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 142 of the Portuguese Securities Code.]

1. (i) Series Number: [●]
(ii) [Tranche Number: [●]
(If fungible with an existing Series, details of that Series, including the date on which the Public Sector Bonds become fungible.)]
2. Specified Currency or Currencies: [●]
3. (i) Aggregate Nominal Amount of Public Sector Bonds:
A. Series: [●]
B. Tranche: [●]
(ii) Specify whether Public Sector Bonds to be admitted to trading [Yes (if so, specify each Series/Tranche)/No]
4. (i) Issue Price: [●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (in the case of fungible issues only, if applicable)]
(ii) [Net Proceeds (Required only for listed issues)] [●] *[an amount equal to: Aggregate Nominal Amount of Covered Bonds minus Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading]*
5. Specified Denominations: [●]
*(N.B. Where Bearer Public Sector Bonds with multiple denominations above €100,000 or equivalent are being used the following language should be used:
“€[100,000] and integral multiples of €[1,000] in excess thereof up to and including €[199,000]. No Public Sector Bonds in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above €[199,000]”)*
6. (i) Issue Date: [●]
(ii) [Interest Commencement Date (if different from the Issue Date): [●]]
7. Maturity Date: *[specify date or (for Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year]*
8. Extended Maturity Date: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
[insert date] *[If applicable, the date should be that falling one year after the Maturity Date. If not applicable, insert “Not Applicable”].*
[Unless the rating provided by the rating agencies appointed by the Issuer at the relevant time in respect of the Programme is adversely affected by such provisions,

an Extended Maturity Date will apply to each Series of the Public Sector Bonds.]

9. Interest Basis:
- (i) Period to (and including) Maturity Date: [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
[[*specify reference rate*] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate]
[Zero Coupon]
(further particulars specified below)
 - (ii) Period from (but excluding) Maturity Date up to (and including) Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable] /
[[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
[[*specify reference rate*] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate]
(further particulars specified below)
[Insert “Not Applicable” only if Extended Maturity Date does not apply]
10. Redemption/Payment Basis: [Redemption at par]
[Instalment]
11. Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [*Specify details of any provision for convertibility of Public Sector Bonds into another interest or redemption/payment basis*]
12. Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
[Issuer Call]
[(further particulars specified below)]
13. (i) Status of the Public Sector Bonds: The Public Sector Bonds will be direct, unconditional and senior obligations of the Issuer and rank equally with all other public sector bonds issued or to be issued by the Issuer. The Public Sector Bonds will qualify as public sector bonds for the purposes of the Public Sector Bonds Law.
- (ii) [Date [Board] approval for issuance of Public Sector Bonds obtained]: [●]
14. Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
15. Listing/Admission to Regulated Market [*Euronext Lisbon/specify other/None*]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

16. Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds Provisions
- To Maturity Date: [Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Applicable/Not Applicable] (If subparagraphs (i) and (ii) not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

- (i) Rate [(s)] of Interest:
- To Maturity Date: [●] per cent. per annum [payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly] in arrear]
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [●] per cent per annum. [payable[annually/semi-annually/quarterly] in arrear]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s):
- To Maturity Date: [[●] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date / [specify other]]
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable] [[●] in each month up to and including the Extended Maturity Date]/[specify other]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount [(s)]:
- To Maturity Date: [[●] per [●] in nominal amount]
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable] [[●] per [●] in nominal amount]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (iv) Broken Amount:
- To Maturity Date: *[Insert particulars of any initial or final broken interest amounts which do not correspond with the Fixed Coupon Amount [(s)] and the Interest Payment Date(s) to which they relate]*
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable] *[Insert particulars of any initial or final broken interest amounts which do not correspond with the Fixed Coupon Amount [(s)] and the Interest Payment Date(s) to which they relate]*
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (v) Day Count Fraction
- To Maturity Date: [30/360 or Actual/Actual (ICMA) or [specify other]]
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable] [30/360 or Actual/Actual (ICMA) or [specify other]]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

- (vi) Determination Date(s):
- To Maturity Date: *[Insert day(s) and month(s) on which interest is normally paid (if more than one, then insert such dates in the alternative)]* in each year
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: *[Not Applicable] [Insert day(s) and month(s) on which interest is normally paid (if more than one, then insert such dates in the alternative)]* in each year
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (vii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds: *[None/give details]*
17. Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds Provisions
- To Maturity Date: *[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph.)*
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: *[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph.)*
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (i) Specified Period(s)/Specified Interest Payment Dates:
- To Maturity Date: *[●]*
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: *[Not Applicable]/[●]*
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
- (ii) Business Day Convention:
- To Maturity Date: *[Floating Rate Convention/ Following Business Day Convention/ Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)]*
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: *[Not Applicable]/[Floating Rate Convention/ Following Business Day Convention/ Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)] [State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]*
- (iii) Additional Business Centre(s):
- To Maturity Date: *[●]*
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: *[Not Applicable]/ [●]*

[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

(iv) Manner in which the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount is to be determined:

- To Maturity Date: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/other (give details)]
- From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/other (give details)]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

(v) Party responsible for calculating the Rate of Interest and Interest Amount (if not the Calculation Agent):

- To Maturity Date: [●]
- From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [●]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

(vi) Screen Rate Determination:

a) To Maturity Date:

- Reference Rate: [●]
- Interest Determination Date: [●] *(Second London business day prior to start of each Interest Period if LIBOR (other than Sterling or euro LIBOR), first day of each Interest Period if Sterling LIBOR and the second day of on which the TARGET System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if Euribor or euro LIBOR)*
- Relevant Screen Page: [●] *(in the case of Euribor, if not Telerate page 248 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions accordingly)*

b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date:

[Not Applicable]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]

- Reference Rate: [●]
- Interest Determination Date: [●] *(Second London business day prior to start of each Interest Period if LIBOR (other than Sterling or euro LIBOR), first day of each Interest Period if Sterling LIBOR and the second day of on which the TARGET*

System is open prior to the start of each Interest Period if Euribor or euro LIBOR)

- Relevant Screen Page: [●] *(in the case of Euribor, if not Telerate page 248 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fallback provisions accordingly)*
- (vii) ISDA Determination:
- a) To Maturity Date:
 - Floating Rate Option: [●]
 - Designated Maturity: [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
 - b) From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]
[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]
 - Floating Rate Option: [●]
 - Designated Maturity: [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
- (viii) Margin(s):
- To Maturity Date: [+/-] [●] per cent. Per annum
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [+/-] [●] per cent. per annum *[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]*
- (ix) Minimum Rate of Interest:
- To Maturity Date: [●] per cent. per annum
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [●] per cent. per annum *[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]*
- (x) Maximum Rate of Interest:
- To Maturity Date: [●] per cent. per annum
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [●] per cent. per annum *[State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.]*
- (xi) Day Count Fraction:
- To Maturity Date: [Actual/Actual (ISDA)
Actual/365 (Fixed)
Actual/365 (Sterling)
Actual/360
30/360
30E/360

- 30E/360 (ISDA)
 - Other]
 - (see Condition 4 (*Interest*) for alternatives)
 - [Not Applicable]/
 - [*Actual/365*
 - Actual/365 (Fixed)
 - Actual/365 (Sterling)
 - Actual/360
 - 30/360
 - 30E/360
 - Other] (see Condition 4 (*Interest*) for alternatives)
 - [*State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.*]
- (xii) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds, if different from those set out in the Terms and Conditions:
- To Maturity Date [•]
 - From Maturity Date up to Extended Maturity Date: [Not Applicable]/ [•]
[*State “Not Applicable” unless Extended Maturity Date applies and the Public Sector Bonds are Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds after the Maturity Date.*]
18. Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
- (i) Accrual Yield: [•] per cent. per annum
 - (ii) Reference Price [•]
 - (iii) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable: [•]
 - (iv) Day Count Fraction in relation to late payment: [Condition 5.5 applies/specify other]
(*consider applicable day count fraction if not US dollar denominated*)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

19. Call Option [Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [•]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Public Sector Bond and method, [•] per Public Sector Bond of [•] Specified Denomination

- if any, of calculation of such amount(s):
- (iii) If redeemable in part:
- (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [●]
- (b) Maximum Redemption Amount: [●]
- (iv) Notice period (if other than as set out in the Terms and Conditions): [●] *(NB – If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Terms and Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)*
20. Put Option [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
- (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Public Sector Bond and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s): [●] per Public Sector Bond of [●] Specified Denomination
- (iii) Notice period: [●] *(NB – If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the Terms and Conditions, the Issuer is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Agent)*
21. Final Redemption Amount of each Public Sector Bond [[●] per Public Sector Bond of [●] Specified Denomination/Other/See Appendix]
22. [Early Redemption Amount of each Public Sector Bond payable on an event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in Condition 6 (*Redemption and Purchase*)))] [Applicable/Not Applicable]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

23. (a) Form of Public Sector Bonds: [Bearer Public Sector Bonds/Exchangeable Bearer Public Sector Bonds/Registered Public Sector Bonds]
[Delete as appropriate]
[Temporary Global Public Sector Bond/Certificate exchangeable for a permanent Global Public Sector

- Bond/ Certificate which is exchangeable for Definitive Public Sector Bonds/Certificates on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Public Sector Bond/Certificate] [Temporary Global Public Sector Bond/Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Public Sector Bonds/Certificates on [●] days' notice] [Permanent Global Public Sector Bond/Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Public Sector Bonds/ Certificates on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Public Sector Bond/ Certificate]
- (b) New Global Notes: [Yes/No]
24. Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to Payment Dates: [Not Applicable/give details]
(Note that this item relates to the place of payment and not Interest Period end dates to which item 17 (iii) relates)
25. Talons for future Coupons or Receipts to be attached to Definitive Public Sector Bonds (and dates on which such Talons mature): [Yes/No. If yes, give details]
26. Details relating to Partly Paid Public Sector Bonds: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences (if any) of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Public Sector Bonds and interest due on late payment: [Not Applicable/give details]
27. Details relating to Instalment Public Sector Bonds:
(i) Instalment Amount(s): [Not Applicable/give details]
(ii) Instalment Date(s): [Not Applicable/give details]
28. Redenomination applicable: [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(if Redenomination is applicable, specify the terms of the redenomination in an Annex to the Final Terms)*
29. Other final terms: [Not Applicable/give details]
(When adding on any other final terms consideration should be given as to whether such terms constitute "significant new factors" and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.)

[In order for withholding tax not to apply the holders of the Public Sector Bonds must, inter alia, deliver certain tax certifications. See Taxation section.]

DISTRIBUTION

30. (i) If syndicated, names of Dealers: [Not Applicable/give names and date of relevant agreement]
- (ii) Stabilising Manager (if any): [Not Applicable/give names]
- (iii) Commission Payable / Selling Concession: [●]
31. If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/give name and date of relevant agreement]
32. Whether TEFRA D or TEFRA C rules applicable or TEFRA rules not applicable: [TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA not applicable]
33. Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/give details]

LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING APPLICATION

These Final Terms comprise the final terms required to list the issue of the Public Sector Bonds described herein pursuant to the €2,000,000,000 Public Sector Bonds Programme of Banco BPI, S.A.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms. *[Relevant third party information]* has been extracted from *[specify source]*. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by *[specify source]*, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:

Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1. Listing

- (i) Listing: [Applicable/None]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Public Sector Bonds to be admitted to trading on [Euronext Lisbon by Euronext Lisbon/other (specify)/None] with effect from [●].] [Not Applicable.]
- (Where documenting a fungible issue need to indicate that original securities are already admitted to trading.)*

- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading [●]

2. Ratings

Ratings:

The Public Sector Bonds to be issued have been rated:

[Moody's: [●]]

[[●] (specify): [●]]

(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Public Sector Bonds of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)

[[Insert credit rating agency] is established in the European Union and has applied for registration under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009, although notification of the corresponding registration decision has not yet been provided by the relevant competent authority.]

[[Insert credit rating agency] is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009.]

[[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and is not registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009.]

[[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009. However, the application for registration under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009 of [insert the name of the relevant EU CRA affiliate that applied for registration], which is established in the European Union, disclosed the intention to endorse credit ratings of [insert credit rating agency].]

[[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009. The ratings [[have been]/[are expected to be]] endorsed by [insert the name of the relevant EU-registered credit rating agency] in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009. [Insert the name of the relevant EU-registered credit rating agency] is

established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009.]

[[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009, but it is certified in accordance with such Regulation.]

3. Notification

[Not applicable.] or [The *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários* [has been requested to provide/has provided – *include first alternative for an issue which is contemporaneous with the establishment or update of the Programme and the second alternative for subsequent issues*] the [include names of competent authorities of host Member States] with a certificate of approval attesting that the Base Prospectus has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Directive.]

4. [Interests of Natural and Legal Persons Involved in the [Issue/Offer]

Need to include a description of any interest, including conflicting ones, that is material to the issue/offer, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement:

“Save as discussed in [“Subscription and Sale”], so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Public Sector Bonds has an interest material to the offer.” – amend as appropriate if there are other interests]

5. Reasons for the Offer, Estimated Net Proceeds and Total Expenses

[(i) Reasons for the offer

[•]

(See USE OF PROCEEDS] wording in Base Prospectus – if reasons for offer different from making profit and/or hedging certain risks will need to include those reasons here.)]

[(ii) Estimated net proceeds

[•]

(If proceeds are intended for more than one use will need to split out and present in order of priority. If proceeds insufficient to fund all proposed uses state amount and sources of other funding.)]

[(iii) Estimated total expenses:

[•]

6. YIELD

Indication of yield:

[•]

[The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.]

[The yield for Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds is an estimation only and calculated with reference to the Rate of Interest that would be

payable if the Issue Date would be an Interest Payment Date and on the assumption that such Rate of Interest (comprising the relevant rate plus margin) would not change in the future. Investors should be aware that the Rate of Interest payable on each Interest Payment Date will be subject to the variation of the relevant Reference Rate. The index used to calculate the yield was [•]

7. Operational Information

ISIN Code:	[•]
Common Code:	[•]
Any clearing system(s) other than Interbolsa - Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A. as operator of the <i>Central de Valores Mobiliários</i> , Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as operator of the Euroclear System and Clearstream Banking. société anonyme and the relevant identification number(s):	[Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
Delivery:	Delivery [against/free of] payment
Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[•]
[Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:]	[[Yes] [No] [Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Public Sector Bonds are intended upon issue to be (i) deposited with one of Euroclear and/or Clearstream Luxembourg as common safekeeper or (ii) registered with Interbolsa – Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A. in its capacity as a securities settlement system, and does not necessarily mean that the Public Sector Bonds will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.][include this text if “yes” selected in which case, if intended upon issue to be deposited with one of Euroclear and/or Clearstream Luxembourg as common safekeeper, the Public Sector Bonds must be issued in NGN form]

Stabilization Operation

[Not Applicable]
[Applicable]
[If applicable;
Stabilising Manager;
Period;
Other information]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

The following are the Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds which will be incorporated by reference into, or endorsed upon, each Public Sector Bond, including any Global Public Sector Bond (as defined below) and each Definitive Public Sector Bond (if applicable), in the latter case only if permitted by the relevant stock exchange (if any) and agreed by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue but, if not so permitted and agreed, such Definitive Public Sector Bond will have endorsed thereon or attached thereto such Terms and Conditions. The applicable Final Terms in relation to any Tranche of Public Sector Bonds may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with the following Terms and Conditions, replace or modify the following Terms and Conditions for the purpose of such Public Sector Bonds and shall be included in a supplement prepared by the Issuer for such purpose. The applicable Final Terms (or the relevant provisions thereof) will be incorporated by reference or endorsed upon, or attached to, each Public Sector Bond. Reference should be made to “Final Terms for Public Sector Bonds” for a description of the content of Final Terms which will specify which of such terms are to apply in relation to the relevant Public Sector Bonds.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS (AS DEFINED IN THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS) ARE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS (“OBRIGAÇÕES SOBRE O SECTOR PÚBLICO”) ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW (AS DEFINED). THE ISSUER (AS DEFINED IN THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS) IS A CREDIT INSTITUTION WITH THE CAPACITY TO ISSUE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS PURSUANT TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW. THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE ISSUER UNDER THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW ARE SECURED ON THE ASSETS THAT COMPRISE THE COVER POOL (AS DEFINED BELOW) MAINTAINED BY THE ISSUER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW.

This Public Sector Bond is one of a Series (as defined below) of public sector bonds issued by Banco BPI, S.A. (the “**Issuer**”) in accordance with the procedures set out in the Agency and Payments Procedures (as defined below).

Depending on the Clearing System through which the Public Sector Bonds are held (as specified in the applicable Final Terms), references herein to the Public Sector Bonds shall be references to the Public Sector Bonds of this Series and shall mean:

- (i) whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Interbolsa, the book-entries corresponding to the units of the lowest Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (ii) in relation to any Public Sector Bonds represented by a global Public Sector Bond (a “**Global Public Sector Bond**”), units of the lowest Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency;
- (iii) any Global Public Sector Bond;
- (iv) any Definitive Public Sector Bonds in bearer form (“**Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond**”) issued in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form; and
- (v) any Definitive Public Sector Bond in registered form (“**Definitive Registered Public Sector Bond**”), whether or not in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in registered form.

The Public Sector Bonds have the benefit of a set of agency and payments procedures (such agency and payments procedures as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time, the “**Agency and Payments Procedures**”) dated 19 June 2008 and made and agreed by Banco BPI, S.A. (acting in its capacity

as Agent, which expression shall include any successor) and by any subsequent agent, paying agent, transfer agent, agent bank and/or registrar appointed by the Issuer.

Interest bearing Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds have interest coupons (“**Coupons**”) and, if indicated in the applicable Final Terms, talons for further Coupons (“**Talon**”) attached on issue. Any reference herein to Coupons or coupons shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be deemed to include a reference to Talons or talons. Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds repayable in instalments have receipts (“**Receipts**”) for the payment of the instalments of principal (other than the final instalment) attached on issue. Registered Public Sector Bonds and Global Public Sector Bonds do not have Coupons, Receipts or Talons attached on issue.

Any reference to “**holders of Public Sector Bonds**” shall mean, in the case of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa, the person or entity registered as such in the relevant securities account. In the case of Bearer Public Sector Bonds, “**holders of Public Sector Bonds**” shall mean the holders of such Public Sector Bonds and, in the case of Registered Public Sector Bonds, the persons in whose name the Public Sector Bonds are registered and shall, in relation to any Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond, be construed as provided below. Any reference herein to “**Receiptholders**” shall mean the holders of Receipts. Any reference herein to “**Couponholders**” shall mean the holders of the Coupons and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include the holders of the Talons.

As used herein, “**Tranche**” means Public Sector Bonds which are identical in all respects (including as to listing) and “**Series**” means a Tranche of Public Sector Bonds together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Public Sector Bonds which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates, interest rates and/or Issue Prices.

Copies of the Agency and Payments Procedures are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified office of each of the Paying Agents and the Registrar (such Paying Agents and the Registrar being together referred to as the “**Agents**”). Copies of the applicable Final Terms are obtainable at the CMVM website – www.cmvm.pt – and during normal business hours at the specified office of each of the Agents save that, if these Public Sector Bonds are unlisted, the applicable Final Terms will only be obtainable at the specified office of each of the Agents by a holder holding one or more unlisted Public Sector Bonds and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the relevant Agent as to its holding of such Public Sector Bonds and identity. The Public Sector Bonds holders, the Receiptholders and the Couponholders are deemed to have notice of, and are entitled to the benefit of, all the provisions of the Agency and Payments Procedures and the applicable Final Terms which are applicable to them. The statements in these Terms and Conditions include summaries of, and are subject to, the detailed provisions of the Agency and Payments Procedures.

Words and expressions defined in the Agency and Payments Procedures or used in the applicable Final Terms shall have the same meanings where used in these Terms and Conditions unless the context otherwise requires or unless otherwise stated and provided that, in the event of inconsistency between the Agency and Payments Procedures and the applicable Final Terms, the applicable Final Terms will prevail.

As used herein, **outstanding** means in relation to the Public Sector Bonds all the Public Sector Bonds issued other than:

- (a) those Public Sector Bonds which have been redeemed and cancelled pursuant to these Terms and Conditions;
- (b) those Public Sector Bonds in respect of which the date for redemption under these Terms and Conditions has occurred and the redemption moneys (including all interest (if any) accrued to the date for redemption and any interest (if any) payable under these Terms and Conditions after that date) have been duly paid to or to the order of the Agent in the manner provided in the Agency and Payments Procedures (and, where appropriate, notice to that effect has been given to the Public Sector Bonds holders in accordance with these Terms and Conditions) and remain available for payment against presentation of the relevant Public Sector Bonds and/or Receipts and/or Coupons as applicable;
- (c) those Public Sector Bonds which have been purchased and cancelled under these Terms and Conditions;
- (d) those Public Sector Bonds which have become prescribed under these Terms and Conditions;
- (e) those mutilated or defaced Public Sector Bonds which have been surrendered and cancelled and in respect of which replacements have been issued pursuant to these Terms and Conditions;
- (f) (for the purpose only of ascertaining the principal amount of the Public Sector Bonds outstanding and without prejudice to the status for any other purpose of the relevant Public Sector Bonds) those Public Sector Bonds which are alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed and in respect of which replacements have been issued under these Terms and Conditions;
- (g) (if applicable) a Temporary Global Public Sector Bond to the extent that it has been duly exchanged for the relevant Permanent Global Public Sector Bond and a Permanent Global Public Sector Bond to the extent that it has been exchanged for the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond in each case under its provisions; and
- (h) (if applicable) any Registered Global Public Sector Bond to the extent that it has been exchanged for Definitive Registered Public Sector Bonds and any Definitive Registered Public Sector Bond to the extent that it has been exchanged for an interest in a Registered Global Public Sector Bond.

1. FORM, DENOMINATION AND TITLE

The Public Sector Bonds are in bearer or, except when issued in NGN, in registered form as specified in the applicable Final Terms and, in the case of Definitive Public Sector Bonds, serially numbered, in the Specified Currency and the Specified Denomination(s). Public Sector Bonds of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Public Sector Bonds of another Specified Denomination and Bearer Public Sector Bonds may not be exchanged for Registered Public Sector Bonds and *vice versa*.

The Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa will be in book-entry form and title to the Public Sector Bonds will be evidenced by book entries in accordance with the provisions of Portuguese Securities Code and the applicable CMVM regulations. No physical document of title will be issued in respect of the Public Sector Bonds. Each person shown in the records of an Interbolsa Participant as having an interest in Public Sector Bonds shall be treated as the holder of the principal amount of the Public Sector Bonds recorded therein.

For so long as any of the Public Sector Bonds is represented by a Global Public Sector Bond held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular nominal amount of such Public Sector Bonds (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the nominal amount of such Public Sector Bonds standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest or proven error) shall be treated by the Issuer and the Agents as the holder of such nominal amount of Public Sector Bonds for all purposes (subject to Condition 2 (*Transfers of Public Sector Bonds*)) other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on such nominal amount of Public Sector Bonds, for which purpose the bearer of the relevant Bearer Global Public Sector Bond or the registered holder of the relevant Registered Global Public Sector Bond shall be treated by the Issuer and any Agent as the holder of such nominal amount of such Public Sector Bonds in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Public Sector Bond. References to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Interest-bearing Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds have (unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Final Terms) Coupons.

This Public Sector Bond may be a Fixed Rate Public Sector Bond, a Floating Rate Public Sector Bond, a Zero Coupon Public Sector Bond, or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

Terms applicable to other types and structures of Public Sector Bonds that the Issuer and any Dealer(s) may agree to issue under the Programme will be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

Where the applicable Final Terms specifies that an Extended Maturity Date applies to a Series of Public Sector Bonds, those Public Sector Bonds may be Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds or Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds in respect of the period from the Issue Date to and including the Maturity Date and Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds, Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds in respect of the period from the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Maturity Date, subject as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

This Public Sector Bond may be an Instalment Public Sector Bond depending upon the Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the applicable Final Terms.

The Public Sector Bonds to be issued on or after the date hereof will be issued in denomination per unit equal to or higher than €100,000 (or its equivalent in another currency) as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Subject as set out below, title to the Bearer Public Sector Bonds, Receipts and Coupons will pass by delivery and title to Registered Public Sector Bonds will pass upon registration of transfers in accordance with the provisions of the Agency and Payments Procedures. The Issuer, the Paying Agent and the Common Representative will (except as otherwise required by law) deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Public Sector Bond, Receipt or Coupon and the registered holder of any Registered Public Sector Bond as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any Global Public Sector Bond, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding paragraph.

2. TRANSFERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

The transferability of the Public Sector Bonds is not restricted.

Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa may, subject to compliance with all applicable rules, restrictions and requirements of Interbolsa and Portuguese law, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such Public Sector Bond. No owner of a Public Sector Bond will be able to transfer such Public Sector Bond, except in accordance with Portuguese Law and with the applicable procedures of Interbolsa. Transfers of Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond within Interbolsa (if applicable) will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of Interbolsa applicable to book-entry securities.

Whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, interests in a Global Public Sector Bond may, subject to compliance with all applicable restrictions and requirements, be transferred to a person who wishes to hold such interest in a Global Public Sector Bond. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Public Sector Bond will be able to transfer such interest, except in accordance with the applicable procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, in each case to the extent applicable. Transfers of any interests in Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond within Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system.

Any reference herein to Interbolsa, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, wherever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms. The holders of Public Sector Bonds will not be required to bear the costs and expenses of effecting any registration of transfer as provided above, except for any costs or expenses of delivery other than by regular uninsured mail and except that the Issuer may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation to the registration.

3. STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

The Public Sector Bonds, any interest thereon and any relative Coupons, if applicable, constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and secured obligations of the Issuer and rank *pari passu* without any preference among themselves. The Public Sector Bonds are securities issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law, which are secured by the Cover Pool maintained by the Issuer in accordance with the terms of the Public Sector Bonds Law, and rank *pari passu* with all other obligations of the Issuer under public sector bonds issued or to be issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law.

4. INTEREST

4.1 Interest on Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds

Each Fixed Rate Public Sector Bond bears interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date at the rate(s) per annum equal to the Rate(s) of Interest. Subject as provided in Condition 4.4, interest will be payable in arrears on the Interest Payment Date(s) in each year up to (and including) the Maturity Date (as specified in the relevant Final Terms).

Except as provided in the applicable Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date in respect of the Fixed Interest Period ending on (but excluding) such date will amount to the Fixed

Coupon Amount. Payments of interest on any Interest Payment Date will, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, amount to the Broken Amount so specified.

As used in these Terms and Conditions, “**Fixed Interest Period**” means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

If interest is required to be calculated for a period other than a Fixed Interest Period, such interest shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest in accordance with this Condition 4.1:

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms:
 - (a) in the case of Public Sector Bonds where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the “**Accrual Period**”) is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the number of days in such Accrual Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or
 - (b) in the case of Public Sector Bonds where the Accrual Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Accrual Period ends, the sum of:
 - a. the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Accrual Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
 - b. the number of days in such Accrual Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and
- (i) if “**30/360**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the period from (and including) the most recent Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with 12 30-day months) divided by 360.

In these Terms and Conditions:

- (ii) “**Determination Period**” means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date); and

- (iii) “**Principal Amount Outstanding**” means in respect of a Public Sector Bond the principal amount of that Public Sector Bond on the relevant Issue Date thereof less principal amounts received by the relevant holder of the Public Sector Bond in respect thereof.
- (iv) “**sub-unit**” means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

4.2 Interest on Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds

(A) Interest Payment Dates

Each Floating Rate Public Sector Bond and Index Linked Interest Public Sector Bond (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) bears interest on its Principal Amount Outstanding from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and such interest will be payable in arrear on either:

- (i) the Specified Interest Payment Date(s) in each year specified in the applicable Final Terms; or
- (ii) if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the applicable Final Terms, each date (each such date, together with each Specified Interest Payment Date, an “**Interest Payment Date**”) which falls the number of months or other period specified as the Specified Period in the applicable Final Terms after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date.

Such interest will be payable in respect of each Interest Period (which expression shall, in these Terms and Conditions, mean the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date).

If a Business Day Convention is specified in the applicable Final Terms and (x) if there is no numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which an Interest Payment Date should occur or (y) if any Interest Payment Date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is:

- (i) in any case where Specified Periods are specified in accordance with Condition 4.2.(ii) above, the Floating Rate Convention (as specified in the applicable Final Terms), such Interest Payment Date (i) in the case of (x) above, shall be the last day that is a Business Day in the relevant month and the provisions of (B) below shall apply *mutatis mutandis* or (ii) in the case of (y) above, shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (A) such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (B) each subsequent Interest Payment Date shall be the last Business Day in the month which falls the Specified Period after the preceding applicable Interest Payment Date occurred; or
- (ii) the Following Business Day Convention (as specified in the applicable Final Terms), such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day; or
- (iii) the Modified Following Business Day Convention (as specified in the applicable Final Terms), such Interest Payment Date shall be postponed to the next day which is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day; or

- (iv) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

In these Terms and Conditions, “**Business Day**” means a day which is both:

- (i) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London and Lisbon and any Additional Business Centre(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
- (ii) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than London and Lisbon and any Additional Business Centre(s)) and which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET System is open.

(B) Rate of Interest

Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds

The Rate of Interest payable from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds will be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms.

- (i) *ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds:* Where ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will be the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any). For the purposes of this subparagraph, “**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Agent or other person specified in the applicable Final Terms under an interest rate swap transaction if the Agent or that other person were acting as Calculation Agent for that swap transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. and as amended and updated as at the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Public Sector Bonds (the “**ISDA Definitions**”) and under which:
 1. the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
 2. the Designated Maturity is the period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
 3. the relevant Reset Date is either (A) if the applicable Floating Rate Option is based on the London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR) or the Euro-zone inter-bank offered rate (EURIBOR) for a currency, the first day of that Interest Period, or (B) in any other case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph 4.2.(B), “**Floating Rate**”, “**Calculation Agent**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**” and “**Reset Date**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

- (ii) *Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds:* Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest

is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

1. the offered quotation (if there is only one quotation on the Relevant Screen Page); or
 2. the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the offered quotations, (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time, in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent or, where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent so specified. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) or, as applicable, the relevant Calculation Agent, of such offered quotations.
- (iii) *Request from Reference Banks:* If, for the purposes of the calculations described in this Condition 4.2(B), the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if no offered quotations appear thereon, the Agent shall request each of the Reference Banks to provide the Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate at 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such offered quotations plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any), all as determined by the Agent.
- (iv) *Determination by Agent:* If on any Interest Determination Date, one only or none of the Reference Banks provides the Agent with such offered quotations as provided in the preceding paragraph, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period shall be the rate per annum which the Agent determines as being the arithmetic mean (rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place, with 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of the rates, as communicated to (and at the request of) the Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, at 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in the London inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR) or the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any). However, if one only or none of the Reference Banks provide the Agent with such offered rates, at the Agent's request, the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period will be the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean (rounded as provided above) of the offered

rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, at 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR, or Brussels time, in the case of EURIBOR) on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) informs the Agent it is quoting to leading banks in the London inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR) or the Euro-zone inter-bank market (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) plus or minus (as appropriate) the Margin (if any). If the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined on the Interest Determination Date for the last preceding Interest Period (though substituting, where a different Margin is to be applied to the relevant Interest Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Period, the Margin relating to the relevant Interest Period, in place of the Margin relating to that last preceding Interest Period).

For the purposes of the above, “Reference Banks” means those banks whose offered rates were used to determine such quotation when such quotation last appeared on the Relevant Screen Page or, if applicable, those banks whose offered quotations last appeared on the Relevant Screen Page when no fewer than three such offered quotations appeared.

- (v) *Reference Rate specified in Final Terms*: If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Public Sector Bonds will be determined as provided in the applicable Final Terms.

(C) Minimum Rate of Interest and/or Maximum Rate of Interest

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Minimum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4.2 above is less than such Minimum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Minimum Rate of Interest.

If the applicable Final Terms specifies a Maximum Rate of Interest for any Interest Period, then, in the event that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Interest Period determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4.2 above is greater than such Maximum Rate of Interest, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be such Maximum Rate of Interest.

(D) Determination of Rate of Interest and calculation of Interest Amounts

The Agent or, where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent so specified, will at or as soon as practicable after each time at which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, determine the Rate of Interest for the relevant Interest Period.

The Agent or, where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent so specified, will calculate the amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds or Index Linked Interest Public Sector Bonds in respect of each Specified Denomination (each an “**Interest Amount**”) for the relevant Interest Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the Rate of Interest to each Specified Denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Day Count Fraction,

and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for any Interest Period:

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “**Actual/365 (Sterling)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (iv) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (v) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30; and

if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30.

(E) Notification of Rate of Interest and Interest Amounts

The Agent, or where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent for this purpose, the Calculation Agent so specified, will cause the Rate of Interest and each Interest Amount for each Interest Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date to be notified to the Issuer and to any Stock Exchange or other relevant competent listing authority or quotation system on which the relevant Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds are for the time being listed, quoted and/or traded and notice thereof to be published in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the fourth London Business Day thereafter. Each Interest Amount and Interest Payment Date so notified may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. Any such amendment or alternative arrangements will be promptly notified to the Common Representative and each Stock Exchange or other relevant authority on which the relevant Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds or Index Linked Interest Public Sector Bonds are for the time being listed or by which they have been admitted to listing and to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*). For the purposes of this paragraph, the expression "**London Business Day**" means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for general business in London.

(F) Certificates to be final

All certificates, communications, opinions, determinations, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 4.2, whether by the Agent or the Calculation Agent (if applicable) shall (in the absence of wilful default, bad faith or manifest error) be binding on the Issuer, the Agent, the other Paying Agents, any Calculation Agent, the Common Representative and all holders of Public Sector Bonds and (in the absence of wilful default or bad faith) no liability to the Issuer, any Calculation Agent, the holders of Public Sector Bonds shall attach to the Agent in connection with the exercise or non-exercise by it of its powers, duties and discretions pursuant to such provisions.

4.3 Accrual of interest

Subject as provided in Condition 4.4, interest (if any) will cease to accrue on each Public Sector Bond (or in the case of the redemption of part only of a Public Sector Bond, that part only of such Public Sector Bond) on the due date for redemption thereof unless, upon due presentation, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, interest will continue to accrue until (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Public Sector Bond have been paid; and (ii) five days after the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Public Sector Bond has been received by the Agent

or the Registrar, as the case may be, and notice to that effect has been given to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*).

4.4 Interest Rate and Payments from the Maturity Date in the event of extension of maturity of the Public Sector Bonds up to the Extended Maturity Date

(A) If an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applying to a Series of Public Sector Bonds and the maturity of those Public Sector Bonds is extended beyond the Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 6.8, the Public Sector Bonds shall bear interest from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the earlier of the relevant Interest Payment Date after the Maturity Date on which the Public Sector Bonds are redeemed in full or the Extended Maturity Date, subject to Condition 4.3. In that event, interest shall be payable on those Public Sector Bonds at the rate determined in accordance with Condition 4.4(B) on the principal amount outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds in arrear on the Interest Payment Date in each month after the Maturity Date in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date, subject as otherwise provided in the applicable Final Terms. The final Interest Payment Date shall fall no later than the Extended Maturity Date.

(B) If an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applying to a Series of Public Sector Bonds and the maturity of those Public Sector Bonds is extended beyond the Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 6.8, the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of the principal amount outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds on each Interest Payment Date after the Maturity Date in respect of the Interest Period ending immediately prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date will be as specified in the applicable Final Terms and, where applicable, determined by the Agent or, where the applicable Final Terms specifies a Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent so specified, two Business Days after the Maturity Date in respect of the first such Interest Period and thereafter as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

(C) In the case of Public Sector Bonds which are Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds up to (and including) the Maturity Date and for which an Extended Maturity Date is specified under the applicable Final Terms, for the purposes of this Condition 4.4 the principal amount outstanding shall be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer on the Maturity Date less any payments made by the Issuer in respect of such amount in accordance with these Conditions.

(D) This Condition 4.4 shall only apply to Public Sector Bonds to which an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms and if the Issuer fails to redeem those Public Sector Bonds (in full) on the Maturity Date (or within two Business Days thereafter) and the maturity of those Public Sector Bonds is automatically extended up to the Extended Maturity Date in accordance with Condition 6.8.

5. PAYMENTS

5.1 Method of payment

Subject as provided below:

- (i) payments in a Specified Currency other than euro will be made by credit or transfer to an account in the relevant Specified Currency maintained by the payee with, or, at the option of the payee, by a cheque in such Specified Currency drawn on, a bank in the principal financial centre of the country

of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney or Auckland, respectively);

- (ii) payments in euro will be made by credit or transfer to a euro account (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee or, at the option of the payee, by a euro cheque; and
- (iii) payments in US dollars will be made by a transfer to a US dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank outside the United States (which expression as used in this Condition 5 (*Payments*), means the United States of America including the State, and District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction or by cheque drawn on a US bank. In no event will payment be made by a cheque mailed to an address in the United States. All payments of interest will be made to accounts outside the United States except as may be permitted by United States tax law in effect at the time of such payment without detriment to the Issuer.

Payments will be subject in all cases to any Clearing System regulations, fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 7 (*Taxation*).

5.2 Payments in relation to Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa may only be made in Euro, United States dollar, Japanese yen and Swiss franc until such date as Interbolsa accepts registration and clearing of securities denominated in currencies other than Euro, United States dollar, Japanese yen and Swiss franc.

Whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Interbolsa, payment of principal and interest in respect of the Public Sector Bonds will be (i) credited, according to the procedures and regulations of Interbolsa, by the Paying Agent (acting on behalf of the Issuer) to the payment current-accounts held in the payment system of the Bank of Portugal by the Interbolsa Participants whose control accounts with Interbolsa are credited with such Public Sector Bonds and thereafter (ii) credited by such Interbolsa Participants from the aforementioned payment current-accounts to the accounts of the owners of those Public Sector Bonds or through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg to the accounts with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg of the beneficial owners of those Public Sector Bonds, in accordance with the rules and procedures of Interbolsa, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

5.3 Presentation of Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds and Coupons

(A) Payments of principal in respect of Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 5.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds, and payments of interest in respect of Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds will (subject as provided below) be made as aforesaid only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of Coupons, in each case at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States (which expression, as used herein, means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia, its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction)).

(B) Payments of instalments of principal (if any) in respect of Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds, other than the final instalment, will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner provided in Condition 5.1 above against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Receipt in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Payment of the final instalment will be made in the manner provided in Condition 5.1 above only against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the relevant Bearer Public Sector Bond in accordance with the preceding paragraph. Each Receipt must be presented for payment of the relevant instalment together with the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond to which it appertains. Receipts presented without the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond to which they appertain do not constitute valid obligations of the Issuer. Upon the date on which any Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond becomes due and repayable, unmatured Receipts (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect thereof.

(C) Fixed Rate Public Sector Bonds in definitive bearer form should be presented for payment together with all unmatured Coupons appertaining thereto (which expression shall for this purpose include Coupons falling to be issued on exchange of matured Talons), failing which the amount of any missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of payment not being made in full, the same proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon as the sum so paid bears to the sum due) will be deducted from the sum due for payment. Each amount of principal so deducted will be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of the relative missing Coupon at any time before the expiry of 20 years after the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) in respect of such principal (whether or not such Coupon would otherwise have become void under Condition 8 (*Prescription*)). Upon the date on which any Fixed Rate Public Sector Bond in definitive bearer form becomes due and repayable, all unmatured Talons (if any) appertaining thereto will become void and no further Coupons will be issued in respect thereof.

(D) Upon the date on which any Floating Rate Public Sector Bond or Index Linked Interest Public Sector Bonds in definitive bearer form becomes due and repayable, unmatured Coupons and Talons (if any) relating thereto (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment or, as the case may be, exchange for further Coupons shall be made in respect thereof.

(E) If the due date for redemption of any Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond is not an Interest Payment Date, interest (if any) accrued in respect of such Public Sector Bond from (and including) the preceding Interest Payment Date or, as the case may be, the Interest Commencement Date shall be payable only against surrender of the relevant Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond.

5.4 Payments in respect of Bearer Global Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

Except if otherwise specified in the applicable Final terms, payments of principal and interest (if any) in respect of Public Sector Bonds represented by any Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (as the case may be) will (subject as provided below) be made in the manner specified above in relation to Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds and otherwise in the manner specified in the relevant Global Public Sector Bond against presentation or surrender, as the case may be, of such Global Public Sector Bond at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States. A record of each payment made against presentation or surrender of any Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form, distinguishing between any payment of principal and any payment of interest, will be made on such

Global Public Sector Bond by the Paying Agent to which it was presented and such record shall be prima facie evidence that the payment in question has been made.

5.5 Payments in respect of Registered Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg

(A) Payments of principal in respect of each Registered Public Sector Bond (whether or not in global form) will be made against presentation and surrender (or, in the case of part payment of any sum due, endorsement) of the Registered Public Sector Bond at the specified office of the Registrar or any of the Paying Agents. Such payments will be made by transfer to the Designated Account (as defined below) of the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Public Sector Bond appearing in the register of holders of the Registered Public Sector Bonds maintained by the Registrar (the Register) at the close of business on the third business day (being for this purpose a day on which banks are open for business in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located) before the relevant due date. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if (i) a holder does not have a Designated Account or (ii) the principal amount of the Public Sector Bonds held by a holder is less than €250,000 (or its approximate equivalent in any other Specified Currency), payment will instead be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank (as defined below). For these purposes, Designated Account means the account (which, in the case of a payment in Japanese yen to a non-resident of Japan, shall be a non-resident account) maintained by a holder with a Designated Bank and identified as such in the Register and Designated Bank means (in the case of payment in a Specified Currency other than euro) a bank in the principal financial centre of the country of such Specified Currency (which, if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars, shall be Sydney or Auckland, respectively) and (in the case of a payment in euro) any bank which processes payments in euro.

(B) Payments of interest in respect of each Registered Public Sector Bond (whether or not in global form) will be made by a cheque in the Specified Currency drawn on a Designated Bank and mailed by uninsured mail on the business day in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located immediately preceding the relevant due date to the holder (or the first named of joint holders) of the Registered Public Sector Bond appearing in the Register at the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not such fifteenth day is a business day) before the relevant due date (the Record Date) at his address shown in the Register on the Record Date and at his risk. Upon application of the holder to the specified office of the Registrar not less than three business days in the city where the specified office of the Registrar is located before the due date for any payment of interest in respect of a Registered Public Sector Bond, the payment may be made by transfer on the due date in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph. Any such application for transfer shall be deemed to relate to all future payments of interest (other than interest due on redemption) in respect of the Registered Public Sector Bonds which become payable to the holder who has made the initial application until such time as the Registrar is notified in writing to the contrary by such holder. Payment of the interest due in respect of each Registered Public Sector Bond on redemption will be made in the same manner as payment of the principal amount of such Registered Public Sector Bond.

(C) Holders of Registered Public Sector Bonds will not be entitled to any interest or other payment for any delay in receiving any amount due in respect of any Registered Public Sector Bond as a result of a cheque posted in accordance with this Condition arriving after the due date for payment or being lost in the

post. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to such holders by the Registrar in respect of any payments of principal or interest in respect of the Registered Public Sector Bonds.

(D) None of the Issuer or the Agents will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Public Sector Bonds or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

5.6 Payment Day

If the date for payment of any amount in respect of any Public Sector Bond or Coupon is not a Payment Day, the holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day in the relevant place and shall not be entitled to further interest or other payment in respect of such delay. For these purposes, “**Payment Day**” means any day which (subject to Condition 8 (*Prescription*)) is:

- (i) for Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa, a day on which the Target System is open;
- (ii) for Public Sector Bonds other than Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in:
 - (A) the relevant place of presentation; or
 - (B) any Additional Financial Centre specified in the applicable Final Terms; and (ii) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than the place of presentation and any Additional Financial Centre and which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney or Auckland, respectively) or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET System is open.

5.7 Interpretation of principal

Any reference in these Terms and Conditions to principal in respect of the Public Sector Bonds shall be deemed to include, as applicable:

- (i) the Final Redemption Amount of the Public Sector Bonds;
- (ii) the Optional Redemption Amount(s) (if any) of the Public Sector Bonds;
- (iii) in relation to Public Sector Bonds redeemable in instalments, the Instalment Amounts (as specified in the applicable Final Terms); and
- (iv) any premium and any other amounts (other than interest) which may be payable by the Issuer under or in respect of the Public Sector Bonds.

6. REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

6.1 Final redemption

Subject to Condition 6.8, unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled or extended as specified below, each Public Sector Bond will be redeemed by the Issuer at its Final Redemption Amount specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms, in the relevant Specified Currency on the Maturity Date.

6.2 Redemption at the option of the Issuer (Call Option)

If Issuer Call Option is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, having given (unless otherwise specified, in the applicable Final Terms) not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Common Representative, the Agent and, in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*), the holders of Public Sector Bonds (which notice shall be irrevocable) redeem all or some only (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) of the Public Sector Bonds then outstanding on any Optional Redemption Date(s) and at the Optional Redemption Amount(s) specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms together, if applicable, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the relevant Optional Redemption Date(s). Upon expiry of such notice, the Issuer shall be bound to redeem the Public Sector Bonds accordingly. Any such redemption must be of a nominal amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount and not more than the Maximum Redemption Amount in each case as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of a partial redemption of Public Sector Bonds, either (whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Interbolsa) the nominal amount of all outstanding Public Sector Bonds will be redeemed proportionally or (whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg) the Public Sector Bonds to be redeemed (the "**Redeemed Public Sector Bonds**") will be selected individually in accordance with the rules of the relevant Clearing Systems not more than 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (such date of selection being hereinafter called the Selection Date).

6.3 Redemption at the option of the holders of Public Sector Bonds (Put Option)

If Investor Put Option is specified in the applicable Final Terms, upon the holder of any Public Sector Bond giving to the Issuer in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice the Issuer will, upon the expiry of such notice, redeem, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, such Public Sector Bond on the Optional Redemption Date and at the Optional Redemption Amount as specified in, or determined in the manner specified in, the applicable Final Terms together, if appropriate, with interest accrued to (but excluding) the Optional Redemption Date. To exercise the right to require redemption of this Public Sector Bond the holder of this Public Sector Bond must deliver, at the specified office of any Paying Agent (in the case of Public Sector Bonds held through Interbolsa and in the case of Bearer Public Sector Bonds) or the Registrar (in the case of Registered Public Sector Bonds) at any time during normal business hours of such Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar falling within the notice period, a duly completed and signed notice of exercise in the form (for the time being current) obtainable from any specified office of any Paying Agent or, as the case may be, the Registrar (a Put Notice) and in which the holder must specify a bank account (or, if payment is required to be made by cheque, an address) to which payment is to be made under this Condition and, in the case of

Registered Public Sector Bonds, the nominal amount thereof to be redeemed and, if less than the full nominal amount of the Registered Public Sector Bonds so surrendered is to be redeemed, an address to which a new Registered Public Sector Bond in respect of the balance of such Registered Public Sector Bonds is to be sent subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Condition 2 (*Transfers of Public Sector Bonds*). If this Public Sector Bond is in definitive form, the Put Notice must be accompanied by this Public Sector Bond or evidence satisfactory to the Paying Agent concerned that this Public Sector Bond will, following delivery of the Put Notice, be held to its order or under its control. If this Public Sector Bond is represented by a Global Public Sector Bond or is in definitive form and held through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, to exercise the right to require redemption of this Public Sector Bond the holder of this Public Sector Bond must, within the notice period, give notice to the Agent of such exercise in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as applicable (which may include notice being given on his instruction by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any common depository for them to the Agent by electronic means) in a form acceptable to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg from time to time and, if this Public Sector Bond represented by a Public Sector Bond, at the same time present or procure the presentation of the relevant Global Public Sector Bond to the Agent for notation accordingly. Any Put Notice given by a holder of any Public Sector Bond pursuant to this paragraph shall be irrevocable. If the Public Sector Bonds are held through Interbolsa, the right to require redemption will be exercised directly against the Issuer, through the relevant Paying Agent.

6.4 Instalments

Instalment Public Sector Bonds will be redeemed in the Instalment Amounts and on the Instalment Dates.

6.5 Purchases

The Issuer or any of its subsidiaries may at any time purchase or otherwise acquire Public Sector Bonds (provided that, in the case of Definitive Public Sector Bonds, all unmatured Receipts, Coupons or Talons appertaining thereto are purchased therewith) at any price in the open market or otherwise. Such Public Sector Bonds may be held, resold or, at the option of the Issuer, surrendered to any Paying Agent and/or Registrar for cancellation.

6.6 Cancellation

All Public Sector Bonds which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled (together – if applicable - with all unmatured Coupons, Receipts and Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith at the time of redemption). All Public Sector Bonds so cancelled and any Public Sector Bonds purchased and surrendered for cancellation pursuant to Condition 6.5 above (together with all unmatured Coupons, Receipts and Talons cancelled therewith) shall be cancelled by Interbolsa or the Agent (as applicable) and cannot be held, reissued or resold.

6.7 Late payment on Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds

If the amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Public Sector Bond to which Condition 6.8 does not apply, upon redemption of such Zero Coupon Public Sector Bond pursuant to paragraph 6.1, 6.2 or 6.3 above or upon its becoming due and repayable as provided in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) is improperly withheld or refused, the amount due and repayable in respect of such Zero Coupon Public Sector Bond shall be the amount calculated according to the following formula:

$$RP \times (1 + AY)^y$$

where:

RP means the Reference Price; and

AY means the Accrual Yield expressed as a decimal; and

y is a fraction, the denominator of which is 360 and the numerator of which is equal to the number of days (calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each) from (and including) the Issue Date of the first Tranche of the Public Sector Bonds to (but excluding) the date which is the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which all amounts due in respect of such Zero Coupon Public Sector Bond have been paid; and
- (ii) the date on which the full amount of the moneys payable in respect of such Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds has been received by the Agent and notice to that effect has been given to the holders of Public Sector Bonds either in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*) or individually.

6.8 Extension of Maturity up to Extended Maturity Date

(A) Under the applicable Final Terms, an Extended Maturity Date will, in principle, apply to all Series of the Public Sector Bonds, but may not be applicable if the rating provided by the rating agencies appointed by the Issuer at the relevant time in respect of the Programme is not adversely affected by such non applicability.

(B) If an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms as applying to a Series of Public Sector Bonds and the Issuer fails to redeem all of those Public Sector Bonds in full on the Maturity Date or within two Business Days thereafter, the maturity of the Public Sector Bonds and the date on which such Public Sector Bonds will be due and repayable for the purposes of these Terms and Conditions will be automatically extended up to but no later than the Extended Maturity Date, subject as otherwise provided for in the applicable Final Terms. In that event, the Issuer may redeem all or any part of the principal amount outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date up to and including the Extended Maturity Date or as otherwise provided for in the applicable Final Terms. The Issuer shall give to the holders of Public Sector Bonds (in accordance with Condition 11(*Notices*)), the Agent and the other Paying Agents, notice of its intention to redeem all or any of the principal amount outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds in full at least five Business Days prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date or, as applicable, the Extended Maturity Date. Any failure by the Issuer to notify such persons shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of any redemption by the Issuer on the relevant Interest Payment Date or as applicable, the Extended Maturity Date or give rise to rights in any such person.

(C) In the case of Public Sector Bonds which are Zero Coupon Public Sector Bonds up to (and including) the Maturity Date to which an Extended Maturity Date is specified under the applicable Final Terms, for the purposes of this Condition 6.8 the principal amount outstanding shall be the total amount otherwise payable by the Issuer on the Maturity Date less any payments made by the Issuer in respect of such amount in accordance with these Terms and Conditions.

(D) Any extension of the maturity of Public Sector Bonds under this Condition 6.8 shall be irrevocable. Where this Condition 6.8 applies, any failure to redeem the Public Sector Bonds on the Maturity Date or any extension of the maturity of Public Sector Bonds under this Condition 6.8 shall not constitute an event of default for any purpose or give any holder of Public Sector Bonds any right to receive any payment of interest, principal or otherwise on the relevant Public Sector Bonds other than as expressly set out in these Terms and Conditions.

(E) In the event of the extension of the maturity of Public Sector Bonds under this Condition 6.8, interest rates, interest periods and interest payment dates on the Public Sector Bonds from (and including) the Maturity Date to (but excluding) the Extended Maturity Date shall be determined and made in accordance with the applicable Final Terms and Condition 4.4.

(F) If the Issuer redeems part and not all of the principal amount outstanding of Public Sector Bonds on an Interest Payment Date falling in any month after the Maturity Date, the redemption proceeds shall be applied rateably across the Public Sector Bonds and the principal amount outstanding on the Public Sector Bonds shall be reduced by the level of that redemption.

(G) If the maturity of any Public Sector Bonds is extended up to the Extended Maturity Date in accordance with this Condition 6.8, subject to otherwise provided for in the applicable Final Terms, for so long as any of those Public Sector Bonds remains in issue, the Issuer shall not issue any further public sector bonds, unless the proceeds of issue of such further securities are applied by the Issuer on issue in redeeming in whole or in part the relevant Public Sector Bonds in accordance with the terms hereof.

(H) This Condition 6.8 shall only apply to Public Sector Bonds to which an Extended Maturity Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms and if the Issuer fails to redeem those Public Sector Bonds in full on the Maturity Date (or within two Business Days thereafter).

7. TAXATION

7.1. Payments free of taxes

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Public Sector Bonds (and Coupons, if applicable) shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any Taxes (for which purpose investors are required in any case to comply with their obligations detailed under the *Taxation* section) unless the Issuer or any Paying Agent (as the case may be) is required by law to make any such payment subject to any such withholding or deduction. In that event, the Issuer or any Paying Agent (as the case may be) shall be entitled to withhold or deduct the required amount for or on account of Tax from such payment and shall account to the relevant Tax Authorities for the amount so withheld or deducted.

7.2 No payment of additional amounts

Neither the Issuer nor the Paying Agent will be obliged to pay any additional amounts to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in respect of any Tax Deduction made in accordance with Condition 7.1 above.

7.3 Taxing Jurisdiction

If the Issuer becomes subject at any time to any taxing jurisdiction other than the Republic of Portugal, references in these Terms and Conditions to the Republic of Portugal shall be construed as references to the Republic of Portugal and/or such other jurisdiction.

7.4 Tax Deduction not Event of Default

Notwithstanding that the Issuer or any Paying Agent is required to make a Tax Deduction in accordance with Condition 7.1 above, this shall not constitute an Event of Default.

8. PRESCRIPTION

The Public Sector Bonds will become void unless presented for payment within 20 years (in the case of principal) and 5 years (in the case of interest) in each case from the Relevant Date thereof, subject in each case to the provisions of Condition 5 (*Payments*). As used in these Terms and Conditions, “Relevant Date” means the date on which such payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*).

9. EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND ENFORCEMENT

9.1 Insolvency Event

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, if an Insolvency Event in respect of the Issuer occurs, and without prejudice to the specific terms and conditions established for a particular issue of Public Sector Bonds, the holders of Public Sector Bonds may approve a Resolution, by a majority of 2/3 of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds of all Series then outstanding, to determine the serving of an Acceleration Notice, in which case all outstanding Public Sector Bonds shall immediately become due and payable at their Early Redemption Amount together with accrued interest.

If an Insolvency Event in respect of the Issuer occurs, the holders of Public Sector Bonds enjoy, under the Public Sector Bonds Law, a special creditor privilege over the Cover Pool (including the Public Sector Credits, the Other Assets and the Hedging Contracts) with preference over any other general creditor, in relation to the repayment of principal and payment of interest due under the Public Sector Bonds. Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Common Representative and the Hedge Counterparties also benefit from this special creditor privilege, which is not subject to registration.

For the purposes of these Terms and Conditions: “**Insolvency Event**” means the winding-up and dissolution of the Issuer under any applicable laws and regulations (including under Decree-Law no. 199/2006, of 25 October, Decree-Law no. 298/92, of 31 December 1992 and/or (if applicable) under the Code for the

Insolvency and Recovery of Companies approved by Decree-Law no. 53/2004, of 18 March 2004). Investors should see the Insolvency of the Issuer section.

9.2 Enforcement

(A) Following the approval of a Resolution as described in Condition 9.1, the holders of the Public Sector Bonds (or the Common Representative on their behalf, provided it has been indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction) may at any time after service of an Acceleration Notice, at its discretion and without further notice, take such proceedings against the Issuer, and/or any other person as it may deem fit to enforce the provisions of the Public Sector Bonds.

(B) In exercising any of its powers and discretions the Common Representative shall only have regard to the interests of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series.

(C) No holder of Public Sector Bonds shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Issuer or to take any action with respect to the Common Representative Appointment Agreement, the Public Sector Bonds or any other Programme Documents unless the Common Representative, having become bound so to proceed, fails so to do within a reasonable time and such failure shall be continuing.

10. AGENT, PAYING AGENTS AND REGISTRAR

A) The names of the Agent, the Paying Agent and the initial Registrar (only applicable whilst the Public Sector Bonds are held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg) and their initial specified offices are set out below. In the event of the appointed office of any such bank being unable or unwilling to continue to act as the Agent, or failing duly to determine the Rate of Interest, if applicable, or to calculate the Interest Amounts for any Interest Period, the Issuer shall appoint such other bank to act as such in its place.

(B) The Agent may not resign its duties or be removed from office without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid. The Issuer is entitled to vary or terminate the appointment of any Paying Agent or the Registrar and/or appoint additional or other Paying Agents or the Registrar and/or approve any change in the specified office through which any Paying Agent or the Registrar acts, provided that:

- (i) there will at all times be an Agent and, in the case of Registered Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, a Registrar;
- (ii) the Issuer will, so long as any of the Public Sector Bonds is outstanding, maintain a Paying Agent (which may be the Agent) having a specified office in a city approved by the Common Representative in continental Europe;
- (iii) so long as any of the Public Sector Bonds are listed on any Stock Exchange or admitted to trading by any other relevant authority, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in such place as may be required by the rules and regulations of the relevant Stock Exchange or as the case may be, other relevant authority;
- (iv) the Issuer will ensure that it maintains a Paying Agent in a Member State of the EU that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to such Directive.

11. NOTICES

Notices to the holders of Public Sector Bonds shall, in respect of the Public Sector Bonds listed on Euronext Lisbon, be published on Euronext Lisbon – Sociedade Gestora de Mercados Regulamentados, S.A. bulletin and on the CMVM's information system (www.cmvm.pt). Furthermore, any such notice shall be disclosed by any further means required to allow a fast access by all holders of Public Sector Bonds throughout the European Union and shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the first date on which publication is made, as provided above.

Notices to holders of the Public Sector Bonds deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and, in any such case, such notices shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Public Sector Bonds on the date of delivery to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and, in addition, for so long as Public Sector Bonds are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of that stock exchange (or any other relevant authority) so require, such notice will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the place or places required by that stock exchange (or any other relevant authority).

12. MEETINGS OF HOLDERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

(A) The Portuguese Companies Code contains provisions for convening meetings of the holders of Public Sector Bonds to consider any matter attributed to them by law and in their common interest (which provisions are described and supplemented in the Common Representative Appointment Agreement), including the modification by Resolution of these Terms and Conditions or the provisions of the Common Representative Appointment Agreement.

(B) The quorum at any meeting convened to vote on: (i) a Resolution not regarding a Reserved Matter will be any person or persons holding or representing whatever the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds then outstanding; or (ii) a Resolution regarding a Reserved Matter of the Public Sector Bonds, will be any person or persons holding or representing at least 50% of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds then outstanding so held or represented or, at any adjourned meeting, any person being or representing whatever the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds then outstanding. Each Public Sector Bond grants its holder one vote. For the sake of clarity, in relation to any Public Sector Bonds represented by a Global Public Sector Bond, each unit of the lowest Specified Denomination in the Specified Currency shall grant one vote.

(C) The majorities required to approve a Resolution at any meeting convened in accordance with the applicable rules shall be: (i) if in respect to a Resolution not regarding a Reserved Matter, the majority of the votes cast at the relevant meeting; or (ii) if in respect to a Resolution regarding a Reserved Matter, at least 50% of the Principal Amount Outstanding of the Public Sector Bonds then outstanding or, at any adjourned meeting 2/3 of the votes cast at the relevant meeting.

For the purposes of these Terms and Conditions, a “**Reserved Matter**” means any proposal: (i) to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series, (ii) to reduce the amount of principal or interest due on any date in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series or to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series on redemption or maturity; (iii) to effect the exchange,

substitution or conversion of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series into shares, bonds or other obligations or securities of the Issuer or any other person or body corporate formed or to be formed; (iv) to change the currency in which amounts due in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series are payable; (v) to alter the priority of payment of interest or principal in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series; (vi) any other provided for pursuant to Portuguese law; or (vii) to amend this definition;

(D) A Resolution approved at any meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of a Series shall, subject as provided below, be binding on all the holders of Public Sector Bonds of such Series, whether or not they are present at the meeting. Pursuant to the Common Representative Appointment Agreement, the Common Representative may convene a single meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of more than one Series if in the opinion of the Common Representative there is no conflict between the holders of such Public Sector Bonds, in which event the provisions of this paragraph shall apply thereto *mutatis mutandis*.

(E) Notwithstanding the provisions of the immediately preceding paragraph, any Resolution to direct the Common Representative to accelerate the Public Sector Bonds pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default and Enforcement*) or to direct the Common Representative to take any enforcement action (each a “**Programme Resolution**”) shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series then outstanding.

(F) Any such meeting to consider a Programme Resolution may be convened by the Issuer or the Common Representative or by holders of Public Sector Bonds of any Series.

(G) A Programme Resolution passed at any meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series shall be binding on all holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series, whether or not they are present at the meeting.

(H) In connection with any meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of more than one Series where such Public Sector Bonds are not denominated in euro, the nominal amount of the Public Sector Bonds of any Series not denominated in euro shall be converted into euro at the relevant exchange rate at the date of the meeting.

13. INDEMNIFICATION OF THE COMMON REPRESENTATIVE CONTRACTING WITH THE ISSUER

(A) If, in connection with the exercise of its powers and discretions the Common Representative is of the opinion that the interests of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of any one or more Series would be materially prejudiced thereby, the Common Representative shall not exercise such powers and discretions without the approval of such holders of Public Sector Bonds by a Resolution or by a written resolution of such holders of Public Sector Bonds of at least the majority of the Principal Amount Outstanding of Public Sector Bonds of the relevant Series then outstanding.

(B) The Common Representative shall not be required to expend its own funds or otherwise incur or risk incurring any liability in the performance of its duties or in the exercise of any of its rights, powers, authorities or discretions if it has grounds for believing the repayment of such funds is not reasonably assured to it under the Public Sector Bonds Law or if it has not been provided with adequate indemnity against or security for such risk or liability. Notwithstanding any Programme Resolution or any other Resolution approved at any meeting or any written resolution of any holders of Public Sector Bonds, the Common Representative may (i) refrain from taking any action until it has been provided with sufficient funds or adequate indemnity against or security for any liability it may incur as a result of any such actions

and (ii) refrain from doing anything which might in its opinion be contrary to any law of any jurisdiction or which might otherwise render it liable to any person and (iii) do anything which is in its opinion necessary to comply with any such law, and in no circumstances shall be liable to the holders of Public Sector Bonds for any consequences of such actions or inaction. The Common Representative Appointment Agreement contains further provisions for the indemnification of the Common Representative and for its relief from responsibility.

14. REPLACEMENT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS, COUPONS AND TALONS

Should any Public Sector Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon (if applicable) be lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced, in accordance with article 51 of the Portuguese Securities Code, at the specified office of the financial intermediary where such Public Sector Bond, Receipt, Coupon or Talon (if applicable) is registered or deposited (as the case may be) upon payment by the claimant of such costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnity as the Issuer may reasonably require. Mutilated or defaced Public Sector Bonds, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

15. OVERCOLLATERALISATION, VALUATION OF COVER POOL AND ISSUER COVENANTS

15.1 Maintenance of overcollateralisation

For so long as the Public Sector Bonds are outstanding, and regardless of the time of issue of the Public Sector Bonds, the Value (determined in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations) of the Cover Pool maintained by the Issuer shall at all times be a minimum of 100% of the aggregate Value of all outstanding Public Sector Bonds issued pursuant to article 32 of the Public Sector Bonds Law and not cancelled or such other percentage as may be selected by the Issuer from time to time and notified to the Cover Pool Monitor (the “**Collateralisation Percentage**”), provided that the Collateralisation Percentage shall not, for so long as there are Public Sector Bonds outstanding and rated by Moody’s, be reduced by the issuer below 107%.

15.2 Issuer Covenants

For so long as any of the Public Sector Bonds are outstanding, the Issuer shall ensure that:

((A) *Asset Cover*: the aggregate value of the Other Assets may not exceed 20% of the aggregate value of the Cover Pool;

(B) *Average Maturity*: the remaining average Maturity of all outstanding Public Sector Bonds is at all times shorter than the remaining average Maturity of the Cover Pool entered in the Register;

(C) *Interest Cover*: the total amount of interest receivable on the Cover Pool will at all times be at least equal to or exceed the total amount of interest payable on the outstanding Public Sector Bonds;

(D) *Valuations*: all the required valuations of Public Sector Bonds, Public Sector Credits over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as Public Sector Credits benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities, Hedging Contracts

and Other Assets will be made in compliance with the requirements of the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations (in particular Regulation 6/2006);

(E) *Cover Pool Monitor*: the Cover Pool Monitor will be provided with all necessary elements and information to monitor compliance by the Issuer of this Condition 15 in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the terms set forth in the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement;

(F) *Public Sector Credits*: the Public Sector Credits over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as Public Sector Credits benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities included in the Cover Pool are not Non-Performing Public Sector Credits;

(G) *Liabilities*: The net present value of the liabilities arising from issues of Public Sector Bonds cannot exceed the net present value of the Cover Pool, including any Hedging Contracts. This ratio must also be met for 200 basis points parallel shifts of the yield curve.

16. FURTHER ISSUES

The Issuer shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the holders of Public Sector Bonds to create and issue further securities with the same terms and conditions of the Public Sector Bonds of any Series or the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of interest thereon, issue date and/or purchase price and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Public Sector Bonds of such Series.

17. GOVERNING LAW

The Common Representative Appointment Agreement, the Agency and Payments Procedures, the Public Sector Bonds, and the other Transaction Documents are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, Portuguese law unless specifically stated to the contrary.

18. DEFINITIONS

In these Terms and Conditions, the following defined terms have the meanings set out below:

“**Acceleration Notice**” means a notice served on the Issuer pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default and Enforcement*).

“**Additional Security**” means any other encumbrances or guarantees the benefit of which is vested in the Issuer as security for the repayment of a Mortgage Credit.

“**Agency and Payments Procedures**” means the set of agency and payments procedures (such agency and payments procedures as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time) dated 19 June, 2008 and made and agreed by Banco BPI, S.A. and by any subsequent agent, paying agent, transfer agent, agent bank and/or registrar appointed by the Issuer.

“**Agent**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Banco BPI**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Bank of Portugal Regulations**” means the secondary legislation passed by the Bank of Portugal regulating certain aspects of the Public Sector Bonds Law, namely Regulation 6/2006, Instruction 13/2006, Regulation 7/2006 and Regulation 8/2006 and any relevant regulations or instructions that may be issued by the Bank of Portugal in the future.

“**Base Prospectus**” means the base prospectus dated 1st October 2015, prepared in connection with the Programme.

“**Bearer Public Sector Bonds**” means any Public Sector Bonds in bearer form issued (whether or not in global form).

“**Central de Valores Mobiliários**” means the Portuguese Centralised System of Registration of Securities.

“**Clearing Systems**” means Interbolsa, and/or Euroclear, and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or, in relation to any Series of Public Sector Bonds, any other clearing system depositary as specified in the relevant Final Terms, and, each, a “**Clearing System**”.

“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**” means Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, Luxembourg.

“**CMVM**” means the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários*, the Portuguese Securities Market Commission.

“**Common Representative**” means BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, in its capacity as representative of the holders of the Public Sector Bonds pursuant to Article 14 of the Public Sector Bonds Law in accordance with the Terms and Conditions and the terms of the Common Representative Appointment Agreement, having its registered office at 55 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6PA, United Kingdom.

“**Condition**” means a reference to a particular numbered condition set out in the “Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds”.

“**Couponholders**” means the persons who for the time being are holders of the Coupons.

“**Coupons**” means the interest coupons related to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds and for the time being outstanding or, as the context may require, a specific number of such coupons.

“**Cover Pool**” means the pool of assets maintained by the Issuer and allocated to the issue of Public Sector Bonds under the Programme, held to the benefit of the holders of Public Sector Bonds and the Other Preferred Creditors, and including the Public Sector Credits, the Hedging Contracts and the Other Assets, as specified in the Register.

“**Cover Pool Monitor**” means Deloitte & Associados – SROC, S.A., member of the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors (“*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*”), registered with the CMVM with registration number 231, with registered office at Edifício Atrium Saldanha, Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1 – 6th, 1050-094, Lisbon.

“**Definitive Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond, in bearer or registered form, issued only in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond in bearer form issued only in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Definitive Registered Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond in registered form issued whether or not in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in registered form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**EU**” means the European Union.

“**Euro**”, “**€**” or “**euro**” means the lawful currency of Member States of the European Union that adopt the single currency introduced in accordance with the Treaty.

“**Euroclear**” means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.

“**Euronext Lisbon**” means the regulated market of Euronext Lisbon by Euronext Lisbon.

“**Eurosystem**” means the monetary authority which comprises the European Central bank and the national central banks of the EU Member States whose currency is the Euro.

“**Final Terms**” means, in relation to each Tranche, the applicable final terms attached to, or endorsed on, such Public Sector Bonds.

“**Fixed Interest Period**” means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

“**Global Public Sector Bond**” means any global public sector bond (whether temporary or permanent, if applicable).

“**Hedge Counterparties**” means the party or parties that, from time to time, will enter into Hedging Contracts with the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Hedging Contracts**” means the hedging contracts entered into by the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law for the purpose hedging interest rate, exchange or liquidity risks in relation to the Cover Pool.

“**Instruction 13/2006**” means the regulatory instruction (“*Instrução*”) no. 13/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal relating to certain information duties applicable in relation to the issue of public sector bonds in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Interbolsa**” means Interbolsa – Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A. as operator of the Central de Valores Mobiliários.

“**Interbolsa Participant**” means any authorised financial intermediary entitled to hold control accounts with Interbolsa on behalf of their customers and includes any depository banks appointed by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for the purpose of holding accounts on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Interest Amount**” means, as applicable, the amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds in respect of Specified Denomination, calculated by the Calculation Agent pursuant to Condition 4 (*Interest*).

“**ISDA**” means the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Inc.

“**Issue Date**” means the date so specified in the applicable Final Terms being, in respect of any Public Sector Bond, the date of issue and purchase of such Public Sector Bond pursuant to and in accordance with the Programme Agreement or any other agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

“**Maturity**” means the final legal maturity of any outstanding Public Sector Bonds, Public Sector Credits, Hedging Contracts or Other Assets, as applicable.

“**Moody's**” means Moody's Investors Service Ltd.

“**NGN**” means any bearer Public Sector Bond to be issued in new global note form.

“**Non-Performing Public Sector Credits**” means, with respect to a Public Sector Credit, that such Public Sector Credit:

- (a) is in the course of being foreclosed or otherwise enforced; or
- (b) has one or more payments of principal or interest payable on the related credit in arrears and those payments are referable to a period of 90 days or more.

“**Other Assets**” means all assets other than Public Sector Credits and Hedging Contracts which comply with the eligibility criteria established in the Public Sector Bonds Law and which are included in the Cover Pool as specified in the Register, including:

- (a) deposits with the Bank of Portugal, in cash or in securities eligible for credit transactions in the Eurosystem;
- (b) current or term account deposits with credit institutions (which are not in a control or group relationship with the Issuer) having a rating equal to or higher than the minimum rating required at any time by the Rating Agencies, provided that such minimum rating shall in any event be at least equal to «A-» or equivalent; and
- (c) other assets complying simultaneously with the requisites of low risk and high liquidity as defined by the Bank of Portugal;

For the avoidance of doubt, the Other Assets do not include any cash collateral that may be transferred under the Hedge Contracts.

“**Other Preferred Creditors**” means the Common Representative (or any successor thereof) and the Hedge Counterparties.

“**Paying Agents**” means the paying agents named in the Agency and Payments Procedures together with any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Public Sector Bonds under the Agency and Payments Procedures.

“**Portuguese Commercial Companies Code**” means the commercial companies code approved by Decree-Law no. 262/86, dated 2nd September 1986, as amended.

“**Portuguese Securities Code**” means Decree-Law no. 486/99, of 13th November 1999, as amended.

“**Programme Resolution**” means any Resolution directing the Common Representative to accelerate the Public Sector Bonds pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default and Enforcement*) or directing the Common Representative to take any enforcement action and which shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series then outstanding.

“**Public Sector Bond**” means any public sector bond issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law in the form specified in the applicable Final Terms and “**Public Sector Bonds**” shall be construed accordingly.

“**Public Sector Bonds Law**” means the Portuguese legal framework applicable to the issuance of public sector bonds, enacted by Decree-Law no. 59/2006, of 20th March 2006, as amended.

“**Public Sector Credit**” means the credit receivables over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as receivables benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities which are comprised in the Cover Pool.

“**Receiptholders**” means the persons who for the time being are holders of the Receipts.

“**Receipts**” means the principal receipts related to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds.

“**Reference Banks**” means those banks whose offered rates were used to determine a quotation when such quotation last appeared on the Relevant Screen Page or, if applicable, those banks whose offered quotations last appeared on the Relevant Screen Page when no fewer than three such offered quotations appeared.

“**Reference Price**” means the reference price appearing in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Register**” means the register of the Cover Pool and associated collateral maintained by the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations;

“**Registered Public Sector Bond**” means any public sector bond in registered form.

“**Regulation 6/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 6/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the prudential limits applicable in relation to the issue of public sector bonds in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation 7/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 7/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the weighting coefficient applicable to the ownership of public sector bonds issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation 8/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 8/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the insolvency, winding-up or dissolution of a credit institution which has issued public sector bonds issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation S**” means Regulation S under the Securities Act.

“**Relevant Date**” means the date on which a payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*).

“**Reserved Matter**” means any proposal: (i) to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series, (ii) to reduce the amount of principal or interest due on any date in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series or to alter the method of calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series on redemption or maturity; (iii) to effect the exchange, substitution or conversion of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series into shares, bonds or other obligations or securities of the Issuer or any other person or body corporate formed or to be formed; (iv) to change the currency in which amounts due in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series are payable; (v) to alter the priority of payment of interest or principal in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series; (vi) any other provided for pursuant to Portuguese law; or (vii) to amend this definition.

“**Resolution**” means a resolution adopted at a duly convened meeting of holders of Public Sector Bonds and approved in accordance with the applicable provisions.

“**Securities Act**” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**Series**” means a Tranche of Public Sector Bonds together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Public Sector Bonds which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates, interest rates and/or Issue Prices.

“**Stock Exchange**” means *Euronext* Lisbon or any other stock exchange where Public Sector Bonds may be listed as per the relevant Final Terms and references herein to the relevant Stock Exchange shall, in relation to any Public Sector Bonds, be references to the stock exchange or stock exchanges on which such Public Sector Bonds are from time to time, or are intended to be, listed.

“**sub-unit**” means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

“**Talon**” and “**Talons**” means the talons for further Receipts and further Coupons attached to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds on issue.

“**TARGET Day**” means any day on which the TARGET System is open.

“**TARGET System**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System (TARGET 2).

“**Tax**” shall be construed so as to include any present or future tax, levy, impost, duty, charge, fee, deduction or withholding of any nature whatsoever (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same) imposed or levied by or on behalf of any Tax Authority and “**Taxes**”, “**taxation**”, “**taxable**” and comparable expressions shall be construed accordingly.

“**Tax Authority**” means any government, state, municipal, local, federal or other fiscal, revenue, customs or excise authority, body or official anywhere in the world exercising a fiscal, revenue, customs or excise function.

“**Tax Deduction**” means any deduction or withholding on account of Tax.

“**Terms and Conditions**” means in relation to the Public Sector Bonds, the terms and conditions to be endorsed on or applied to the Public Sector Bonds and any reference to a particular numbered Condition shall be construed in relation to the Public Sector Bonds accordingly.

“**Tranche**” means Public Sector Bonds which are identical in all respects (including as to listing).

“**US**” or “**USA**” means the United States of America.

“**U.S.\$**”, “**USD**” or “**US dollars**” means United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America.

“**Value**” means:

- (a) in relation to a Public Sector Credit, for the purpose of the Collateralisation Percentage, an amount equal to the book value of such Public Sector Credit entered on the Register, together with any matured and accrued interest;
- (b) in relation to any Other Assets:

- (i) the aggregate amount of any deposits together with any matured and accrued interest, as entered on the Register;
- (ii) the value resulting from the rules regarding valuation of margins defined by the Eurosystem for securities eligible for Eurosystem credit transactions or, if lower, the nominal value of such securities, including matured and accrued interests.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COVER POOL

INTRODUCTION – CAPACITY TO ISSUE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

In general, only credit institutions allowed by law to grant mortgage loans, and having own funds not lower than €7,500,000, may issue public sector bonds. The Issuer complies with these requirements and is thus allowed to issue public sector bonds under the Public Sector Bonds Law.

ISSUER REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN COVER POOL

The Issuer may issue Public Sector Bonds only if it maintains a related Cover Pool in compliance with the Public Sector Bonds Law. The Cover Pool may contain credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as receivables benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities, substitution assets and other eligible assets (including hedging contracts) subject to the limitations provided for in the Public Sector Bonds Law. The Public Sector Bonds Law allows for the composition of the Cover Pool to be dynamic and does not require it to be static. Accordingly, the credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as receivables benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities (and other permitted assets) to be comprised in the Cover Pool may change from time to time after the date hereof in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Public Sector Bonds Law and with the Bank of Portugal Regulations (as defined in *Definitions*).

To enable it to issue Public Sector Bonds, the Issuer has established and will maintain a segregated register (the “**Register**”) in relation to the Cover Pool for the purposes of the Public Sector Bonds Law. The Issuer plans to issue from time to time further Public Sector Bonds and will include in the relevant Cover Pool, additional credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State as well as receivables benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities or substitution assets as security for those Public Sector Bonds in accordance with relevant provisions of the Public Sector Bonds Law, as further detailed below.

The Issuer is required, as soon as practicable after becoming aware that it has contravened the provisions of the Public Sector Bonds Law, to take all possible steps to prevent the contravention from continuing or being repeated.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ASSETS COMPRISED IN THE COVER POOL

Only public sector credits or receivables which comply with the legal eligibility criteria described below may be included in the Cover Pool:

Public Sector Credits Eligibility Criteria

- (a) credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State;
- (b) receivables secured by an express and legally binding guarantee issued by the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State.

“Other Assets” Eligibility Criteria:

The following assets may also be included in the Cover Pool as Other Assets:

- (a) deposits with the Bank of Portugal, in cash or in securities eligible for credit transactions in the Eurosystem (which is the monetary authority of the euro area which comprises the European Central Bank and the national central banks of the EU Member States whose currency is the euro);
- (b) current or term account deposits with credit institutions (which are not in a control or group relationship with the Issuer) having a rating equal to or higher than the minimum rating required at any time by the Rating Agencies, provided that such minimum rating shall in any event be at least equal to «A-» or equivalent; and
- (c) other assets meeting both the low risk and high liquidity requirements of the Bank of Portugal Regulations.

The aggregate value of the Other Assets may not exceed 20% of the aggregate value of the Cover Pool allocated as collateral to all Public Sector Bonds issued by the Issuer.

At the date of this Base Prospectus, the Issuer intends to include in the Cover Pool public sector credits which are located in Portugal, granted to or secured by Portuguese central administrations, regional or local authorities for the purposes of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

HEDGING CONTRACTS

The Public Sector Bonds Law allows the Cover Pool to include hedging contracts aimed exclusively at hedging risks, namely interest rate, exchange rate or liquidity risks. These hedging contracts will form part of the Cover Pool and may be taken into account in the assessment of the financial ratios and requirements of the Public Sector Bonds Law and described in this section.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Public Sector Bonds Law, any such hedging contract can only be entered into (i) in a regulated market of an EU Member State, or (ii) recognised market of an OECD country, or (iii) with a counterparty which is a credit institution with a rating of at least «A-» or equivalent. The Public Sector Bonds Law empowers the Bank of Portugal to develop, by regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”), the eligibility criteria for hedging contracts to form part of the Cover Pool.

Also pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Register shall, in relation to each Hedging Contract, identify (i) the Public Sector Bonds to which the relevant Hedging Contract relates; (ii) the corresponding Cover Pool; (iii) the nominal value of the Hedging Contract; (iv) the Hedge Counterparty; and (v) the commencement date and the maturity date of such Hedging Contract.

If a particular Tranche of Public Sector Bonds is issued in a denomination other than the euro, the Issuer must enter into Hedging Contracts for the purpose of hedging any currency exchange risk.

Interest rate exposure of the Issuer relating to Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool will be managed through the Hedging Contracts. Interest rate swaps will be entered into with a Hedge Counterparty relating to both the Cover Pool and the Public Sector Bonds issued by the Issuer. The Hedging Contracts will qualify as derivative financial instruments for the purposes of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Under Hedging Contracts, with respect to interest rate hedging on the Cover Pool, on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis, as applicable, the Issuer will pay to a Hedge Counterparty an amount related to the relevant EURIBOR interest rates applicable in respect of the Public Sector Credits, determined by deducting the weighted average spread from the weighted average basket interest rate of the Public Sector Credits held by the Issuer and which are included in the Cover Pool on the relevant date. The payment will be calculated on a notional amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of those Public Sector Credits on the relevant

date. In return, on a monthly basis, quarterly or semi-annual basis, as applicable, the Hedge Counterparty will pay to the Issuer an amount related to one, three or six month EURIBOR, as applicable, on that notional amount.

Additionally, with respect to interest rate hedging on Public Sector Bonds, on an annual basis or such other basis referable to the relevant coupon period, the Hedge Counterparty will pay under the Hedging Contracts an amount related to the interest rate payable on the relevant Public Sector Bonds on a notional amount equal to the principal amount outstanding of the relevant Public Sector Bonds and the Issuer will pay to such Hedge Counterparty an amount related to one, three or six month EURIBOR, as applicable, on that notional amount.

Under the terms of the proposed Hedging Contracts to be entered into with the Hedge Counterparty, if the rating of any Hedge Counterparty's (or, if applicable, its credit support provider's) unsecured, unsubordinated debt obligations fall below certain minimum ratings by S&P and/or Moody's and/or Fitch, the Hedge Counterparty will be required to take certain remedial measures which may include: (i) providing collateral for its obligations under the Hedging Contract; (ii) arranging for its obligations under the Hedging Contracts to be transferred to an entity with the ratings required by the relevant rating agency; (iii) procuring another entity with the ratings required by the relevant rating agency to become co-obligor in respect of its obligations under the Hedging Contracts; or (iv) taking such other action as it may agree with the relevant rating agency. Failure by the Hedge Counterparty to take such steps within the applicable time periods may allow the Issuer to terminate the Hedging Contracts.

In addition, certain other termination events and/or events of default may apply under the terms of the proposed Hedging Contracts, which may entitle the Hedge Counterparty and/or the Issuer to terminate the Hedging Contracts.

Upon any termination in whole or in part of the Hedging Contracts, the Issuer may be required to make (or be entitled to receive) a termination payment to (or from) the Hedge Counterparty. The Hedging Contracts will be governed by English law.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE TERM TO MATURITY

The Public Sector Bonds Law sets out certain criteria, including matching weighted average term to maturity, which are required to be met by the Issuer in respect of its Cover Pool. In any case, the average maturity of the outstanding Public Sector Bonds may not exceed, at any time, the average maturity of the Public Sector Credits and Other Assets allocated to the relevant issuance.

OVERCOLLATERALISATION

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the nominal principal amount of any Public Sector Bonds outstanding irrespective of the fact those Public Sector Bonds are Zero Coupon Bonds or not may not exceed 100% of the aggregate nominal amount of the Cover Pool less any Public Sector Bonds acquired by the Issuer pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law and not cancelled. In addition, the aggregate amount of interest payable to the holders of Public Sector Bonds may not exceed, at any time, the amount of interest to be collected under the Cover Pool (including both the Public Sector Credits and the Other Assets) allocated to the Public Sector Bonds.

In compliance with the above legal requirements, Condition 15 (Collateralisation, Valuation of Cover Pool and Issuer Covenants) requires the Issuer to over collateralise the Cover Pool with respect to outstanding Public Sector Bonds at a minimum level of 107% or such other percentage as may be selected by the Issuer from time to time and notified to the Cover Pool Monitor, provided that the Collateralisation Percentage

shall not, for so long as there are Public Sector Bonds outstanding and rated by Moody's, be reduced by the Issuer below 107%.

See Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds.

For the purposes of the calculation by the Issuer and the Cover Pool Monitor of the level of collateralisation referred to above:

- (a) Public Sector Credits shall be included at their outstanding principal amount, together with any accrued but unpaid interest;
- (b) the Public Sector Bonds shall be accounted according to the nominal value of outstanding principal irrespective of the fact those Public Sector Bonds are Zero Coupon Bonds or not, including matured and accrued interest;
- (c) in relation to any Other Assets:
 - (i) deposits shall be accounted for according to their amount together with any accrued but unpaid interest; and
 - (ii) securities eligible for Eurosystem credit transactions shall be accounted for by one value resulting from the rules regarding margin valuation laid down by the Eurosystem or, if lower, according to their nominal value, including accrued but unpaid interests.

Also for the purpose of these calculations the Issuer and the Cover Pool Monitor shall use the exchange rates published by the European Central Bank as a reference.

In addition, the net present value of the liabilities arising from issues of Public Sector Bonds cannot exceed the net present value of the Cover Pool, including any Hedging Contracts. This ratio must also be met for 200 basis point parallel shifts in the yield curve.

COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Cover Pool Monitor must, pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the terms set forth in the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement, monitor the Issuer's compliance with the financial requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the Bank of Portugal Regulations described in this section. The Issuer must, as soon as practicable after becoming aware that it has failed to comply with any provisions of the Public Sector Bonds Law summarised herein (or when it is reasonable to expect that they will not be complied with), take all steps to comply with that provision, by undertaking one or more of the following procedures:

- (a) allocating new public sector credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State or public sector credit assets benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities, with or without substitution of those already allocated to the Public Sector Bonds; and/or
- (b) allocating additional Other Assets; and/or
- (c) acquiring Public Sector Bonds in the secondary market.

VALUATION OF COVER POOL

The Public Sector Bonds Law sets out certain requirements and criteria which are required to be met by the Issuer in respect of the valuation of Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool.

The Public Sector Bonds Law empowers the Bank of Portugal to specify, by regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”), requirements in relation to the valuation basis and methodology, time of valuation and any other matter that it considers relevant for determining the value of public sector credit assets over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State, public sector credit assets benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by any of such entities or Other Assets for the purposes of the Public Sector Bonds Law. The Public Sector Bonds Law also empowers the Bank of Portugal to specify, by regulatory notice, requirements in relation to the valuation basis and methodology, time of valuation and any other matter that it considers relevant for determining the value of substitution assets that are to be comprised in the Cover Pool. These requirements are set out in Regulation 6/2006.

Valuation of Other Assets

Pursuant to Regulation 6/2006, the Other Assets shall be valued as follows:

- (a) the deposits shall be accounted for according to their amount together with any accrued but unpaid interest; and
- (b) the securities eligible for Eurosystem credit transactions shall be for the value resulting from the rules regarding margin valuation laid down by the Eurosystem or, if lower, according to the nominal value of such securities, including accrued but unpaid interest.

COVER POOL SEGREGATED REGISTER AND SPECIAL CREDITOR PRIVILEGE

Autonomous pool of assets and segregated register

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Cover Pool constitutes an autonomous pool of assets (“*património autónomo*”), not liable for any general indebtedness incurred by the Issuer until all amounts due to the holders of Public Sector Bonds and the Other Preferred Creditors are fully paid and discharged.

The Public Sector Bonds Law provides that the appropriate particulars of each asset comprised in the Cover Pool (including Public Sector Credits, Other Assets and Hedging Contracts) must be recorded in a segregated register within, and maintained by, the Issuer, such register to record the following:

- (i) the outstanding principal amount;
- (ii) the applicable interest rate;
- (iii) the applicable maturity.

Pursuant to Article 4.3 of the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Cover Pool is identified in the transaction documents by a code. The key to such code is deposited with the Bank of Portugal which has promulgated, by regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”), the conditions under which the holders of Public Sector Bonds may have access to the segregated register of the Cover Pool.

The segregated register must ensure the segregation between assets allocated to the mortgage covered bonds issued by the Issuer and assets allocated to the Public Sector Bonds.

Special creditor privilege

Under the Public Sector Bonds Law, the holders of Public Sector Bonds enjoy a special creditor privilege over the Cover Pool (including the Public Sector Credits, the Other Assets and the Hedging Contracts) with preference over any other general creditor, in relation to the repayment of principal and payment of interest due under the Public Sector Bonds. Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, this special creditor privilege applies automatically for the benefit of the holders of Public Sector Bonds, the Common Representative and the Hedge Counterparties and is not subject to registration.

The special creditor privilege (“*privilegio creditório*”) over the Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool shall prevail over all other preferential claims.

INSOLVENCY OF THE ISSUER

The Public Sector Bonds Law governs the impact on the Public Sector Bonds of a possible insolvency or winding-up of the Issuer, so as to ensure due protection to the holders of Public Sector Bonds. In the event of dissolution and winding-up (including on grounds of insolvency) of the Issuer, the Public Sector Bonds Law establishes that the Cover Pool shall be segregated from the insolvency estate of the Issuer and will not form part thereof until full payment of any amounts due to the holders of Public Sector Bonds. The amounts corresponding to payment of interest and repayment of principal of the Public Sector Credits and Other Assets will not form part of the insolvency estate of the Issuer.

The Cover Pool will, in such an event, be separated from the Issuer's insolvency estate so as to be autonomously managed until full payment of the amounts due to the holders of Public Sector Bonds. In this situation, pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the holders of Public Sector Bonds are entitled to adopt a resolution approving the immediate acceleration of the Public Sector Bonds by a majority of at least two thirds of the votes of the holders of Public Sector Bonds then outstanding, in which case the entity appointed to manage the Cover Pool shall provide for the liquidation thereof to the benefit of the holders of Public Sector Bonds.

If an Insolvency Event occurs in relation to the Issuer, the plan for the dissolution and winding-up of the Issuer, which shall be submitted to the Bank of Portugal pursuant to Article 35-A of the Credit Institutions General Regime, shall identify a Substitute Credit Institution appointed to (i) manage the Cover Pool allocated to the outstanding Public Sector Bonds and (ii) ensure that the payments of any amounts due to the holders of such Public Sector Bonds are made. Such plan shall also describe the general framework and conditions under which those actions will be rendered by the Substitute Credit Institution.

In addition, if the authorisation of the Issuer to act as a credit institution in Portugal is revoked, the Bank of Portugal is required, simultaneously with the decision to revoke such authorisation, to appoint a Substitute Credit Institution to manage the Cover Pool allocated to the Public Sector Bonds outstanding and to ensure that payments due to the holders of such Public Sector Bonds are made.

The fees to be paid to the appointed Substitute Credit Institution shall be determined by the Bank of Portugal at the time of such appointment and shall be paid out of the Cover Pool.

In accordance with Regulation 8/2006, any Substitute Credit Institution appointed by the Bank of Portugal to service the Cover Pool following an Insolvency Event of the Issuer shall:

- (i) immediately upon being appointed, prepare an opening balance sheet in relation to the Cover Pool, supplemented by the corresponding explanatory notes;
- (ii) perform all acts and things necessary or desirable for the prudent management of the Cover Pool and respective guarantees in order to ensure the timely payment of all amounts due to holders of Public Sector Bonds, including, without limitation:
 - a. selling the Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool;
 - b. ensuring the timely collection in respect of the Public Sector Credits comprised in the Cover Pool;
 - c. performing all other acts and administrative services in connection with such Public Sector Credits and related Additional Security;
- (iii) maintain and keep updated a segregated register of the Cover Pool in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law; and

- (iv) prepare an annual financial report in relation to the Cover Pool and the outstanding Public Sector Bonds, which report shall be the subject of an audit report produced by an independent auditor. The independent auditor shall be appointed as Cover Pool Monitor by the Substitute Credit Institution in accordance with article 34 of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Furthermore, any Substitute Credit Institution appointed by the Bank of Portugal to service the Cover Pool following an Insolvency Event of the Issuer shall perform all acts and things necessary or convenient for maintaining the relationship with the borrowers under such Public Sector Credits.

In the event of insolvency of the Issuer, the assets allocated to one or more issues of Public Sector Bonds will be segregated from the corresponding insolvent estate and will be managed autonomously by a third party until full payment of the amounts due to the holders of Public Sector Bonds has been made. In any case, and even if the Issuer is declared insolvent, the Public Sector Bonds Law determines that timely payments of interest and reimbursements under the Public Sector Bonds shall continue to be carried out.

COMMON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HOLDERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, with registered office at 55 Moorgate, London EC2R 6PA, has been appointed by the Issuer as representative of the holders of the Public Sector Bonds pursuant to Article 14 of the Public Sector Bonds Law and in accordance with the Terms and Conditions and the terms of the Common Representative Appointment Agreement.

The Issuer has appointed the Common Representative to represent the holders of Public Sector Bonds. According to the Public Sector Bonds Law and to the relevant provisions of the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, the Common Representative may be entitled to perform all the necessary acts and actions in order to ensure protection of the holders of Public Sector Bonds, namely: (a) to represent the holders of Public Sector Bonds in respect of all matters arising from the issuance of the Public Sector Bonds and to enforce on their behalf their legal or contractual rights; (b) to enforce any decision taken by the general meetings of the holders of Public Sector Bonds, in particular those where the acceleration of the Public Sector Bonds may be decided; (c) to represent the holders of Public Sector Bonds in any judicial proceedings, including judicial proceedings against the Issuer and, in particular, in the context of any winding-up, dissolution or insolvency commenced by or against the Issuer; (d) to collect and examine all the relevant documentation in respect of the Issuer which is provided to its shareholders; and (e) to provide the holders of Public Sector Bonds with all relevant information regarding the issuance of the Public Sector Bonds it may become aware of by virtue of its role as Common Representative under the Common Representative Appointment Agreement.

The holders of the Public Sector Bonds may at any time, by means of resolutions passed in accordance with the Terms and Conditions and the Common Representative Appointment Agreement, remove the Common Representative and appoint a new common representative.

COVER POOL MONITOR

APPOINTMENT OF A COVER POOL MONITOR

The Public Sector Bonds Law requires that the Board of Directors of the Issuer appoints a qualified person or entity to be the monitor of the Cover Pool (the “**Cover Pool Monitor**”) who shall be responsible, for the benefit of the holders of Public Sector Bonds, for monitoring the compliance by the Issuer of the requirements contained in the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations.

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Cover Pool Monitor must be an independent auditor registered with the CMVM. For these purposes, an independent auditor must be an auditor which is not related with or associated to any group of interests within the issuing entity and is not in a position that hinders its independent analysis and decision-making process, notably in light of (i) holding 2% or more of the issued share capital of the Issuer, either directly or on behalf of a third party; or (ii) having been re-elected for more than two terms either consecutive or not. For this purpose, a term corresponds to a period of four years.

The Issuer is responsible for paying any remuneration or other money payable to the Cover Pool Monitor in connection with the Cover Pool Monitor’s responsibilities in respect of the Issuer and the holders of Public Sector Bonds.

ROLE OF THE COVER POOL MONITOR

Pursuant to the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement, dated 19 June, 2008, the Issuer appointed Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A. as Cover Pool Monitor. Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A. is registered with the CMVM under registration number 231.

The Cover Pool Monitor Agreement reflects the requirements of the Public Sector Bonds Law in relation to the appointment of a monitor in respect of the requirements (namely, financial requirements and the requirements set forth in Condition 15 (*Collateralisation, Valuation of Cover Pool and Issuer Covenants*)) concerning the Cover Pool and the Public Sector Bonds. The Cover Pool Monitor Agreement provides for certain matters such as collateralisation (see *Characteristics of the Cover Pool*), valuation of assets comprised in the Cover Pool, the payment of fees and expenses by the Issuer to the Cover Pool, the resignation of the Cover Pool Monitor and the replacement by the Issuer of the Cover Pool Monitor.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COVER POOL MONITOR

In accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law, the Cover Pool Monitor is required to monitor, for the benefit of the holders of the Public Sector Bonds, compliance by the Issuer of the financial and prudential requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the Bank of Portugal Regulations in respect of the Cover Pool. In particular, the Cover Pool Monitor shall be engaged to assess compliance by the Issuer with the requirements set forth in Condition 15.

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations, the Cover Pool Monitor is entitled to be provided with all information required to monitor compliance by the Issuer with the requirements relating to outstanding Public Sector Bonds and the Cover Pool.

In the performance of its duties, the Cover Pool Monitor must produce an annual report with an assessment of the Issuer’s compliance with the requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the Bank of Portugal Regulations, in particular those requirements relating to the level of collateralisation and the valuation of assets comprised in the Cover Pool. The Cover Pool Monitor and the Issuer may agree in

the production of interim reports. The Cover Pool Monitor must also prepare opinions certifying the statements of the management body of the Issuer, relating to information and documentation filed with the Bank of Portugal.

The Public Sector Bonds Law empowers the Bank of Portugal to promulgate, by regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”), after consultation with the CMVM and the Portuguese Association of the Chartered Accountants (*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*), the requirements applicable to the content, format and disclosure of any reports of the Cover Pool Monitor. Until the present date the Bank of Portugal has not issued any notice on these matters.

REMUNERATION AND TERMINATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COVER POOL MONITOR

In accordance with the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement, the Cover Pool Monitor shall be remunerated by the Issuer for its services as Cover Pool Monitor at a rate as may from time to time be agreed between the Issuer and the Cover Pool Monitor.

The Issuer may at any time terminate the appointment of the Cover Pool Monitor and appoint a new entity to act in such capacity. Any such termination shall not become effective until a new cover pool monitor is appointed in accordance with the terms of the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement. Additionally, the Cover Pool Monitor may retire at any time upon giving not less than three calendar months notice in writing to the Issuer. Such retirement shall not become effective until the appointment of a new cover pool monitor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

Banco BPI is a commercial bank and the holding company of the BPI Group.

The BPI Group is a financial and multi-specialist group, focusing predominantly on commercial banking in Portugal. It has a comprehensive spectrum of financial services and products for business, institutional and individual customers.

At the end of 30th June 2015 Banco BPI served approximately 1,800 thousand customers through its multi-channel distribution network comprising 546 retail branches, 39 investment centres, 52 corporate centres, a network of 27,885 commercial partners, a home-banking service and a telephone banking service.

In addition, Banco Português de Investimento, the BPI Group's original matrix, is engaged in investment banking business – Equities and Corporate Finance. With regard to asset management, Banco BPI manages unit trust (mutual) funds, pension funds and life-capitalisation insurance, which it distributes via Banco BPI and Banco Português de Investimento.

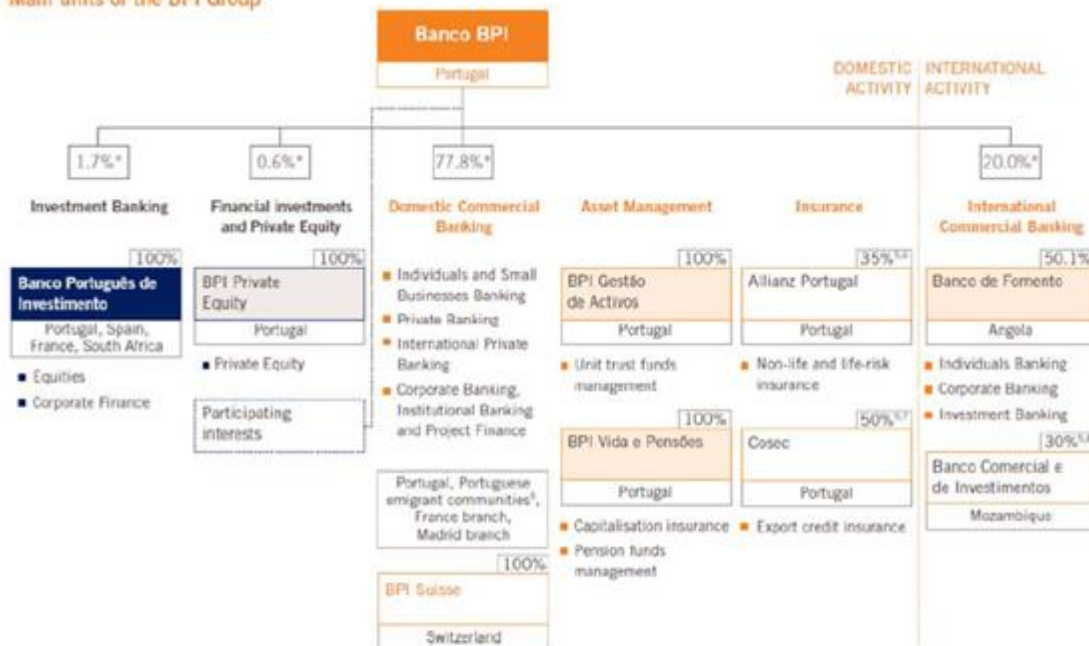
In Angola, Banco BPI has a 50.1 per cent. shareholding in Banco de Fomento Angola (“BFA”), which, at the end of June 2015 served a total of 1,359 thousand customers with a network of 163 branches, 9 investment centres and 16 corporate centres.

In Mozambique, as of 30 June 2015, BCI served a total of 1,164 thousand customers with a network of 147 branches and 23 business centres. The contribution to the result of the 30 per cent stake in BCI (Mozambique) was € 3.7 million.

In the insurance business, Banco BPI has a partnership arrangement with Allianz for general insurance and life assurance, through which Banco BPI has an equity stake of 35 per cent. in Allianz Portugal and there is an agreement covering insurance distribution via Banco BPI's commercial network. Banco BPI also controls 50 per cent. of Cosec, an operator in the credit-insurance and insurance-guarantee market.

Banco BPI is the parent company of the companies shown below and Banco BPI's financial results are partially dependent upon the cash flows and dividends from these subsidiaries.

Main units of the BPI Group



Note: The percentages indicated refer to the participations (direct and indirect) of Banco BPI in each company. In determining the capital allocated to the domestic activity and to the international activity business areas, it was considered the accounting capital (shareholders' equity) excluding the fair value reserve (net of deferred taxes) relative to the portfolio of financial assets available for sale. As regard each business area integrating the domestic operations, it is assumed that the capital employed is identical to the average capital employed for this activity as a whole, except as regards the fair value reserve which was excluded from the capital allocated.

1) BPI Group adopted the geographical segmentation as the main basis for the segmentation of its activities, having defined two segments: domestic activity and international activity.

2) The total assets figure presented for each geographic segment is corrected for the balances resulting from operations between these segments.

3) Gross loans.

4) Loans, guarantees and total Customer resources.

5) Equity-accounted subsidiaries.

6) In association with Allianz, which holds 65% of the capital.

7) In association with Euler Hermes, a company of Allianz Group.

8) In partnership with Caixa Geral de Depósitos (51%) and a group of Mozambican investors, which together, hold 19% of the share capital.

9) The BPI Group has overseas branches and representative offices in overseas cities with large communities of Portuguese emigrants.

HISTORY

Banco BPI, S.A. was formed in 25th May 1998 by the merger of Banco Fonsecas & Burnay, Banco de Fomento e Exterior and Banco Borges & Irmão. Later that year Banco Universo (an in-store bank) was acquired by Banco BPI.

In 2002, BPI - SGPS incorporated Banco BPI and simultaneously assumed the core business mission of a commercial bank, adopting the name Banco BPI and assuming the role as the entity at the Group's helm.

In 2011, BPI Group completed its 30th year of existence since the creation of SPI – Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos in 1981.

ESTABLISHMENT AND DOMICILE

Banco BPI is domiciled in Rua Tenente Valadim, 284, 4100-476 Porto, Portugal telephone number +351 22 2075000.

LEGAL FORM

Banco BPI is registered as a bank with the Bank of Portugal and operates under the legal name of “Banco BPI, S.A.”. Banco BPI also operates under the commercial name of “BPI”. It is a limited liability company

(“*Sociedade Anónima*”) under Portuguese law registered for an indefinite term in the Commercial Register of Porto, under nr. 501 214 534 as at 23rd October, 1981.

OBJECT AND PURPOSE

According to its constitutional documents (in particular to article 3 of Banco BPI’s Memorandum and Articles of Association), the object of Banco BPI is to carry on banking business including any additional, related or similar operations compatible with the said business to the full extent permitted by law. Banco BPI may also participate in partnership association agreements, complementary corporate conglomerates or European conglomerates of economic interest and may acquire, either originally or subsequently, shares or portions of capital in public limited companies and interests in unlimited liability companies of any object whatsoever and even if subject to special laws.

SHAREHOLDERS

At 30 June 2015 Banco BPI’s capital was held by 20.281 Shareholders, of whom 19.797 were individuals owning 11.2% of the capital, while 487 institutional investors and companies owned the remaining 88.8% of the capital.

Shareholders owning more than 2% of Banco BPI’s capital¹

Shareholders	No. of shares held	% of capital held ¹
CaixaBank, S.A. ^{1,2}	642 462 536	44.10%
Santoro Finance – Prestação de Serviços, S.A. ³	270 643 372	18.58%
Allianz SE ⁴	122 744 370	8.42%
Violas Ferreira Financial ⁵	39 063 392	2.68%

Note: Shareholder positions recorded at 30 June 2015 at the securities clearing house (Central de Valores Mobiliários – CVM), based on the information received from the Central de Valores Mobiliários.

- 1) According to a statutory provision, for counting purposes the voting rights are limited to 20%.
- 2) The stake held through CaixaBank, S.A. (“CaixaBank”), is also imputable, as of 30 June 2015, to Criteria CaixaHolding, S.A.U., which holds 56.71% of CaixaBank, which is in turn dominated by Caixa d’Estalvis i Pensions de Barcelona, “La Caixa”, holder of 100% of the respective voting rights, in terms of article 20(1)(d) of the SC.
- 3) Directly held by Santoro Finance – Prestação de Serviços, SA (“Santoro Finance”), and imputable, in terms of article 20(1)(b) of the SC, to Santoro Financial Holdings, SGPS (“Santoro”), as owner of the entire capital of Santoro Finance, and to Eng. Isabel José dos Santos, in her capacity as shareholder of Santoro Financial Holdings, SGPS.
- 4) Indirect stake held by subsidiaries controlled by Allianz SE, holding of Allianz Group, and imputable, in terms of article 20(1)(b) of the SC; direct shareholding of 8.27% held by Allianz Europe Ltd. (100% held by Allianz SE) and a direct shareholding of 0.15% held by Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal (65% held by Allianz SE)..
- 5) Participating interest held via Violas Ferreira Financial, S.A., whose share capital is fully held by HVF, SGPS, S.A., and, in terms of the provisions of article 20(1)(a) of the SC, includes 227 273 shares held by Edgar Alves Ferreira (0.02% of Banco BPI’s capital), member of the Board of Directors of HVF – SGPS.

There are no special rights attributed by the Statutes to shareholders, with the result that there are no shareholders with special rights.

Beyond the holdings exceeding 2% previously mentioned, there is a group of reference shareholders that hold positions higher than 1% in the company's capital. As of 30 June 2015, a group of shareholders who jointly are here designated as Arsopi*, held stakes that, when aggregated, amounted to 2.07% of the share capital of Banco BPI. At the same date, Nors Group** (formerly Auto-Sueco, Lda) had 1.52% of the Bank's capital.

** At 30 June 2015, companies controlled by the director Armando Leite de Pinho held 7 856 695 shares representing 0.54% of BPI's capital. Persons related by family ties and companies linked to them owned holdings which, added to the abovementioned, totalled 30 109 237 shares representing 2.07% of BPI's capital. According to the information which the Bank has, this does not mean that the aforesaid aggregate constitutes a qualified shareholding in BPI in terms of article 16 and following of the Securities Code.*

*** Participating interest held via Norsocia SGPS, S.A. and Ascendum España S.L., held, as of 30 June 2015, respectively, at 100% and 50% by Nors Group (formerly Auto-Sueco, Lda). These companies had as of 30 June 2015, respectively, 11 050 105 and 11 084 734 shares of Banco BPI, representative of 0.758% and 0.761% of Banco BPI's share capital.*

On 17th February 2015, the institution CaixaBank, which owns 44.1% of BPI's Capital, made public by way of a preliminary announcement its intention to launch a general and voluntary takeover bid for the Banco BPI's entire capital, offering 1.329 euro per share and which included the following two conditions: i) the elimination of any limit to the counting of any shareholder's votes in general meeting, as laid down in article 12(4) of the Statutes; ii) the acquisition of a minimum of 5.9% of the shares so as to be able to hold more than 50% of the share capital.

On 5th March 2015, BPI's Board of Directors pronounced itself on that bid in a public report, being of the opinion that the offer price was inadequate, and for this reason did not recommend its acceptance by shareholders. According to the Board of Directors, the price that reflects BPI's value was 2.04 euro per share – 1.12 euro corresponding to domestic operations and 0.92 euro to international operations, to which must be added a further 0.22 euro, which would result from the attribution to the remaining shares of half of the synergies announced by CaixaBank.

At Banco BPI's Annual General Meeting of 29th April 2015, at the proposal tabled by the shareholder Santoro Finance – Prestação de Serviços, S.A., a point was included to consider an amendment to the Statutes so as to eliminate the limit on the counting of votes contained therein.

The General Meeting decided to suspend the proceedings and to postpone to new session (which was held on 17th June 2015) the review of the proposal tabled by Santoro Finance – Prestação de Serviços, S.A.. According to the Statutes, the proposed statutory amendment requires the approval of 75% of the votes cast. Given that at the 17th June meeting the proposed statutory amendment only obtained 52.45% of the votes cast for the motion, the elimination of the limit on the counting of votes was not approved.

In the wake of the aforementioned General Meeting resolution, on the 18th June 2015 CaixaBank communicated to the market that it had decided to present to the CMVM its withdrawal of the registration of the takeover bid for Banco BPI's shares and that will initiate a period of analysis of the strategic

alternatives available with respect to its stake in Banco BPI, with particular consideration of the objectives set out in its 2015-2018 Strategic Plan.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW OF BANCO BPI

BPI Group's activity is divided into two main geographic areas:

- (1) Domestic Activity including Domestic Commercial Banking, Investment Banking and Private Equity and Financial Investments; and
- (2) International Commercial Banking.

Domestic Activity

The Domestic Commercial Banking business relates to banking activity carried out with companies, individuals and institutions in Portugal and includes the provision of overseas banking services to non-residents, namely to emigrant communities and the Madrid branch, and also relates to investment banking services, private equity, asset management and insurance.

Domestic Commercial Banking is organised in two major business areas:

- Individuals and Small Businesses Banking; and
- Corporate, Project Finance and Institutional Banking.

The Individuals and Small Businesses Banking serves individual customers, including high net-worth individuals, and small businesses with turnover of up to €5 million.

The Corporate, Project Finance and Institutional Banking serves companies with a turnover of more than €2 million, operating in competition with Individuals and Small Business Banking in the segment up to €5 million, and also includes the provision of project finance services and the relationship with Public Sector, State-owned and Municipalities Companies, and the State Business Sector, Foundations and Associations.

The Corporate Banking, Institutional Banking and State Owned Enterprises areas manage in an integrated manner BPI's relationship with its corporate and institutional client base, as well as the respective range of products and services. Corporate Banking customers are divided into segments according to their respective business volumes - Large Corporations and Companies - and according to their specific business mission - Project Finance, Institutional Banking and State Owned Enterprises.

The Corporate Banking network includes two support areas for large corporations (North-Oporto and South-Lisbon), together with three regional divisions (North, Centre, South and Islands) to serve the rest of the corporate market. These divisions coordinate 47 corporate centres scattered around the country and include a Spanish companies division and other multinational centres specifically designed to serve the specific needs of customers with Iberian operations.

The Institutional Banking and State Owned Enterprises division caters to institutional clients, public sector companies and other public sector controlled entities. This division has a commercial network composed of six institutional centres.

The Project Finance division is dedicated to the arrangement, structuring and participation in project finance operations and public-private partnerships, as well as in other structured finance deals.

The Investment Banking activities are conducted by Banco BPI (following the demerger of part of the business conducted by Banco Português de Investimento and subsequent merger into Banco BPI occurred in November 2014): Private Equity and Private Banking areas and by Banco Português de Investimento: Equities and Corporate Finance areas.

The activities carried out abroad by branches and representative offices which are intended, in general, to serve the needs of Portuguese expatriates as well as to provide a link for Portuguese companies in their business with local parties, are integrated in the Domestic Commercial Banking area.

Banco BPI has offshore branches in the Cayman Islands and Macau and also twelve branches in France and one in Spain. It also has representative offices in London, Geneva, Hamburg, Toronto, Caracas and Johannesburg, an information office in Luxembourg and money remitters in Newark and Rhode Island.

International Commercial Banking

International Commercial Banking Activity refers to business operations conducted through a 50.1 per cent. shareholding in BFA in Angola and through a 30 per cent. shareholding in BCI in Mozambique.

SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31st August 2015, Banco BPI's share capital amounted to €1,293,063,324.98 and was represented by 1,456,924,237 ordinary shares with no nominal value (all issued shares are fully paid).

SELECTED HISTORICAL KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables contain selected key financial information for the years ended 31st December 2013 and 2014 and for the first half year of 2015.

There have been no recent events particular to the Issuer which are material to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency since the publication of the Issuer's audited consolidated results for the first half year of 2015.

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euro)

	Notes	Jun. 30, 15		Dec. 31, 14	Jan. 01, 14	Notes	Jun. 30, 15	Dec. 31, 14	Jan. 01, 14		
		Amounts before impairment, depreciation and amortisation	Impairment, depreciation and amortisation	Net	Net					Net	
ASSETS						LIABILITIES					
Cash and deposits at central banks	4.1	2 012 836		2 012 836	1 894 203	1 372 211	Resources of central banks	4.15	1 920 137	1 561 185	4 140 068
Deposits at other credit institutions	4.2	551 948	2	551 944	380 475	459 487	Financial liabilities held for trading	4.17/4.4	332 225	326 795	255 245
Financial assets held for trading and at fair value through profit or loss	4.3/4.4	3 813 158		3 813 158	3 017 733	1 317 556	Resources of other credit institutions	4.18	1 388 325	1 372 441	1 453 249
Financial assets available for sale	4.5	7 466 124	113 840	7 352 284	7 525 778	9 624 243	Resources of customers and other debts	4.19	28 258 454	28 134 617	25 632 473
Loans and advances to credit institutions	4.6	1 913 493		1 913 493	2 588 817	1 880 070	Debt securities	4.20	1 227 358	2 238 074	2 568 455
Loans and advances to customers	4.7	28 289 208	602 000	24 297 100	25 268 959	25 955 133	Financial liabilities relating to transferred assets	4.21	656 058	1 047 731	1 387 296
Held to maturity investments	4.8	22 364		22 364	89 362	136 877	Hedging derivatives	4.4	237 482	327 219	548 458
Hedging derivatives	4.4	109 121		109 121	149 593	194 043	Provisions	4.22	119 741	107 333	124 037
Non-current assets held for sale	4.9				11 504		Technical provisions	4.23	3 961 096	4 151 830	2 669 768
Investment properties	4.10	154 777		154 777	154 777	164 949	Tax liabilities	4.24	61 934	42 630	57 711
Other tangible assets	4.11	720 247	510 793	196 454	204 239	197 337	Contingent convertible subordinated bonds	4.25	69 516	69 521	820 433
Intangible assets	4.12	115 583	93 072	22 511	24 883	19 149	Other subordinated debt and participating bonds	4.26	682 072	720 324	606 612
Investments in associated companies and jointly controlled entities	4.13	214 560		214 560	212 960	221 902	Total Liabilities		38 813 198	43 699 490	40 348 726
Tax assets	4.14	368 906		368 906	422 531	539 562	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Other assets	4.15	704 022	31 535	672 487	694 795	711 571	Subscribed share capital	4.29	1 283 063	1 283 063	1 190 000
							Other equity instruments	4.30	3 853	5 270	3 414
							Revaluation reserves	4.31	(77 405)	(51 143)	(362 336)
							Other reserves and retained earnings	4.32	646 626	1 042 587	1 625 154
							(Treasury shares)	4.33	(12 805)	(13 828)	(17 590)
							Consolidated net income of the BPI Group	4.45	78 178	(104 558)	67 515
							Shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholders of BPI		2 229 729	2 118 891	1 906 137
							Minority interests	4.33	301 296	419 269	365 519
							Total Shareholders' Equity		2 621 016	2 529 160	2 271 676
Total Assets		43 175 355	1 741 341	41 434 014	42 628 850	42 820 412	Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		41 434 214	42 628 850	42 820 412
OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS											
Guarantees given and other contingent liabilities	4.34			2 101 716	2 588 711	2 106 771					
Of which:											
[Guarantees and sureties]				[1 725 836]	[1 828 825]	[1 832 700]					
[Others]				[377 877]	[761 886]	[274 071]					
Commitments	4.34			3 407 359	3 355 940	3 020 342					

BANCO BPI, S.A.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014 PROFORMA**

(Translation of statements of income originally issued in Portuguese - Note 5)

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euro)

	Notes	Jun. 30, 2015	Jun. 30, 2014 Proforma
Interest and similar income		601 784	671 206
Interest and similar expenses		(289 430)	(450 502)
Financial margin (narrow sense)	4.35	312 354	220 704
Gross margin on unit links	4.36	5 379	1 993
Income from equity instruments	4.37	3 599	3 365
Net commission relating to amortised cost	4.38	9 886	10 458
Financial margin		331 218	236 520
Technical result of insurance contracts	4.39	19 401	14 880
Commissions received		152 689	149 271
Commissions paid		(20 815)	(19 367)
Other income, net		23 527	17 011
Net commission income	4.40	155 401	146 915
Gain and loss on operations at fair value		96 807	72 994
Gain and loss on assets available for sale		(952)	(131 092)
Interest and financial gain and loss with pensions		(472)	834
Net income on financial operations	4.41	95 383	(57 264)
Operating income		14 144	16 231
Operating expenses		(17 297)	(23 872)
Other taxes		(11 020)	(7 811)
Net operating income	4.42	(14 173)	(15 452)
Operating income from banking activity		587 230	325 599
Personnel costs	4.43	(189 077)	(181 286)
General administrative costs	4.44	(127 062)	(121 000)
Depreciation and amortisation	4.11/4.12	(17 504)	(15 027)
Overhead costs		(333 643)	(317 313)
Recovery of loans, interest and expenses		7 787	8 478
Impairment losses and provisions for loans and guarantees, net	4.22	(86 902)	(100 062)
Impairment losses and other provisions, net	4.22	(16 035)	(6 319)
Net income before income tax		158 437	(89 617)
Income tax	4.45	(25 541)	18 580
Earnings of associated companies (equity method)	4.46	12 737	11 385
Global consolidated net income		145 633	(59 652)
Income attributable to minority interests	4.33	(69 455)	(49 679)
Consolidated net income of the BPI Group	4.47	76 178	(109 331)
Earnings per share (in Euro)			
Basic		0.053	-0.079
Diluted		0.052	-0.078

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2014 AND 2013 PROFORMA

(Translation of statements originally issued in Portuguese – note 5)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of euro)

	Notes	31 Dec. 14		31 Dec. 13	1 Jan. 13
		Amounts before impairment, depreciation and amortisation	Impairment, depreciation and amortisation	Proforma	Proforma
			Net	Net	Net
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits at central banks	4.1	1 894 203		1 372 211	1 269 365
Deposits at other credit institutions	4.2	380 475		469 487	458 246
Financial assets held for trading and at fair value through profit or loss	4.3 / 4.4	3 017 733		1 317 558	1 131 926
Financial assets available for sale	4.5	7 637 902	112 124	9 624 243	10 208 611
Loans and advances to credit institutions	4.6	2 588 819	2	1 886 070	1 710 727
Loans and advances to Customers	4.7	26 305 630	1 036 661	25 268 969	27 346 822
Held to maturity investments	4.8	88 382		136 877	445 298
Hedging derivatives	4.4	148 693		194 043	280 737
Non-current assets held for sale	4.9	20 136	8 532	11 604	
Investment properties	4.10	154 777		164 949	169 606
Other tangible assets	4.11	719 890	515 651	197 337	210 689
Intangible assets	4.12	117 044	92 161	24 883	14 017
Investments in associated companies and jointly controlled entities	4.13	212 980		221 992	202 255
Tax assets	4.14	422 531		539 692	617 692
Other assets	4.15	715 625	30 839	684 786	652 524
Total assets		44 424 820	1 795 970	42 820 412	44 718 515
LIABILITIES					
Resources of central banks	4.16		1 561 185	4 140 068	4 270 918
Financial liabilities held for trading	4.17 / 4.4		326 785	255 245	340 164
Resources of other credit institutions	4.18		1 372 441	1 453 249	2 568 421
Resources of Customers and other debts	4.19		28 134 617	25 630 473	24 778 660
Debt securities	4.20		2 238 074	2 598 455	3 787 627
Financial liabilities relating to transferred assets	4.21		1 047 731	1 387 296	1 590 984
Hedging derivatives	4.4		327 219	548 458	814 983
Provisions	4.22		107 333	124 037	138 498
Technical provisions	4.23		4 151 830	2 689 768	2 255 364
Tax liabilities	4.24		42 630	57 711	120 262
Contingent convertible subordinated bonds	4.25			920 433	1 200 279
Other subordinated debt and participating bonds	4.26		69 521	136 931	156 331
Other liabilities	4.27		703 836	591 059	643 357
Total liabilities			40 083 202	40 533 183	42 665 848
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Subscribed share capital	4.29		1 293 063	1 190 000	1 190 000
Other equity instruments	4.30		5 270	3 414	8 558
Revaluation reserves	4.31		(51 143)	(362 336)	(507 502)
Other reserves and retained earnings	4.32		1 057 640	1 040 707	785 960
(Treasury shares)	4.30		(13 828)	(17 090)	(18 272)
Consolidated net income of the BPI Group	4.47		(163 623)	67 015	249 135
Shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholders of BPI			2 127 379	1 921 710	1 707 879
Minority interests	4.33		418 269	365 519	344 788
Total shareholders' equity			2 545 648	2 287 229	2 052 667
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity			42 628 850	42 820 412	44 718 515
OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS					
Guarantees given and other contingent liabilities	4.34		2 168 711	2 106 771	3 012 038
Of which:					
(Guarantees and sureties)			(1 826 825)	(1 832 700)	(2 820 405)
(Others)			(341 886)	(274 071)	(191 633)
Commitments	4.34		3 355 940	3 020 342	3 856 696

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these balance sheets.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 AND 2013 PROFORMA**

(Translation of statements originally issued in Portuguese – note 5)
(Amounts expressed in thousands of euro)

	Notes	31 Dec. 14	31 Dec. 13 Proforma
Interest and similar income		1 290 123	1 404 077
Interest and similar expenses		(804 795)	(958 817)
Financial margin (narrow sense)	4.35	485 328	445 260
Gross margin on unit links	4.36	5 029	3 010
Income from equity instruments	4.37	3 612	2 985
Net commission relating to amortised cost	4.38	20 484	23 772
Financial margin		514 453	475 027
Technical result of insurance contracts	4.39	34 393	24 756
Commissions received		322 588	307 813
Commissions paid		(47 637)	(41 564)
Other income, net		37 222	42 580
Net commission income	4.40	312 173	308 829
Gain and loss on operations at fair value		157 903	124 198
Gain and loss on assets available for sale		(135 005)	132 281
Interest and financial gain and loss with pensions		1 991	4 193
Net income on financial operations	4.41	24 889	260 672
Operating income		33 236	23 031
Operating expenses		(44 428)	(37 073)
Other taxes		(17 010)	(7 818)
Net operating income	4.42	(28 202)	(21 860)
Operating income from banking activity		857 706	1 047 424
Personnel costs	4.43	(402 538)	(386 806)
General administrative costs	4.44	(238 219)	(232 449)
Depreciation and amortisation	4.11/4.12	(30 770)	(31 376)
Overhead costs		(671 527)	(650 631)
Recovery of loans, interest and expenses		16 472	17 602
Impairment losses and provisions for loans and guarantees, net	4.22	(193 191)	(272 648)
Impairment losses and other provisions, net	4.22	(45 266)	12 029
Net income before income tax		(35 806)	153 776
Income tax	4.45	(30 663)	(20 463)
Earnings of associated companies (equity method)	4.46	26 125	27 099
Global consolidated net income		(40 344)	160 412
Income attributable to minority interests	4.33	(123 279)	(93 397)
Consolidated net income of the BPI Group	4.47	(163 623)	67 015
Earnings per share (in euro)			
Basic		-0,115	0,048
Diluted		-0,115	0,048

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements.

Notes:

- a) *Proforma Dec. 13: considering the retrospective application of IFRS 10. According to that standard, the BPI Group started in 2014 to fully consolidate the equity holdings in BPI Obrigações Mundiais, in Imofomento and in BPI Strategies, and to recognise under liabilities the minority interests in the fully-consolidated unit trust funds.*
- b) *Proforma 1st half 2014: owing to the retrospective application of the requirements of IFRIC 21, envisaged by IAS 8.*
- c) *Pro forma figures at 31 December 2014 considering the adherence to the special deferred tax asset (DTA) regime approved at the Shareholders' General Meeting held on 17 October 2014 and the application of the new risk weightings applied to Banco BPI's indirect exposure to the Angolan State and to BNA, expressed in Kwanza. The application of both the alterations begun on 1 January 2015.*

The auditor's reports on the consolidated financial statements of Banco BPI for the years ended 31st December 2013 and 2014 and for the first semester ended 30 June 2015 did not include any reserves.

Please refer to the complete versions of the auditor's reports included in the annual reports and half year report of Banco BPI, together with the respective financial statements, which are incorporated by reference in this Prospectus.

INVESTMENTS

There have been no material investments by Banco BPI since 30th June 2015.

RATINGS

The ratings assigned to Banco BPI from time to time are available for consultation at <http://bpi.bancobpi.pt/index.asp?riIdArea=AreaDivida&riId=DRatings>. The long term/short term ratings currently assigned to Banco BPI are Ba3/Not Prime by Moody's, BB/B by Fitch and BB-/B by S&P.

Each of Fitch, S&P and Moody's is established in the European Community and has been registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation. The full list of Credit Rating Agencies that are registered under the CRA Regulation can be found at ESMA's website.

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 rating agency.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BPI's governance model is structured in compliance with the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code as follows:

- the company's management is entrusted to the Board of Directors which includes an Executive Committee – formed by professionals independent from any shareholders' or specific interests – to which the Board has delegated wide management powers for conducting the day-to-day activity. Within the ambit of the Board of Directors, four specialist commissions function, composed exclusively of non-executive members: (i) the Audit and Internal Control Committee, whose remit is to work especially close to the Executive Committee; (ii) the Financial Risks Committee, whose role, without prejudice to the functions of the Supervisory Board, is to monitor the policy management of all financial risks, including credit risks, the Bank's activities and the management of the pension fund (iii) the Corporate Governance Committee, which is charged with supporting and advising the Board of Directors for the improvement of the governance and oversight model and making pronouncements on matters relating to social responsibility, ethics, professional conduct, and environmental protection and (iv) the Nominations, Evaluation and Remuneration Committee, whose role is to give opinions on the filling of vacancies occurring on the governing bodies, on the choice of Directors to be appointed to the Executive Committee and on the evaluation and annual variable remuneration of this body's members.
- the oversight functions are attributed to the Supervisory Board (“*Conselho Fiscal*”) – whose key terms of reference include overseeing management, supervising compliance with the Law and the

company's Articles of Association, verifying the accounts, supervising the independence of the Portuguese Statutory Auditor and the external auditor, as well as evaluating the last-mentioned work - and to the Portuguese Statutory Auditor (“*Revisor Oficial de Contas*”), whose prime function is to examine and then certify the accounts.

- the General Shareholders’ Meeting, composed of all Banco BPI shareholders, deliberates on the issues which are specifically attributed to it by the law or by the Articles of Association – including the election of the governing bodies, the approval of the directors' reports, the annual accounts, the distribution of profits, and capital increases –, as well as if so solicited by the Board of Directors, on matters dealing with the company's management.
- the Remuneration Committee, comprising three shareholders, is elected by the General Shareholders’ Meeting. The Committee fixes the remuneration of the officers serving on Banco BPI's governing bodies. It is bound to observe the limits defined by the General Shareholders’ Meeting as regards the fixed compensation of the members of the Board of Directors and the variable compensation of the Executive Committee.
- the Company Secretary is appointed by the Board of Directors and performs the functions contemplated in the law and others attributed by the Bank.

MANAGEMENT

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee of Banco BPI for the 2014/2016 term of office¹. The business address of each of the below-mentioned members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee is Banco BPI, S.A., Largo Jean Monnet, 1, 1269-067 Lisbon, Portugal.

The Annual Report for 2014, on pages 354 to 359, contains a description of the activities performed by the members of the Board of Directors outside the Issuer.

Board of Directors:

Chairman:	Artur Santos Silva
Deputy-Chairmen:	Fernando Ulrich
Members:	Alfredo Rezende de Almeida
	Allianz Europe, Ltd ²
	António Domingues
	António Lobo Xavier
	António Massanell Lavilla ³
	Armando Leite de Pinho
	Carlos Moreira da Silva

² Allianz Europe, Ltd. has appointed Mrs Carla Bambulo, under the terms of Article 390 (4) of the Companies Act (CA), to hold this directorship.

³ Presented his resignation on 25 June, with Lluís Vendrell Pí being co-opted until the end of the current term of office, as communicated to the market on 28 July 2015. Lluís Vendrell Pí is waiting for the registration at the Bank of Portugal, in terms of article 69 of the General Regime for Credit Institutions and Financial Companies.

Edgar Alves Ferreira
Isidro Fainé Casas
Ignacio Alvarez-Rendueles
João Pedro Oliveira e Costa
José Pena do Amaral
Manuel Ferreira da Silva
Marcelino Armenter Vidal
Maria Celeste Hagatong
Mário Leite da Silva
Pedro Barreto
Santoro Finance – Prestação de Serviços, SA⁴
Tomaz Jervell
Vicente Tardio Barutel

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS

Banco BPI is not aware of any potential conflicts of interests between any duties *vis-à-vis* Banco BPI of the members of either the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and their private interests or other duties.

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board performs the functions attributed to it by law, the statutes and Banco BPI's internal regulations.

The Supervisory Board for the 2014/2016 term of office is composed of the following members, whose business address is the Issuer's head office:

Chairman: Abel António Pinto dos Reis

Members: Jorge de Figueiredo Dias
Rui Campos Guimarães

The Supervisory Board's composition is deliberated upon by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Issuer. The Supervisory Board exercises its function for terms of three years.

⁴ The appointment of the administrator Santoro Finance - Prestação de Serviços, S.A., depends on its appointment of natural person to exercise the position in his/her own name, pursuant to article 390(4) of the Portuguese Companies Code.

Besides any other competence set out in law or in the Bank's articles of association, the Supervisory Board is responsible for:

- Overseeing the process involving the preparation and disclosure of any financial information;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of internal-control, internal-audit and risk-management systems;
- Receiving reports of irregularities submitted by shareholders, company employees or others;
- Monitoring the statutory audit; and
- Reviewing and overseeing the independence of the statutory auditor, namely whenever the statutory auditor provides other services to the Company.

The Supervisory Board meets at least every two months.

Banco BPI is not aware of any potential conflicts of interest between any duties *vis-à-vis* Banco BPI of the members of the Supervisory Board and their private interests or other duties.

PORTUGUESE STATUTORY AUDITOR

The Statutory Auditor (“*Revisor Oficial de Contas*”) of Banco BPI is Deloitte & Associados, SROC, S.A., which is a member of the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors (“*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*”), with registered office at Edifício Atrium Saldanha, Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1 - 6º, 1050-094, Lisbon, Portugal, represented by António Marques Dias (Statutory Auditor – “*Revisor Oficial de Contas*”), who is also a member of the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors. The alternate member is Carlos Luís Oliveira de Melo Loureiro.

THE ORIGINATOR'S STANDARD BUSINESS PRACTICES, CREDIT ASSESSMENT AND SERVICING OF THE COVER POOL

OVERVIEW

Public Sector credit is originated at BPI by the Public Sector and Institutional Department (DBI/SEE). DBI/SEE is a specialized department, mainly dedicated to the public sector entities, i.e., entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Portuguese State.

The procedures regarding credit origination, monitoring and recovery defined for the Corporate Banking Department are also applicable to the Public Sector Department. Since 2011, the Department reports directly to BPI's Executive Vice-President and CFO.

As at June 30th 2015, BPI's Public Sector loan portfolio amounted to EUR 1,408.6 million, including central administration, regional and local administrations, State corporate sector and other institutional entities.

ORIGINATION, RISK ASSESSMENT AND DECISION-MAKING

DBI/SEE currently comprises 22 professionals, including management (4) and is divided in two main business units: (i) the Municipal Banking Unit, focusing on municipalities and social economy (which includes essentially not-for-profit entities) and (ii) the unit for State-owned Enterprises, covering all corporate entities directly or indirectly controlled by the State.

The Municipal and Institutional Banking Unit is divided geographically in five business units: North, Centre, South and the two Autonomous Regions – Azores and Madeira.

Credit proposals are originated through BPI's direct contact with the Municipalities and State-owned enterprises. By law, to meet their funding requirements, Municipalities are required to adopt a competitive tender process with consultation to, at least, three banks. An identical procedure is adopted by State-owned enterprises. Both entities are now subject to more strict indebtedness controls and procedures which are defined in the relevant legislation.

As in BPI's Corporate Banking Department, the "four eyes" principle is also adopted for public sector operations and risk assessment is carried out, not only by the Public Sector department but also, independently, by an autonomous Credit Risk Department dedicated to the sector. Credit policy, guidelines and procedures adopted for the public sector and for the whole corporate sector of BPI are defined in the same key document. A fully documented credit review is made for each lending proposal.

The rules of procedure and the limits for decision making applied by BPI for public sector operations are also defined in accordance with the guidelines established for the Corporate Banking Department. They set out four decision making levels based on the level of exposure. With the advent of the sovereign debt crisis, the Bank decided that all exposures related to the Public Sector (whether for municipalities or State-owned corporates) would require a final decision at the highest level in the Bank's credit decision-making bodies, i.e., the Credit Risk Executive Committee, headed by BPI's CEO.

In addition, exposures to State-owned Enterprises and to Portuguese sovereign risk - the latter whenever exceeding 15% of BPI's consolidated own funds - are subject to the final approval of the Financial Risk

Committee, established in 2011 which currently comprises 2 non-executive members of the Board of Directors headed by the Bank's Chairman.

OPERATIONS AND SERVICING

The Operations Department manages all credit transactions. It executes all tasks related to credit transactions, commercial leasing, factoring, guarantees, financial capacity certificates and issuance of letters of credit.

Servicing procedures are mainly ensured by the Corporate Credit Area ("CCA") of the Operations Department. Its main functions include:

- Execution and control of all the loan transactions, foreign exchange credit operations and advances on export receivables, including registration and management of associated guarantees and subsidies from external entities.
- Contract issuance based on drafts prepared by the Legal Department for all the operations as well as any further amendments and renewal of conditions.
- Maintain permanent contact with relevant internal departments and with external entities such as Banco de Portugal, Credit Insurance Companies, and other entities.

Through the lifetime of each credit operation, BPI's systems issue payment notices which are mailed to borrowers 20 days prior to the respective payment day. Payments are made by automatic debit of the borrower's cash deposit account.

If a borrower has more than one unpaid instalment from the same or different credit transaction, the rule is to collect first the older one.

When there is a prepayment, BPI debits the cash deposit account of the customer together with a prepayment fee to compensate BPI for the internal costs, and breakage costs in the case of fixed rate loans.

MONITORING

The Credit Risk Department – Monitoring ("CRD – Monitoring"), is responsible for monitoring the credit portfolio of Corporate Banking for the purpose of timely detection of any default situations and allowing for the adoption of adequate measures to prevent default such as the enforcement of guarantees and debt restructuring.

The intervention of the monitoring structure is mainly focused on non-technical default cases that cannot be settled by the commercial departments in the short term (up to 30 days). However, when deemed suitable, this intervention may occur sooner and even in situations when there is still no default.

If, in spite of the monitoring structure, the overdue credit situation is not settled by the 60th day, CRD - Monitoring will draw up an action proposal to be submitted to the Credit Board. Based on the action proposal, the Credit Board may decide to maintain the customer management and monitoring with the Commercial Department or transfer it to CRD – Recovery.

Monitoring Tools:

Within the scope of its duties, CRD – Monitoring classifies the Corporate Banking credit portfolio based on monitoring ratings for each customer. The rating allows it to define action plans to be executed by the commercial departments. CRD – Monitoring action is based on several tools such as: an alert system, internal and external databases, the AGL system, intervention at the Commercial Department level and finally, intervention at customer level.

In addition, DBI/SEE conducts regular reviews of all exposures, on an annual basis for exposures above EUR 5 million and maintains a watch list, reported on a quarterly basis, of the weaker counterparts assessed on a stand-alone basis.

RECOVERIES

Loans in arrears are handled by the Recovery Division and the Litigation Department dedicated to corporate loans which are also responsible for the monitoring and surveillance of Public Sector credit.

The recovery division of the Credit Risk Department - Recovery (“**CRD – Recovery**”) is the main division responsible for credit recovery by non-judicial means. The intervention of CRD – Recovery is directed towards recovery of arrears outstanding for greater than 60 days.

CRD - Recovery is responsible for the full relationship with customers that are put under its supervision and therefore benefits from the same supporting instruments for the relationship with customer companies as the commercial departments. In addition it is backed by the Litigation Department.

CRD – Recovery intervention is based on a negotiating process that may require the restructuring of the credit in arrears, preferably via enforcement of guarantees. Although these are normally delicate negotiations, CRD – Recovery has concern for swiftness of recovery, which should be achieved in less than 150 days from when the arrears were originally registered.

Notwithstanding available instruments, when the settlement of a default situation is impossible and all forms of recovery by non-judicial means are exhausted, the case is sent to the Litigation Department where the recovery of the overdue credit is made via judicial means.

The Litigation Department is part of the Legal Department and is responsible for the judicial recovery of debt. It represents BPI and its subsidiaries in all actions brought in court by them or against them.

The Litigation Department is also responsible for analysing proposals for extra-judicial agreements made by debtors and deciding whether to accept such proposals or to submit an opinion to the Credit Risk Department for a final decision on actions to be taken and/or prepare write-off proposals.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds resulting from each issue of Public Sector Bonds will be applied by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS LAW

FRAMEWORK

The Public Sector Bonds Law introduced a framework for the issuance of public sector debt securities into Portuguese law.

The Public Sector Bonds Law has been supplemented by secondary legislation issued by the Bank of Portugal (the “**Bank of Portugal Regulations**”), which comprises both regulatory notices (“*Avisos*”) and instructions. The Bank of Portugal Regulations address matters such as the segregation of cover pool assets from the insolvent estate of the issuer in the event of insolvency, the compliance with asset and liability matching requirements and the methodology for valuation of mortgages and properties.

ISSUERS OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS

Public sector bonds (“*obrigações sobre o sector público*”) may be issued by credit institutions (the “**Institutions**”) legally authorised to grant credits to central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State or credits guaranteed by such entities and having own funds amounting to no less than €7,500,000. Institutions can either be universal credit institutions (“**Credit Institutions**”) or special credit institutions incorporated under the Public Sector Bonds Law specialising in the issuance of public sector/mortgage covered bonds (the “**Mortgage Credit Institutions**”).

If the issuer of public sector bonds is a Credit Institution, there are no restrictions to its banking activities and it may issue public sector bonds directly maintaining the underlying cover pool on its balance sheet.

If the issuer of public sector bonds is a Mortgage Credit Institution, its authorised banking activity is restricted to granting and acquiring credits to, or guaranteed by, the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State. Mortgage Credit Institutions may thus issue public sector bonds backed by credits originated by itself or otherwise acquired from third party originators.

If public sector bonds are issued by a Mortgage Credit Institution backed by credits acquired from a third party originator, the cover assets must be transferred to the Mortgage Credit Institution and, if such Mortgage Credit Institution is wholly-owned by such originator, the assets and liabilities relating to the relevant issue of public sector bonds and the related cover pool will be consolidated with such originator. However, it is also possible for a Mortgage Credit Institution to have multiple owners, in which case the issues of public sector bonds and the allocated cover pool may or may not be consolidated with the originator of the relevant credits.

An Institution must manage its cover pool as well as any assets that it may acquire as a result of the enforcement of delinquent public sector credits. Institutions may also undertake certain activities necessary to obtain additional liquidity.

In the event of insolvency, winding-up and dissolution of an Institution, the cover pool over which the holders of public sector bonds have a special creditor privilege will be segregated from the insolvent estate of such Institution and will form a separate estate, i.e. an autonomous pool of assets managed in favour and to the benefit of the holders of public sector bonds and other preferred creditors as specified in the Public Sector Bonds Law. In this respect, the Public Sector Bonds Law establishes a special regime which prevails over general Portuguese insolvency regulations.

If the cover assets are insufficient to meet interest and principal payments due on the public sector bonds of the insolvent Institution, the holders of public sector bonds will also rank *pari passu* with unsecured creditors of the Institution in relation to the remaining assets of the insolvent Institution.

COVER ASSETS

The following assets are eligible to collateralise issues of public sector bonds made by an Institution in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law:

- Public Sector Credits over central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State;
- Public Sector Credits benefiting from an express and legally binding guarantee issued by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State;

The following assets may also be included in the Cover Pool as Other Assets:

- Deposits with the Bank of Portugal, in cash or in securities eligible for credit transactions in the Eurosystem (which is the monetary authority of the euro area which comprises the European Central Bank and the national banks of the EU Member States whose currency is the euro);
- Current or term account deposits with credit institutions (which are not in a control or group relationship with the Issuer) having a rating equal to or higher than the minimum rating required at any time by the Rating Agencies, provided that such minimum rating shall in any event be at least “A-“ or equivalent; and
- Other assets meeting both the low risk and high liquidity requirements of the Bank of Portugal.

The aggregate value of the Other Assets may not exceed 20% of the aggregate value of the Cover Pool allocated as collateral to all Public Sector Bonds issued by the Issuer.

The geographical scope of eligible assets is restricted to public sector credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities located in an EU Member State.

Hedging contracts may also be included in the cover pool for hedging purposes, namely to hedge interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity risks. The Bank of Portugal Regulations contain certain rules governing the limits and conditions for the use of these hedging contracts.

The cover pool is of a dynamic nature. Accordingly, the Institution may be required, or may otherwise decide to, include new assets in such cover pool or substitute assets in case the existing ones no longer comply with the applicable financial and prudential requirements.

Furthermore, an Institution is required by the Public Sector Bonds Law to maintain a register of all the assets comprised in the cover pool, including hedging contracts.

ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations establish the following asset and liabilities matching requirements:

- The global nominal value of the outstanding public sector bonds, irrespective of the fact those Public Sector Bonds are Zero Coupon Bonds or not, cannot exceed 100% of the global value of the public sector credits and other assets at any time comprised in the relevant cover pool;
- The average maturity of outstanding public sector bonds cannot exceed the average maturity of the public sector credits and substitution assets allocated to the relevant issue of public sector bonds;
- The total amount of interest to be paid by an Institution under any public sector bonds shall not exceed, at any point in time, the amount of interest to be collected from the public sector credits and other assets comprised in the cover pool backing the relevant issue of public sector bonds – this means, therefore, that under the Public Sector Bonds Law cash flows from the cover pool must at all times be sufficient to meet all scheduled payments due to the holders of public sector bonds;
- The net present value of the liabilities arising from issues of public sector bonds pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law cannot exceed the net present value of the cover pool assigned to such public sector bonds, including any hedging contracts also comprised in the cover pool. This ratio must also be met for 200 basis points parallel shifts in the yield curve.

For the purposes of the calculation of the level of collateralisation, as well as of the remaining financial and prudential requirements, Institutions are required to use the following criteria:

- (i) the credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State shall be accounted for the nominal value of their outstanding principal, including any accrued but unpaid interest;
- (ii) the public sector bonds shall be accounted according to the nominal value of outstanding principal, irrespective of the fact those Public Sector Bonds are Zero Coupon Bonds or not including accrued but unpaid interest; and
- (iii) in relation to any other assets:
 - (a) deposits shall be accounted for according to their amount together with any accrued but unpaid interest; and
 - (b) securities eligible for Eurosystem credit transactions shall be accounted for under margin valuation rules laid down by the Eurosystem or, if lower, according to their nominal value, including accrued but unpaid interests.

If the relevant public sector bonds are denominated in any currency other than euro, the Institution must use the exchange rates published by the ECB as a reference.

The Public Sector Bonds Law also contains rules regarding the management of the cover pool allocated to one or more issues of public sector bonds, allowing the Institution, *inter alia*, to assign new credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State to the cover pool. The Institution may also enter into irrevocable credit facilities for the provision of liquidity in connection with the liabilities arising under the public sector bonds. The credit facility counterparty must have a minimum credit rating of “A-” or equivalent.

An Institution is entitled to enter into derivatives contracts to hedge interest, exchange rate and liquidity risks. These derivatives contracts are also included in the cover pool and the derivative counterparties (who also benefit from the special creditor privilege) have to be rated “A-” or above. If a particular issue of public sector bonds is denominated in a currency other than euro, the Institution must enter into adequate hedging contracts for the purpose of hedging the relevant currency exchange risk.

If the limits and requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law are exceeded, the issuer is required to remedy the situation immediately by (i) allocating new public sector credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State, by (ii) purchasing outstanding public sector bonds in the secondary market and/or by (iii) allocating other eligible assets.

Public sector credits that become delinquent after being allocated to the cover pool may still remain in such cover pool provided that the delinquency period is not equal to or higher than 90 days, in which case such public sector credits must be removed from the cover pool by the Institution and, if necessary to comply with the prudential requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law, substituted by new public sector credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State.

Public sector credits underlying public sector bonds may only be sold or pledged if the Institution allocates new public sector credits to, or guaranteed by central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State to the public sector bonds sufficient to maintain compliance with the financial and prudential requirements set forth in the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Instruction 13/2006 contains rules to be followed in respect of notices to the Bank of Portugal regarding the issue of public sector bonds under the Public Sector Bonds Law. Prior to a first issuance of public sector bonds, and on each subsequent issuance, an Institution is required to provide the Bank of Portugal with certain documentation and information, including a chart showing the detailed composition of the autonomous pool of assets allocated to the public sector bonds. On a monthly basis, the Institution is required to provide the Bank of Portugal with information on the number and amount of public sector bonds outstanding and on any new issues of public sector bonds and redemptions occurred.

COVER POOL MONITOR, COMMON REPRESENTATIVE AND BANKING SUPERVISION

The Board of Directors of the Institution is required to appoint an independent auditor registered with the CMVM for the purposes of monitoring the compliance by such Institution of the financial and prudential requirements established in the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, the independent auditor is required to issue an annual report covering the compliance by the issuer with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Also, a common representative of the holders of the public sector bonds – common to all public sector or mortgage covered bond issues – must be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Institution in order to represent the interests of the holders of public sector bonds.

The Bank of Portugal and the CMVM carry out banking and capital markets supervision respectively.

SEGREGATION OF COVER ASSETS AND INSOLVENCY REMOTENESS

Asset segregation

The assets and hedging contracts allocated by the Institution to the issues of public sector bonds will remain and be registered in separate accounts of the Institution. The register will be maintained in codified form and the code key will be deposited with the Bank of Portugal. If the holders of Public Sector Bonds decide to accelerate the relevant public sector bonds, the common representative of such holders shall request the Bank of Portugal to disclose the information associated to such code key pursuant to article 4.5 of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

The assets included in the register maintained by the Institution will form a segregated estate over which the holders of the public sector bonds will have a special creditor privilege (“*privilégio creditório*”), in particular in case of winding-up and dissolution of the Institution.

In the event of insolvency of the Institution, the assets allocated to one or more issues of public sector bonds will be segregated from the corresponding insolvent estate and will be managed autonomously by a third party until full payment of the amounts due to the holders of public sector bonds. In any case, and even if the Institution is declared insolvent, the Public Sector Bonds Law determines that timely payments of interest and reimbursements under the public sector bonds shall continue to be carried out.

In the case of voluntary dissolution of an Institution, the plan for such dissolution and winding-up, which shall be submitted to the Bank of Portugal pursuant to Article 35-A of the Credit Institutions General Regime, shall identify a Substitute Credit Institution appointed to (i) manage the relevant cover pool allocated to the public sector bonds outstanding, and (ii) ensure that the payments of any amounts due to the holders of such public sector bonds are made. Such project shall also describe the general framework and conditions under which those actions will be rendered by the Substitute Credit Institution.

If the authorisation of an Institution to act as a credit institution in Portugal is revoked, the Bank of Portugal shall, simultaneously with the decision to revoke such authorisation, also appoint a Substitute Credit Institution to manage the relevant cover pool allocated to the public sector bonds outstanding and to ensure that payments due to the holders of such public sector bonds are made.

In accordance with Regulation 8/2006, any Substitute Credit Institution appointed by the Bank of Portugal to service the cover pool following insolvency of the Institution shall: (i) immediately upon being appointed, prepare an opening balance sheet in relation to the cover pool, supplemented by the corresponding explanatory notes; (ii) perform all acts and things necessary or convenient for the prudent management of the cover pool, including, without limitation, selling the public sector credits comprised in the cover pool; ensuring the timely collection in respect of the assets comprised in the cover pool; and performing all other acts and administrative services in connection with such assets and related additional security; (iii) maintain and keep updated a segregated register of the cover pool in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law; and (iv) prepare an annual financial report in relation to the cover pool and the outstanding public sector bonds, which report shall be the subject of an auditing report produced by an independent auditor who shall be appointed as cover pool monitor by the Substitute Credit Institution.

Furthermore, any Substitute Credit Institution appointed by the Bank of Portugal to service the cover pool following the insolvency of an Institution shall perform all acts and things necessary or convenient for maintaining the relationship with the borrowers under the public sector credits comprised in the relevant cover pool.

Preferential status for public sector bonds holders

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, holders of public sector bonds benefit from a special creditor privilege over the assets assigned to the issue, with precedence over any other creditors, for the purpose of redemption of principal and receipt of interest corresponding to the relevant public sector bonds.

The public sector credits rights that serve as collateral for the entitlements of the holders of public sector bonds prevail over any preferential claims. If the assets comprised in the cover pool are not enough to pay interest and principal under the public sector bonds, the holders of public sector bonds will then rank *pari passu* with unsecured creditors of the relevant Institution.

The hedging contracts entered into by the Institution also form part of the cover pool and thus the relevant counterparties will also benefit from the special creditor privilege over such cover pool. Accordingly, these counterparties will have similar rights to those of the holders of the public sector bonds and, consequently, their contracts are not expected to be called in case of insolvency of the Institution.

Pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law, in the case of dissolution and winding-up of an Institution, a meeting of holders of all Series of public sector bonds then outstanding may decide, by a 2/3 majority vote, to accelerate the public sector bonds, in which case the administrator shall provide for the settlement of the estate allocated to the relevant issue in accordance with the provisions defined in the Public Sector Bonds Law and in the relevant terms and conditions that govern such issue.

RISK-WEIGHTING & COMPLIANCE WITH EUROPEAN LEGISLATION

Public Sector bonds issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law are in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 4 of Article 52 of the UCITS Directive, as well as with subparagraphs (a) to (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 129 of the CRR, **Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013**. The risk-weighting applicable to public sector bonds is also governed by Article 129 of the CRR.

TAXATION

Portugal

The following is a general description of certain Portuguese tax consequences of the acquisition and ownership of Public Sector Bonds. It does not purport to be an exhaustive description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to decide about the purchase of Public Sector Bonds. Notably, the following general discussion does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular purchaser.

Prospective purchasers of Public Sector Bonds are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences resulting from the purchase, ownership and disposition of Public Sector Bonds, including the effect of any state or local taxes, under the tax laws of Portugal and each country where they are, or deemed to be, residents.

The economic advantages deriving from interests, amortisation or reimbursement premiums and other types of remuneration arising from Public Sector Bonds issued by private entities are qualified as investment income for Portuguese tax purposes.

1. Public Sector Bonds not held through a centralised control system

Interest and other types of investment income obtained on Public Sector Bonds by a Portuguese resident individual is subject to individual tax. If the payment of interest or other investment income is made available to Portuguese resident individuals, withholding tax applies at a rate of 28 per cent., which is the final tax on that income unless the individual elects to include it in his taxable income, subject to tax at progressive rates of up to 48 per cent. (plus (i) an additional surcharge of 2.5 per cent. applicable on income exceeding €80,000 and up to €250,000 and of 5 per cent. applicable on income exceeding €250,000, and (ii) a surtax of 3.5 per cent on income exceeding the annual national minimum wage). In this case, the tax withheld is deemed a payment on account of the final tax due.

Interest and other investment income paid or made available (“*colocado à disposição*”) to accounts in the name of one or more accountholders acting on behalf of undisclosed entities is subject to a final withholding tax at 35 per cent., unless the beneficial owner of the income is disclosed, in which case the general rules will apply.

In the case of zero coupon Public Sector Bonds, the difference between the redemption value and the subscription cost is qualified as investment income and is also subject to Portuguese income tax.

Capital gains taxation of 28 per cent., applicable to Portuguese resident individuals, will apply on the positive difference between the capital gains and capital losses arising from the transfer of the Public Sector Bonds. Accrued interest qualifies as investment income, rather than as capital gains for tax purposes.

Interest and other investment income derived from Public Sector Bonds and capital gains realised with the transfer of Public Sector Bonds by legal persons resident for tax purposes in Portugal and by non resident legal persons with a permanent establishment in Portugal to which the income or gains are attributable are included in their taxable income and is subject to a 21 per cent. corporate tax rate applicable on taxable profits, which may be subject to a municipal surcharge (“*derrama municipal*”) of up to 1.5 per cent. on their

taxable profits. A State Surcharge (“*derrama estadual*”) rate will be of 3 per cent. due on the part of the taxable profits exceeding €1,500,000 up to €7,500,000 and of 5 per cent. on the part of the taxable profits exceeding €7,500,000 up to €35,000,000, and taxable income above €35,000,000 will be subject to a 7 per cent. rate.

Withholding tax on interest and other investment income at a rate of 25 per cent. applies, which is deemed a payment on account of the final tax due.

Portuguese financial institutions, pension funds, mutual funds, retirement and/or education savings funds, share savings funds, venture capital funds incorporated under the laws in Portugal and some exempt entities are not subject to withholding tax.

Interest and other investment income paid or made available (“*colocado à disposição*”) to accounts in the name of one or more accountholders acting on behalf of undisclosed entities is subject to a final withholding tax at 35 per cent., unless the beneficial owner of the income is disclosed, in which case the general rules will apply.

Without prejudice to the special debt securities tax regime as described below, the general tax regime on debt securities applicable to non resident entities is the following.

Interest and other types of investment income obtained by non resident individuals is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 28 per cent.. Interest and other types of investment income obtained by a legal person non resident in Portugal without a Portuguese permanent establishment to which the income is attributable is subject to withholding tax at a rate of 25 per cent., which is the final tax on that income.

Under the tax treaties entered into by Portugal which are in full force and effect on the date of this Base Prospectus, the withholding tax rate may be reduced to 15, 12, 10 or 5 per cent., depending on the applicable treaty and provided that the relevant formalities (including certification of residence by the tax authorities of the beneficial owners of the interest and other investment income) are met. The reduction may apply at source or through the refund of the excess tax. The forms currently applicable for these purposes were approved by Order (“*Despacho*”) 30.359/2007, of the Portuguese Minister of State and Finance, published in the 2nd Series of Portuguese official gazette no. 251, of 31st December, which may be available at www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt.

Interest and other investment income paid or made available (“*colocado à disposição*”) to accounts in the name of one or more accountholders acting on behalf of undisclosed entities is subject to a final withholding tax at 35 per cent., unless the beneficial owner of the income is disclosed, in which case the general rules will apply.

A withholding tax rate of 35 per cent. applies in case of investment income payments to individuals or companies domiciled in a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favourable tax regime included in the “low tax jurisdictions” list approved by Ministerial order (*Portaria*) no. 150/2004 of 13th February, amended by Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) 292/2011, of 8th November 2011 (“*Lista dos países, territórios e regiões com regimes de tributação privilegiada, claramente mais favoráveis*”).

Capital gains obtained on the transfer of Public Sector Bonds by non resident individuals without a permanent establishment in Portugal to which gains are attributable are exempt from Portuguese capital gains taxation unless the individual is resident in a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favourable tax regime included in the “low tax jurisdictions” list approved by Ministerial order (*Portaria*) no. 150/2004 of 13th February amended by Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) 292/2011, of 8th November

2011(*Lista dos países, territórios e regiões com regimes de tributação privilegiada, claramente mais favoráveis*). Capital gains obtained by individuals that are not entitled to said exemption will be subject to taxation at a 28 per cent. flat rate and should be declared in the Portuguese annual tax return to be presented by the seller. Accrued interest does not qualify as capital gains for tax purposes.

Regarding capital gains obtained on the disposal of Public Sector Bonds by a legal person non resident in Portugal for tax purposes and without a permanent establishment in Portugal to which gains are attributable are exempt from Portuguese capital gains taxation, unless the share capital of the non resident entity is more than 25 per cent. directly or indirectly held by Portuguese resident entities or if the beneficial owner is resident in a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favourable tax regime included in the “low tax jurisdictions” list approved by Ministerial order (*Portaria*) no. 150/2004 of 13th February, amended by Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) 292/2011, of 8th November 2011 (*Lista dos países, territórios e regiões com regimes de tributação privilegiada, claramente mais favoráveis*). If the exemption does not apply, the gains will be subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 21 per cent. Under the tax treaties entered into by Portugal, such gains are usually not subject to Portuguese corporate income tax, but the applicable rules should be confirmed on a case by case basis.

Stamp tax at a rate of 10 per cent. applies to the acquisition through gift or inheritance of Public Sector Bonds by an individual who is domiciled in Portugal. An exemption applies to transfers in favour of the spouse, de facto spouse, descendants and parents/grandparents. The acquisition of Public Sector Bonds through gift or inheritance by a Portuguese resident legal person or a non resident acting through a Portuguese permanent establishment is subject to a 21 per cent. corporate tax rate applicable on the taxable profits, which may be subject to a municipal surcharge (“*derrama municipal*”) of up to 1.5 per cent. over their taxable profits. A State Surcharge (“*derrama estadual*”) rate will be of 3 per cent. due on the part of the taxable profits exceeding €1,500,000 up to €7,500,000 and of 5 per cent. on the part of the taxable profits exceeding €7,500,000 up to €35,000,000, and taxable income above €35,000,000 will be subject to a 7 per cent. rate. No stamp tax applies to the acquisition through gift and inheritance of Public Sector Bonds by an individual who is not domiciled in Portugal. The acquisition of Public Sector Bonds through gift or inheritance by a non resident legal person is subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 25 per cent. Under the tax treaties entered into by Portugal, such gains are usually not subject to Portuguese tax, but the applicable rules should be confirmed on a case by case basis.

There is no wealth or estate tax in Portugal on the Public Sector Bonds.

2. Public Sector Bonds held through a centralised control system

The regime described in 1. above corresponds to the general tax treatment of investment income and capital gains on Public Sector Bonds and to the acquisition through gift or inheritance of such Bonds.

Nevertheless, pursuant to the Special Tax Regime for Debt Securities, approved by Decree-law 193/2005, of 7th November, as amended from time to time (“**the special regime approved by Decree-law 193/2005**”), investment income and capital gains on the disposal of debt securities issued by Portuguese resident entities, such as the Public Sector Bonds obtained by non-resident beneficial owners, are exempt from Portuguese income tax provided that (i) the debt securities are integrated in a centralised system managed by an entity resident in Portugal or by an international clearing system managing entity of a member state of the

European Union or of the European Economic Area (in this case, the member state of the European Economic Area should be subject to administrative cooperation in tax issues similar to the administrative cooperation agreement in force between EU countries), and (ii) the beneficial owners are:

- (i) central banks or governmental agencies; or
- (ii) international organisations recognised by the Portuguese State; or
- (iii) entities with residency in countries with whom Portugal has a double tax treaty or a tax information exchange agreement in force; or
- (iv) other entities without headquarters, effective management or a permanent establishment in the Portuguese territory to which the relevant income is attributable and which are not domiciled in a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favourable tax regime included in the “low tax jurisdictions” list approved by Ministerial order (*Portaria*) no. 150/2004 of 13th February, amended by Ministerial Order (*Portaria*) 292/2011, of 8th November 2011 (“*Lista dos países, territórios e regiões com regimes de tributação privilegiada, claramente mais favoráveis*”).

The special regime approved by Decree-Law 193/2005 sets out the detailed rules and procedures to be followed on the evidence of non residence by the beneficial owners of the bonds to which it applies. Under these rules, the direct register entity (i.e. the entity affiliated to the centralised system where the securities are integrated), as the entity holding the relevant account with the relevant centralised system in which the Public Sector Bonds are integrated, will be under the obligation to obtain and keep proof, in the form described below, that the beneficial owner is a non resident entity that is entitled to the exemption. As a general rule, the evidence of non residence status should be provided to, and received by, the direct registration entities prior to the relevant date for payment of any interest, or the redemption date (for zero coupon Public Sector Bonds), and prior to the transfer of Public Sector Bonds date, as the case may be. The relevant direct registering entity shall withhold the relevant tax if the requirements for a withholding tax exemption are not met.

The following is a general description of the rules and procedures on the proof required for the exemption to apply at source, as they stand on the date of this Base Prospectus.

(a) Domestically Cleared Public Sector Bonds

The beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds must provide proof of non residence in Portuguese territory substantially in the terms set forth below.

- (i) If the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds is a central bank, an international organisation or a public law institution integrated in the Public Administration (either central, regional, peripheral, indirect or autonomous), a declaration of tax residence issued by the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds itself, duly signed and authenticated or proof pursuant to (iv) below;
- (ii) If the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds is a credit institution, a financial company, a pension fund or an insurance company domiciled in any OECD country or in a country with which Portugal has entered into a double taxation treaty and is subject to a special supervision regime or administrative registration, certification shall be made by means of the following: (A) its tax identification; or (B) a certificate issued by the entity responsible for such supervision or

registration confirming the legal existence of the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds and its domicile; or (C) proof of non residence pursuant to (iv) below.

- (iii) If the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds is either an investment fund or other type of collective investment undertaking domiciled in any OECD country or any country with which Portugal has entered into a double tax treaty, certification shall be provided by means of any of the following documents: (A) declaration issued by the entity which is responsible for its registration or supervision or by the tax authorities, confirming its legal existence, the law of incorporation and domicile; or (B) proof of non residence pursuant to (iv) below.
- (iv) In any other case, confirmation must be made by way of (A) a certificate of residence or equivalent document issued by the relevant tax authorities; or (B) a document issued by the relevant Portuguese consulate certifying residence abroad; or (C) a document specifically issued by an official entity of the public administration (either central, regional or peripheral, indirect or autonomous) of the relevant country certifying the residence; for these purposes, an identification document such as a passport or an identity card or document by means of which it is only indirectly possible to assume the relevant tax residence (such as a work or permanent residency permit) is not acceptable.

There are rules regarding the authenticity and validity of the documents mentioned in paragraph (iv) above, in particular that the beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds must provide an original or a certified copy of the residence certificate or equivalent document. This document must be issued up to until 3 months after the date on which the withholding tax would have been applied and will be valid for a 3 year period starting on the date such document is produced. The beneficial owner of Public Sector Bonds must inform the register entity immediately of any change on the requirement conditions that may prevent the tax exemption to apply.

When the Public Sector Bonds are held by central banks, governmental agencies, investment funds or other type of collective investment undertaking domiciled in any OECD country, the respective proof of non-residence in Portuguese territory is provided just once, its periodical renewal not being necessary.

(b) Internationally Cleared Public Sector Bonds

If the Public Sector Bonds are held through a centralised system recognised under the Portuguese Securities Code and complementary legislation, and registered in an account with an international clearing system under the terms foreseen in Decree-Law 193/2005 (such as Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg), the identification and amount of securities, as well as the amount of income, and, if applicable, the amount of withheld tax, shall be communicated (as mentioned below) and the beneficiaries shall be identified under one of the following categories:

- (i) Entities with residence, headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment to which the income would be attributable, and which are exempt from taxation or not subject to tax withholding;
- (ii) Entities with residence in a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favourable tax regime included in the “low tax jurisdictions” list approved by Ministerial order (“*Portaria*”) no. 150/2004 of 13th February, amended by Ministerial Order (“*Portaria*”) 292/2011, of 8th

November 2011 (“*Lista dos países, territórios e regiões com regimes de tributação privilegiada, claramente mais favoráveis*”).

- (iii) Entities with residence, headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment to which the income would be attributable, and which are exempt from taxation or not subject to tax withholdings;
- (iv) Other entities which do not have residence, headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment to which the income would be attributable.

On each interest payment date, the following information with respect of each one of the beneficiaries mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iii) should be communicated:

- (i) Name and address;
- (ii) Tax identification number (if available);
- (iii) Identification and amount of securities held;
- (iv) Amount of income.

In addition, the international clearing system managing entity shall send the above information to the direct register entity, or its representatives, and should send the information regarding all accounts under its management.

No Portuguese exemption shall apply at source under the special regime approved by Decree-law 193/2005 if the above rules and procedures are not complied with. Accordingly, the general Portuguese tax provisions shall apply as described above.

If the conditions for the exemption to apply are met, but, due to inaccurate or insufficient information, tax was withheld, a special refund procedure is available under the special regime approved by Decree-law 193/2005. The refund claim is to be submitted to the direct or indirect register entity of the Public Sector Bonds within 6 months from the date the withholding took place. A special tax form for these purposes was approved by Order (“*Despacho*”) 2937/2014, of the Portuguese Secretary of State for Tax Affairs, published in 2nd Series of Portuguese official gazette no. 37, of 21st February, which may be available at www.portaldasfinancas.gov.pt.

The refund of withholding tax in other circumstances or after the above 6 months period is to be claimed to the Portuguese tax authorities under the general procedures and within a 2 years period after the end of the year where the income was obtained.

EU Savings Directive

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC, of 3rd June 2003 (the “Directive”), as amended by EC Council Directive 2014/48/EC, on taxation of savings income, each Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in that other Member State; however, for a transitional period, Austria may instead apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at rates rising over time to 35 per cent. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

A number of non-EU countries, and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have agreed to adopt similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into reciprocal provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made by a person in a Member State to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident in one of those territories.

Portugal has implemented the above Directive on taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments into the Portuguese law through Decree-Law no. 62/2005, of 11th March 2005, as amended by Law no. 39-A/2005, of 29th July 2005, and Law no. 37/2010, of 2nd September 2010.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE AND SECONDARY MARKET ARRANGEMENTS

The Dealers have, in the Programme Agreement dated 19 June, 2008, agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Public Sector Bonds.

Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “*Form of the Public Sector Bonds and Clearing Systems*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds*”. In the Programme Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Programme and the issue of Public Sector Bonds under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

The following restrictions may be amended or supplemented in the relevant Final Terms.

United States

The Public Sector Bonds have not been and will not be registered under the US Securities Act, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from or in a transaction not subject to the registration requirements of the US Securities Act. The Public Sector Bonds are initially being offered and sold only outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S under the US Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph and the following paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the US Securities Act.

The Dealer has represented and agreed that it will not offer or sell any Public Sector Bonds (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer or, in the case of an issue of Public Sector Bonds on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Public Sector Bonds of the Tranche of which such Public Sector Bonds are a part, except in accordance with Rule 903 of Regulation S under the US Securities Act. Accordingly, the Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that neither it, its affiliates nor any persons acting on its or their behalf have engaged or will engage in any directed selling efforts with respect to any Public Sector Bonds, and that it and they have complied and will comply with the offering restrictions requirement of Regulation S. The Dealer has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that, at or prior to confirmation of sale of Public Sector Bonds, it will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration that purchases Public Sector Bonds from it during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or notice to substantially the following effect:

“The Securities covered hereby have not been registered under the U.S. US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**US Securities Act**”), and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Securities as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer, in the case of a non-syndicated issue, or the Lead Manager, in the case of a syndicated issue, and except in either case in accordance with Regulation S under the US Securities Act. Terms used above have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.”

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering of any Series of Public Sector Bonds, an offer or sale of such Public Sector Bonds within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating

in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the US Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the US Securities Act.

Japan

The Public Sector Bonds have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act no. 25 of 1948, as amended; the “**FIEA**”) and, accordingly, the Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not offer or sell any Public Sector Bonds, directly or indirectly, in Japan to, or for the benefit of, a resident in Japan, as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act no. 228 of 1949, as amended), or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan to, or for the benefit of, a resident in Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

United Kingdom

The Dealer represents and agrees, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**FSMA**”) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Public Sector Bonds in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to such Public Sector Bonds in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Italy

The offering of Public Sector Bonds has not been registered with the *Commissione nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* (“**CONSOB**”) pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, the Dealer has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that, save as set out below, it has not made and will not make an offer of any Public Sector Bonds to the public in the Republic of Italy, and that sales of the Public Sector Bonds in the Republic of Italy shall be effected in accordance with all Italian securities, tax and exchange control and other applicable laws and regulations; in particular, no Public Sector Bonds may be offered, sold or delivered, nor copies of the Base Prospectus or of any other document relating to any Public Sector Bonds may be distributed in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (i) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*), as defined pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 1998, as amended (the “**Financial Services Act**”) and Article 34-ter, paragraph

1 (letter b) of CONSOB Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended (“**Regulation No. 11971**”); or

- (ii) in any other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Article 34-ter of Regulation No. 11971.

Any offer, sale or delivery of the Public Sector Bonds or distribution of copies of this Base Prospectus or any other document relating to the Public Sector Bonds in the Republic of Italy under (i) or (ii) above must be:

- (a) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Law, CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007, as amended, and Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended (the “**Banking Act**”);
- (b) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended, pursuant to which the Bank of Italy may request information on the issue or the offer of securities in the Republic of Italy; and
- (c) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations or requirement imposed by CONSOB or other Italian authority.

Public Offer Selling Restrictions under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “**Relevant Member State**”), the Dealer represents, warrants and agrees, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “**Relevant Implementation Date**”) it has not made and will not make an offer of Public Sector Bonds which are subject to the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Public Sector Bonds to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) at any time to legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 100, or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (c) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Public Sector Bonds referred to in (a) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an “**offer of Public Sector Bonds to the public**” in relation to any Public Sector Bonds in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form

and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Public Sector Bonds to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Public Sector Bonds, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented by the Relevant Member State) and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “**2010 PD Amending Directive**” means Directive 2010/73/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24th November 2010.

Portugal

In relation to the Public Sector Bonds, the Dealer represents and agrees with the Issuer, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that, except as permitted by the Programme Agreement: (i) it has not directly or indirectly taken any action or offered, advertised, invited to subscribe, gathered investment intentions, sold or delivered and will not directly or indirectly take any action, offer, advertise, market, invite to subscribe, gather investment intentions, sell, re-sell, re-offer or deliver any Public Sector Bonds in circumstances which could qualify as a public offer (“*oferta pública*”) of securities pursuant to the Portuguese Securities Code and other applicable securities legislation and regulations, notably in circumstances which could qualify as a public offer addressed to individuals or entities resident in Portugal or having permanent establishment located in Portuguese territory, as the case may be; (ii) all offers, sales and distributions by it of the Public Sector Bonds have been and will only be made in Portugal in circumstances that, pursuant to the Portuguese Securities Code, qualify as a private placement of Public Sector Bonds only (“*oferta particular*”); (iii) it has not distributed, made available or caused to be distributed and will not distribute, make available or cause to be distributed the Base Prospectus or any other offering material relating to the Public Sector Bonds to the public in Portugal; (iv) if the Public Sector Bonds are subject to a private placement addressed exclusively to qualified investors (“*investidores qualificados*”), such private placement will be considered as a private placement of securities pursuant to the Portuguese Securities Code; (v) private placements addressed by companies open to public investment (“*sociedades abertas*”) or by companies issuing securities listed on a market shall be notified to the CMVM for statistics purposes; (vi) it will comply with all applicable provisions of the Portuguese Securities Code and any applicable CMVM Regulations and all relevant Portuguese laws and regulations, in any such case that may be applicable to it in respect of any offer or sale of Public Sector Bonds by it in Portugal or to individuals or entities resident in Portugal or having permanent establishment located in Portuguese territory, as the case may be; notably, the Dealer has represented and agreed that it shall at all times comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in Portugal, including (without limitation) the Portuguese Securities Code, the CMVM Regulations and the Prospectus Regulation implementing the Prospectus Directive, regarding the placement of any Public Sector Bonds in Portugal or to individuals or entities resident in Portugal or having permanent establishment located in Portuguese territory, as the case may be, including the publication of a Base Prospectus, when applicable, and that such placement shall only be authorised and performed to the extent that there is full compliance with such laws and regulations.

General

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of the Issuer and the Dealer following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Public Sector Bonds, or possession or distribution of the Base Prospectus or any other offering material or any Final Terms, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

The Dealer agrees that it will, to the best of its knowledge, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Public Sector Bonds or has in its possession or distributes the Base Prospectus, any other offering material or any Final Terms and neither the Issuer nor any other Dealer shall have responsibility therefore.

Secondary Market Arrangements

The Issuer may enter into agreements with the Dealer or other persons in relation to a Tranche or Series of Public Sector Bonds whereby the Dealer may agree to provide liquidity in those Public Sector Bonds through bid and offer rate arrangements. The relevant Dealers or relevant persons in such agreements may agree to quote bid and offer prices for the relevant Public Sector Bonds at such rates and in such sizes as are specified in the relevant agreement and the provision of such quotes may be subject to other conditions as set out in the relevant agreement. Not all issues of Public Sector Bonds under the Programme will benefit from such agreements. A description of the main terms of any such agreements and the names and addresses of the relevant Dealers or other persons who are party to such will be disclosed in the applicable Final Terms for the relevant Public Sector Bonds.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Authorisation

The establishment of the Programme was duly authorised by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Issuer dated 22nd April 2008, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector Bonds Law.

Listing

Application has been made to list the Public Sector Bonds on the regulated market *Euronext* Lisbon.

Clearing Systems

The Public Sector Bonds have been accepted for clearance through either Interbolsa or Euroclear and/or Clearstream Luxembourg, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The appropriate Common Code and ISIN for each Tranche of Public Sector Bonds allocated by either Interbolsa or Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (as applicable) will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. If the Public Sector Bonds are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Conditions for Determining Price

The price and amount of Public Sector Bonds to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Significant or Material Change

There has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer since the publication of the Half Year 2015 Report (Audited consolidated financial statements) and no significant change in the financial or trading position of BPI since the publication of the Half Year 2015 Report (Audited consolidated financial statements).

Litigation

There have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the 12 months preceding the date of this Base Prospectus which may have or have had in the recent past a significant effect on the Issuer's financial position thereof.

Accounts

Deloitte & Associados SROC, S.A., associated with the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors (“*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*”) under nr. 43 and registered with the CMVM under nr. 231, have audited

the consolidated accounts of Banco BPI in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Portugal and the International Auditing Standards.

The consolidated accounts for the financial years ended 31st December 2013 and 31st December 2014 and for the first half of 2015 were prepared according to International Accounting Standards (IAS) and with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and endorsed by the European Union.

Documents Available

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at and may be obtained free of charge from the registered offices of the Issuer and from the specified offices of the Common Representative and the Paying Agents for the time being:

- (a) The English translation of Articles of Association of the Issuer;
- (b) The English translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer in respect of the financial years ended 31st December 2013 and 31st December 2014;
- (c) The English translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer in respect of the first half of 2015;
- (d) the Programme Agreement;
- (e) the Agency and Payments Procedures;
- (f) the Common Representative Appointment Agreement;
- (g) this Base Prospectus; and
- (h) in the case of an issue of Public Sector Bonds subscribed pursuant to a subscription agreement, the subscription agreement (or equivalent document).

Electronic copy of this Base Prospectus

Electronic copies of this Base Prospectus (and any supplements thereto) are available from the official website of the Issuer (www.bancobpi.pt) and the official website of the CMVM (www.cmvm.pt).

Post issuance reporting

Any information which the Issuer is required by law or regulation to provide in relation to itself or securities issued by it, including the Covered Bonds, will be made available at www.cmvm.pt and at www.bancobpi.pt.

The Issuer publishes quarterly investor reports on the outstanding Covered Bonds, including information on the Cover Pool and the applicable Overcollateralisation. Such reports are available at: <http://bpi.bancobpi.pt/index.asp?riIdArea=AreaDivida&riId=PublicSectorBP2>.

The following information could be found on the June 2015 Investor Report:

2. Covered Bonds	Issue Date	Coupon	Maturity Date	Soft Bullet Date ¹	Remaining Term (years)	Nominal Amount (EUR)
Covered Bonds Outstanding					1.77	400,000,000.00
Private Placements						400,000,000.00
Series 1 (ISIN PTBP140E0006)	2008-07-17	Floating	2016-06-15	n/a	0.96	150,000,000.00
Series 2 (ISIN PTBBRH0E0024)	2010-09-30	Floating	2017-09-30	2018-09-30	2.25	250,000,000.00
CRD Compliant (yes/no)						Yes

6. Public Sector Credit Pool				
Main Characteristics				
Number of loans				695
Original principal balance (EUR)				1,053,937,383.83
Current principal balance (EUR)				690,610,455.02
Average original principal balance per loan (EUR)				1,516,456.67
Average current principal balance per loan (EUR)				993,684.11
Current principal balance of the 5 largest borrowers (EUR)				199,431,240.55
Weight of the 5 largest borrowers (current principal balance) (%)				28.88%
Current principal balance of the 10 largest borrowers (EUR)				275,763,061.62
Weight of the 10 largest borrowers (current principal balance) (%)				39.93%
Weighted average seasoning (months)				68.35
Weighted average remaining term (months)				141.69
Weighted average interest rate (%)				2.08%
Weighted average spread (%)				1.65%
Max. maturity date (YYYY-MM-DD)				2048-12-08
Interest Rate Type	Number of Loans	Number of Loans (%)	Loan Amount (EUR)	Loan Amount (%)
Fixed	19	2.73%	41,276,845.71	5.98%
Floating	676	97.27%	649,333,609.31	94.02%

Geographical Distribution				
	Number of Loans	Number of Loans (%)	Loan Amount (EUR)	Loan Amount (%)
Portugal	695	100.00%	690,610,455.02	100.00%
Lisboa	48	6.91%	211,957,758.15	30.69%
Centro	354	50.94%	174,916,713.65	25.33%
Norte	146	21.01%	122,995,034.66	17.81%
Alentejo	90	12.95%	64,905,791.11	9.40%
Algarve	40	5.76%	53,292,080.66	7.72%
Região Autónoma da Madeira	6	0.86%	43,237,451.26	6.26%
Região Autónoma dos Açores	11	1.58%	19,305,625.53	2.80%
Delinquencies ²	Number of Loans	Number of Loans (%)	Loan Amount (EUR)	Loan Amount (%)
> 30 to 60 days	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
> 60 to 90 days	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
> 90 days	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00%

Note: Delinquencies includes public sector credit pool and other assets; assumes no prepayments (constant prepayment rate of 0%).

Stabilising manager

In connection with the issue of any Tranche (as defined in General Description of the Programme), the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilising manager(s) (the “**Stabilising Manager(s)**”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot Public Sector Bonds or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Public Sector Bonds at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilising Manager) will undertake any stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or person(s) acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

Rating of the Public Sector Bonds

Certain Series of Public Sector Bonds to be issued under this Base Prospectus may be rated or unrated. Where an issue of Public Sector Bonds is rated, such rating will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. 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 rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to a relevant Series of Public Sector Bonds will be issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the Final Terms.

Rating of the Issuer

The information found on pages 28 and 29 of the Prospectus has been sourced from the websites of Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited, Moody's Investors Service Ltd and Fitch Ratings Limited. As far as the Issuer is aware and is able to ascertain from the ratings information published by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited, by Moody's Investors Service Ltd and by Fitch Ratings Limited, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

DEFINITIONS

In this Base Prospectus, the following defined terms have the meanings set out below:

“**Acceleration Notice**” means a notice served on the Issuer pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default and Enforcement*).

“**Additional Security**” means any encumbrances or guarantees the benefit of which is vested in the Issuer as security for the repayment of a Public Sector Credit.

“**Agency and Payments Procedures**” means the set of agency and payments procedures (such agency and payments procedures as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time) dated 19 June, 2008 and made and agreed by Banco BPI, S.A. (acting in its capacity as Agent, which expression shall include any successor) and by any subsequent agent, paying agent, transfer agent, agent bank and/or registrar appointed by the Issuer.

“**Agent**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Arranger**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Auditor**” means Deloitte & Associados – SROC, S.A., member of the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors (“*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*”), registered with the CMVM with registration number 231, with registered office at Edifício Atrium Saldanha, Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1 – 6th, 1050-094, Lisbon.

“**Banco BPI**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Bank of Portugal Regulations**” means the secondary legislation passed by the Bank of Portugal regulating certain aspects of the Public Sector Bonds Law, namely, Regulation 6/2006, Instruction 13/2006, Regulation 7/2006 and Regulation 8/2006 and any relevant regulations or instructions that may be issued by the Bank of Portugal in the future.

“**Base Prospectus**” means this base prospectus dated 1st October 2015, prepared in connection with the Programme.

“**Bearer Public Sector Bonds**” means any Public Sector Bonds in bearer form issued (whether or not in global form).

“**BPI Group**” means the Issuer and its subsidiaries.

“**Business Day**” means a day which is both: (i) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London and Lisbon and any Additional Business Centre(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms; and (ii) either (1) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than London and Lisbon and any Additional Business Centre(s)) and which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Auckland, respectively or (2) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day on which the TARGET System is open.

“**Central de Valores Mobiliários**” means the Portuguese Centralised System of Registration of Securities.

“**Clearing Systems**” means Interbolsa, and/or Euroclear, and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or, in relation to any Series of Public Sector Bonds, any other clearing system depositary as specified in the relevant Final Terms, and, each, a “**Clearing System**”.

“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**” means Clearstream Banking société anonyme, Luxembourg.

“**CMVM**” means the *Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários*, the Portuguese Securities Market Commission.

“**Collateralisation Percentage**” means 107% or such other percentage as may be selected by the Issuer from time to time and notified to the Cover Pool Monitor, provided that the Collateralisation Percentage shall not, for so long as there are Public Sector Bonds outstanding and rated by Moody’s, be reduced by the Issuer below 107%.

“**Condition**” means a reference to a particular numbered condition set out in the “Terms and Conditions of the Public Sector Bonds.

“**Couponholders**” means the persons who for the time being are holders of the Coupons.

“**Coupons**” means the interest coupons related to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds and for the time being outstanding or, as the context may require, a specific number of such coupons.

“**Cover Pool**” means the pool of assets maintained by the Issuer and allocated to the issue of Public Sector Bonds under the Programme, held to the benefit of the holders of Public Sector Bonds and the Other Preferred Creditors, and including the Public Sector Credits, the Hedging Contracts and the Other Assets, as specified in the Register.

“**Cover Pool Monitor**” means Deloitte & Associados – SROC, S.A., member of the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors (“*Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas*”), registered with the CMVM with registration number 231, with registered office at Edifício Atrium Saldanha, Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1 – 6th, 1050-094, Lisbon.

“**Cover Pool Monitor Agreement**” means the agreement dated 19 June, 2008 entered into between the Issuer and the Cover Pool Monitor, as amended from.

“**CRA Regulation**” means Regulation (EC) no. 1060/2009, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16th September 2009, as amended;

“**CRD IV**” means Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investments firms, as amended;

“**Credit Institutions General Regime**” means Decree-Law no. 298/92 of 31st December, as amended.

“**CRR**” means Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms.

“**CSD**” means a central securities depositary.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest for any Interest Period:

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year

divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

- (ii) if “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (I) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (II) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (iii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365;
- (iv) if “**Actual/365 (Sterling)**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (v) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360;
- (vi) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vii) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30; and

- (viii) if "**30E/360 (ISDA)**" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y₁" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"Y₂" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₁" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Period falls;

"M₂" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Period falls;

"D₁" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

" D₂" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30.

“**Dealer**” means Banco BPI, S.A., with head office at Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284, Porto.

“**Definitive Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond, in bearer or registered form, issued only in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond in bearer form issued only in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in bearer form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Definitive Registered Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond in registered form issued whether or not in exchange for a Global Public Sector Bond in registered form held through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Determination Period**” means each period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date or the final Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date).

“**Distribution Compliance Period**” means, in respect of Public Sector Bonds held through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the period that ends 40 days after the completion of the distribution of each Tranche of Public Sector Bonds, as certified by the relevant Dealer (in the case of a non-syndicated issue) or the relevant Lead Manager (in the case of a syndicated issue).

“**EBA**” means the European Banking Authority.

“**ECB**” means the European Central Bank.

“**EEA**” means the European Economic Area.

“**EU**” means the European Union.

“**Euro**”, “**€**” or “**euro**” means the lawful currency of Member States of the European Union that adopt the single currency introduced in accordance with the Treaty.

“**Euroclear**” means Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.

“**Euronext Lisbon**” means the regulated market of *Euronext* Lisbon by Euronext Lisbon.

“**Eurosystem**” means the monetary authority which comprises the European Central Bank and the national central banks of the EU Member States whose currency is the Euro.

“**Exchange Date**” means the date which is 40 days after a Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond is issued;

“**Final Terms**” means, in relation to each Tranche, the applicable final terms attached to, or endorsed on, such Public Sector Bonds.

“**Final Settlement Date**” means the date which the financial settlement becomes definitive and irrevocable after the Bank of Portugal’s confirmation to Interbolsa;

“**Fixed Interest Period**” means the period from (and including) an Interest Payment Date (or the Interest Commencement Date) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Interest Payment Date.

“**GBP**”, “**£**” or “**pounds sterling**” means pounds sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom.

“**Global Public Sector Bond**” means any global public sector bond (whether temporary or permanent, if applicable).

“**Hedge Counterparties**” means the party or parties that, from time to time, will enter into Hedging Contracts with the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Hedging Contracts**” means the hedging contracts entered into by the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law for the purpose hedging interest rate, exchange or liquidity risks in relation to the Cover Pool.

“**Insolvency Event**” means the winding-up and dissolution of the Issuer under any applicable laws and regulations (including under Decree-Law no. 199/2006, of 25 October 2006, Decree-Law no. 298/92, of 31 December 1992 and/or (if applicable) under the Code for the Insolvency and Recovery of Companies introduced by Decree-Law no. 53/2004 of 18 March 2004).

“**Instruction 13/2006**” means the regulatory instruction (“*Instrução*”) no. 13/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal relating to certain information duties applicable in relation to the issue of public sector bonds in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Interbolsa**” means Interbolsa – Sociedade Gestora de Sistemas de Liquidação e de Sistemas Centralizados de Valores Mobiliários, S.A. as operator of the Central de Valores Mobiliários.

“**Interbolsa Participant**” means any authorised financial intermediary entitled to hold control accounts with Interbolsa on behalf of their customers and includes any depository banks appointed by Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for the purpose of holding accounts on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

“**Interest Amount**” means, as applicable, the amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Public Sector Bonds in respect of each Specified Denomination, calculated by the Calculation Agent pursuant to Condition 4 (*Interest*).

“**ISDA**” means the International Swaps and Derivatives Association Inc.

“**Issue Date**” means the date so specified in the applicable Final Terms being, in respect of any Public Sector Bond, the date of issue and purchase of such Public Sector Bond pursuant to and in accordance with the Programme Agreement or any other agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).

“**Issuer**” means Banco BPI, S.A.

“**Maturity**” means the final legal maturity of any outstanding Public Sector Bonds, Public Sector Credits, Hedging Contracts or Other Assets, as applicable;

“**Moody's**” means Moody's Investors Service Ltd.

“**NGN**” means any bearer Public Sector Bond to be issued in new global note form.

“**Non-Performing Public Sector Credits**” means, with respect to a Public Sector Credit, that such Public Sector Credit:

- (a) is in the course of being foreclosed or otherwise enforced; or
- (b) has one or more payments of principal or interest payable on the related credit in arrears and those payments are referable to a period of 90 days or more.

“**Other Assets**” means all assets other than Public Sector Credits and Hedging Contracts which comply with the eligibility criteria established in the Public Sector Bonds Law and which are included in the Cover Pool as specified in the Register, including:

- (a) deposits with the Bank of Portugal, in cash or in securities eligible for credit transactions in the Eurosystem;
- (b) current or term account deposits with credit institutions (which are not in a control or group relationship with the Issuer) having a rating equal to or higher than the minimum rating required at any time by the Rating Agencies, provided that such minimum rating shall in any event be at least «A-» or equivalent; and

other assets meeting both the low risk and high liquidity requirements of the Bank of Portugal;

- (c) For the avoidance of doubt, the Other Assets do not include any cash collateral that may be transferred under the Hedge Contracts;

“**Other Preferred Creditors**” means the Common Representative (or any successor thereof) and Hedge Counterparties.

“**Paying Agents**” means the paying agents named in the Agency and Payments Procedures together with any successor or additional paying agents appointed from time to time in connection with the Public Sector Bonds under the Agency and Payments Procedures.

“**Permanent Bearer Global Public Sector Bond**” means any Public Sector Bond issued in the form of a permanent bearer global public sector bond.

“**Portuguese Commercial Companies Code**” means the commercial companies code approved by Decree-Law no. 262/86, dated 2nd September 1986, as amended.

“**Portuguese Securities Code**” means Decree-Law no. 486/99, of 13th November 1999, as amended.

“**Principal Amount Outstanding**” means in respect of a Public Sector Bond the principal amount of that Public Sector Bond on the relevant Issue Date thereof less principal amounts received by the relevant holder of Public Sector Bonds in respect thereof.

“**Programme**” means the € 2,000,000,000 public sector bonds programme established on 19 June, 2008 for the issuance of Public Sector Bonds by the Issuer as described in this Base Prospectus.

“**Programme Agreement**” means the agreement dated 19 June, 2008 entered into between the Issuer and the Dealers, as amended from time to time.

“**Programme Documents**” means the Base Prospectus, the Programme Agreement, the Agency and Payments Procedures, the Common Representative Appointment Agreement, the Cover Pool Monitor Agreement and any other agreement or document entered into from time to time by the Issuer pursuant thereto and in relation to the Programme.

“**Programme Resolution**” means any Resolution directing the Common Representative to accelerate the Public Sector Bonds pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default and Enforcement*) or directing the Common

Representative to take any enforcement action and which shall only be capable of being passed at a single meeting of the holders of Public Sector Bonds of all Series then outstanding.

“**Prospectus Directive**” means Directive no. 2003/71/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 4th November 2003, and amendments thereto and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 382/2014 of 7th March 2014.

“**Prospectus Regulation**” means Commission Regulation (EC) no. 809/2004, of 29th April 2004.

“**Public Sector Bond**” means any public sector bond issued by the Issuer pursuant to the Public Sector Bonds Law in the form specified in the applicable Final Terms and “**Public Sector Bonds**” shall be construed accordingly.

“**Public Sector Bonds Law**” means the Portuguese legal framework applicable to the issuance of public sector bonds, enacted by Decree-Law no. 59/2006, of 20 March 2006, as amended.

“**Public Sector Credit**” means credits receivables over the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State or credits receivables guaranteed by the central administrations, regional or local authorities of any EU Member State.

“**Rating**” means the then current rating of rated Public Sector Bonds given by the relevant Rating Agency and “**Ratings**” means all of such Ratings;

“**Receiptholders**” means the persons who for the time being are holders of the Receipts.

“**Receipts**” means the principal receipts related to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds.

“**Reference Price**” means the reference price appearing in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Register**” means the register of the Cover Pool and associated collateral maintained by the Issuer in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law and the Bank of Portugal Regulations;

“**Registered Public Sector Bond**” means any definitive Public Sector Bond in registered form.

“**Regulation 6/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 6/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the prudential limits applicable in relation to the issue of public sector bonds in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation 7/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 7/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the weighting coefficient applicable to the ownership of public sector bonds issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation 8/2006**” means the regulatory notice (“*Aviso*”) no. 8/2006 issued by the Bank of Portugal and published on October 11th, 2006, relating to the insolvency, winding-up or dissolution of a credit institution which has issued public sector bonds issued in accordance with the Public Sector Bonds Law.

“**Regulation S**” means Regulation S under the Securities Act.

“**Relevant Date**” means the date on which a payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the holders of Public Sector Bonds in accordance with Condition 11 (*Notices*).

“**Reserved Matter**” means any proposal: (i) to change any date fixed for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series, (ii) to reduce the amount of principal or interest due on any date in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series or to alter the method of

calculating the amount of any payment in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series on redemption or maturity; (iii) to effect the exchange, substitution or conversion of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series into shares, bonds or other obligations or securities of the Issuer or any other person or body corporate formed or to be formed; (iv) to change the currency in which amounts due in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series are payable; (v) to alter the priority of payment of interest or principal in respect of the Public Sector Bonds of all or of a given Series; (vi) any other provided for pursuant to Portuguese law; or (vii) to amend this definition.

“**Resolution**” means a resolution adopted at a duly convened meeting of holders of Public Sector Bonds and approved in accordance with the applicable provisions.

“**Securities Act**” means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“**Series**” means a Tranche of Public Sector Bonds together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Public Sector Bonds which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, Interest Commencement Dates, interest rates and/or Issue Prices.

“**Stabilising Manager**” means the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilising manager(s) for a particular Tranche of Public Sector Bonds.

“**Substitute Credit Institution**” means the credit institution appointed in case of an Insolvency Event to manage the Cover Pool allocated to the outstanding Public Sector Bonds and to ensure the payments of the amounts due to the holders of such Public Sector Bonds.

“**Stock Exchange**” means Euronext Lisbon or any other stock exchange where Public Sector Bonds may be listed as per the relevant Final Terms and references in this Agreement to the **relevant Stock Exchange** shall, in relation to any Public Sector Bonds, be references to the stock exchange or stock exchanges on which such Public Sector Bonds are from time to time, or are intended to be, listed.

“**S&P**” Standard & Poor’s Credit Market Services Europe Limited.

“**sub-unit**” means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, one cent.

“**Talon**” and “**Talons**” means the talons for further Receipts and further Coupons attached to the Definitive Bearer Public Sector Bonds on issue.

“**TARGET Day**” means any day on which the TARGET System is open.

“**TARGET System**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System (TARGET 2).

“**Tax**” shall be construed so as to include any present or future tax, levy, impost, duty, charge, fee, deduction or withholding of any nature whatsoever (including any penalty or interest payable in connection with any failure to pay or any delay in paying any of the same) imposed or levied by or on behalf of any Tax Authority and “Taxes”, “taxation”, “taxable and comparable expressions shall be construed accordingly.

“**Tax Authority**” means any government, state, municipal, local, federal or other fiscal, revenue, customs or excise authority, body or official anywhere in the world exercising a fiscal, revenue, customs or excise function including the Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority, the Irish Revenue Commissioners and H.M. Revenue and Customs.

“**Tax Deduction**” means any deduction or withholding on account of Tax.

“**Temporary Bearer Global Public Sector Bond**” means any Public Sector Bond issued in the form of a temporary bearer global public sector bond.

“**Terms and Conditions**” means in relation to the Public Sector Bonds, the terms and conditions to be endorsed on the Public Sector Bonds and any reference to a particular numbered Condition shall be construed in relation to the Public Sector Bonds accordingly.

“**Tranche**” means Public Sector Bonds which are identical in all respects (including as to listing).

“**Treaty**” means the treaty establishing the European Communities, as amended by the Treaty on European Union.

“**US**” or “**USA**” means the United States of America.

“**U.S.\$**”, “**USD**” or “**US dollars**” means United States dollars, the lawful currency of the United States of America.

“**UCITS Directive**” means Directive no. 2009/65/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13th July 2009, relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended.

“**Value**” means:

- (a) in relation to a Public Sector Credit, for the purpose of the Collateralisation Percentage, an amount equal to the book value of such Public Sector Credit entered on the Register, together with any matured and accrued interest;
- (b) in relation to any Other Assets:
 - (i) the aggregate amount of any deposits together with any matured and accrued interest, as entered on the Register;
 - (ii) the value resulting from the rules regarding valuation of margins defined by the Eurosystem for securities eligible for Eurosystem credit transactions or, if lower, the nominal value of such securities, including matured and accrued interests.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE ISSUER

Banco BPI, S.A.

Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284
Porto
Portugal

ARRANGER

Banco BPI, S.A.

Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284
Porto
Portugal

COVER POOL MONITOR

Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.

Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas
Praça Duque de Saldanha 1-6 Piso
1050-094 Lisbon
Portugal

DEALER

Banco BPI, S.A.

Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284
Porto
Portugal

COMMON REPRESENTATIVE

BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited
55 Moorgate
London EC2R 6PA

AGENT

Banco BPI, S.A.

Rua Tenente Valadim, no. 284
Porto
Portugal

AUDITORS

To Banco BPI, S.A.

Deloitte & Associados, SROC S.A.

Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas

Praça Duque de Saldanha, 1-6 Piso

1050-094 Lisbon

Portugal

LEGAL ADVISERS

as to Portuguese law

Uría Menéndez – Proença de Carvalho

Rua Duque de Palmela, no. 23

1250-097 Lisbon

Portugal