

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 17 NOVEMBER 2015



GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL
(Incorporated with unlimited liability in England)

as Issuer and as Guarantor in respect of Securities issued by
Goldman, Sachs & Co. Wertpapier GmbH

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. WERTPAPIER GMBH
(Incorporated with limited liability in Germany)

as Issuer

**SERIES K PROGRAMME FOR THE ISSUANCE OF
WARRANTS, NOTES AND CERTIFICATES**

This Prospectus Supplement

This prospectus supplement (the "**Prospectus Supplement**") to the base prospectus dated 17 November 2015 prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. Wertpapier GmbH ("**GSW**") as issuer and Goldman Sachs International ("**GSI**") as issuer and as guarantor in respect of Securities issued by GSW under their programme for the issuance of warrants, notes and certificates with respect to the securities (the "**Programme**") (the "**Original Base Prospectus**"), constitutes a supplement to the base prospectus for the purposes of Article 13 of Chapter 1 of Part II of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for Securities dated 10 July 2005 and amended on 3 July 2012 (the "**Luxembourg Law**") and should be read in conjunction therewith and with Prospectus Supplement No. 1 to the Base Prospectus dated 20 November 2015 (the Original Base Prospectus as so supplemented prior to this Prospectus Supplement, the "**Base Prospectus**"). On 17 November 2015, the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") approved the Original Base Prospectus for the purposes of Article 7 of the Luxembourg Law.

Terms defined in the Base Prospectus have the same meaning when used in this Prospectus Supplement unless otherwise defined herein. This Prospectus Supplement shall form part of and be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus.

Purpose of this Prospectus Supplement

The purpose of this Prospectus Supplement is to supplement and amend certain information in the section "Risk Factors" in the Base Prospectus and certain information in the section "Taxation" in the Base Prospectus.

Amendments to the Base Prospectus

The Base Prospectus shall be amended by virtue of this Prospectus Supplement, as follows:

1. by replacing risk factor 5.7 entitled "*Reform of LIBOR and EURIBOR and other interest rate index and equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate index "benchmarks"*" on pages 70 to 72 of the Original Base Prospectus with the following:

"5.7 Regulation and reform of "benchmarks", including LIBOR, EURIBOR and other interest rate, equity, commodity, foreign exchange rate and other types of benchmarks

The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("**EURIBOR**") and other interest rate, equity, commodity, foreign exchange rate and other types of indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks" are the subject of recent national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such "benchmarks" to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences

which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Securities linked to such a "benchmark".

Key international proposals for reform of "benchmarks" include IOSCO's *Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks* (July 2013) (the "**IOSCO Benchmark Principles**") and the proposed *EU Regulation on indices used as benchmarks in certain financial instruments and financial contracts* (the "**Proposed Benchmark Regulation**").

The IOSCO Benchmark Principles aim to create an overarching framework of principles for benchmarks to be used in financial markets, specifically covering governance and accountability as well as the quality and transparency of benchmark design and methodologies. A review published by IOSCO in February 2015 of the status of the voluntary market adoption of the IOSCO Benchmark Principles noted that, as the benchmarks industry is in a state of change, further steps may need to be taken by IOSCO in the future, but that it is too early to determine what those steps should be. The review noted that there has been a significant market reaction to the publication of the IOSCO Benchmark Principles, with widespread efforts being made to implement the IOSCO Benchmark Principles by the majority of administrators surveyed.

On 9 December 2015, the European Council approved the final compromise text of the Proposed Benchmark Regulation. The text of the Proposed Benchmark Regulation is subject to EU Parliamentary approval and publication in the Official Journal, expected by mid-2016. While still unclear, it appears that the Proposed Benchmark Regulation is unlikely to be implemented before the first quarter of 2018.

Assuming that the current text is passed without change (as appears likely), the Proposed Benchmark Regulation would apply to "contributors", "administrators" and "users" of "benchmarks" in the EU, and would, among other things, (i) require benchmark administrators to be authorised (or, if non-EU-based, to have satisfied certain "equivalence" conditions in its local jurisdiction, to be "recognised" by the authorities of a Member State pending an equivalence decision or to be "endorsed" for such purpose by an EU competent authority) and to comply with requirements in relation to the administration of "benchmarks" and (ii) ban the use of "benchmarks" of unauthorised administrators. The scope of the Proposed Benchmark Regulation is wide and, in addition to so-called "critical benchmark" indices such as LIBOR and EURIBOR, could also potentially apply to many other interest rate indices, as well as equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate indices and other indices (including "proprietary" indices or strategies) which are referenced in certain financial instruments (securities or OTC derivatives listed on an EU regulated market, EU multilateral trading facility (MTF), EU organised trading facility (OTF) or "systematic internaliser"), certain financial contracts and investment funds. Different types of "benchmark" are subject to more or less stringent requirements, and in particular a lighter touch regime may apply where a "benchmark" is not based on interest rates or commodities and the value of financial instruments, financial contracts or investment funds referring to a benchmark is less than €50bn, subject to further conditions.

The Proposed Benchmark Regulation could have a material impact on Securities linked to a "benchmark" rate or index, including in any of the following circumstances:

- a rate or index which is a "benchmark" could not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain authorisation or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to applicable transitional provisions) does not satisfy the "equivalence" conditions, is not "recognised" pending such a decision and is not "endorsed" for such purpose. In such event, depending on the particular "benchmark" and the applicable terms of the Securities, the Securities could be de-listed, adjusted, redeemed prior to maturity or otherwise impacted; and
- the methodology or other terms of the "benchmark" could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the Proposed Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level or affecting the volatility of the published

rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Securities, including Calculation Agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

Any of the international, national or other proposals for reform or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of "benchmarks" could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a "benchmark" and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain "benchmarks", trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain "benchmarks" or lead to the disappearance of certain "benchmarks". The disappearance of a "benchmark" or changes in the manner of administration of a "benchmark" could result in adjustment to the terms and conditions, early redemption, discretionary valuation by the Calculation Agent, delisting or other consequence in relation to Securities linked to such "benchmark". Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Securities."

2. by replacing risk factor 9.2 entitled "*U.S. taxation developments may have a negative impact on your Securities*" on page 91 of the Original Base Prospectus with the following:

"9.2 U.S. taxation developments may have a negative impact on your Securities

The U.S. Treasury Department has issued final regulations under Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the "**Code**") which impose U.S. federal withholding tax on "dividend equivalent" payments made on certain financial instruments linked to U.S. corporations (which the regulations refer to as "**specified ELIs**") that are owned by non-U.S. holders. However, the final regulations do not apply to "specified ELIs" issued prior to 1 January 2017 (the "**Grandfather Date**"); accordingly we anticipate that non-U.S. holders of the Securities will not be subject to tax under Section 871(m) of the Code unless, as discussed below under "*United States Tax Considerations – Dividend Equivalent Payments*", the Securities are deemed to be wholly or partially reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes on or after the Grandfather Date, in which case it is possible that the Securities will be subject to Section 871(m) of the Code. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive less than the amount that you would have otherwise received."

3. by replacing the sub-section "Dividend Equivalent Payments" on page 615 of the Original Base Prospectus with the following:

"Dividend Equivalent Payments

It is possible that your Securities could be deemed wholly or partially reissued for tax purposes if an underlying asset, position, index or basket containing the foregoing, that is referenced by your Securities, is modified, adjusted or discontinued. In addition, as discussed in risk factor 9.2 (*U.S. taxation developments may have a negative impact on your Securities*) above, "dividend equivalent" payments made on "specified ELIs" that are issued on or after the Grandfather Date (as defined in risk factor 9.2 (*U.S. taxation developments may have a negative impact on your Securities*) above) may be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax under Section 871(m) of the Code. Securities that directly or indirectly reference shares of a U.S. corporation may be treated as "specified ELIs" for this purpose. It is therefore possible that a holder that acquires Securities that are "specified ELIs" before the Grandfather Date, could nevertheless be subject to such withholding tax in the future if the Securities are deemed to be wholly or partially reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes on or after such date.

We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of this withholding tax, so if this withholding applies, you will receive less than the amount that you would have otherwise received."

4. by inserting the following selling restriction immediately above the selling restriction for El Salvador on page 625 of the Original Base Prospectus:

"Dubai International Financial Centre

This Base Prospectus relates to an Exempt Offer in accordance with the Markets Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("**DFSA**").

This Base Prospectus is intended for distribution only to Professional Clients (as defined in the DFSA Rules, as amended) who are not natural persons. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person.

The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this Base Prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set out in it, and has no responsibility for it.

The Securities to which this Base Prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Securities offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Securities.

If you do not understand the contents of this Base Prospectus you should consult an authorised financial adviser."

5. by inserting the following selling restriction immediately above the selling restriction for Uruguay on page 634 of the Original Base Prospectus:

"United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The offering of the Securities to which this Base Prospectus relates has not been approved or licensed by the UAE Central Bank, the UAE Securities and Commodities Authority ("**SCA**"), the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("**DFSA**") or any other relevant licensing authorities in the UAE, and accordingly does not constitute a public offer of securities in the UAE in accordance with the commercial companies law, Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended), SCA Resolution No.(37) of 2012 (as amended) or otherwise. Accordingly, the Securities may not be offered to the public in the UAE (including the Dubai International Financial Centre ("**DIFC**")).

This Base Prospectus is strictly private and confidential and is being issued to a limited number of institutional and individual investors:

- (a) who fall within with the exceptions to SCA Resolution No.(37) of 2012 (as amended) or who qualify as sophisticated investors;
 - (b) upon their request and confirmation that they understand that the Securities has not been approved or licensed by or registered with the UAE Central Bank, the SCA, DFSA or any other relevant licensing authorities or governmental agencies in the UAE; and
 - (c) must not be provided to any person other than the original recipient, and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose."
6. the sub-section entitled "Italian Tax Considerations" of the "Taxation" section of the Original Base Prospectus beginning on page 593 of the Original Base Prospectus shall be replaced with the following:

"Italian Tax Considerations

The following is a general overview of current Italian law and practice relating to certain Italian tax considerations concerning the purchase, ownership and disposal of the Securities by Italian resident investors and does not in any way constitute, nor should it be relied upon as being, a tax advice or a tax opinion covering any or all of the relevant tax considerations surrounding or connected to the purchase,

ownership or disposal of the Securities by Italian or non-Italian resident investors. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Securities and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of prospective beneficial owners of Securities, some of which may be subject to special rules. This overview is based upon Italian tax laws and published practice in effect as at 21 January 2016 which may be subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect and assumes that the Securities are issued on or after 1 July 2014.

Prospective purchasers should be aware that tax treatment depends on the individual circumstances of each client: as a consequence they should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under Italian tax law and under the tax laws of the country in which they are resident for tax purposes and of any other potentially relevant jurisdiction of acquiring, holding and disposing of Securities and receiving payments of interest, principal and/or other amounts under the Securities, including in particular the effect of any state, regional or local tax laws.

Italian tax treatment of the Securities (Warrants, Certificates and Notes)

The Securities may be subject to different tax regimes depending on whether:

- (a) they represent a debt instrument implying a use of capital (*impiego di capitale*), through which the investors transfer to the Issuer a certain amount of capital, for the economic exploitation of the same, subject to the right to obtain a (partial or entire) reimbursement of such amount at maturity; or
- (b) they represent derivative financial instruments or bundles of derivative financial instruments, through which the investors purchase indirectly underlying financial instruments.

1. Securities representing debt instruments implying a "use of capital"

Securities having 100 per cent. capital reimbursement

Italian resident investors

Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as subsequently amended, (the "**Decree No. 239**") provides for the applicable regime with respect to the tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) from Securities falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) issued, inter alia, by non-Italian resident Issuers.

For these purposes, debentures similar to bonds are defined as bonds that incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at maturity, an amount not less than their nominal value (whether or not providing for interim payments) and that do not give any right to directly or indirectly participate in the management of the relevant Issuer or of the business in relation to which they are issued nor any type of control on the management.

Where an Italian resident Investor is:

- (a) an individual not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected (unless he has opted for the application of the *risparmio gestito* regime – see "**Capital Gains Tax**" below);
- (b) a non-commercial partnership pursuant to Article 5 of the Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986 ("**TUIR**") (with the exception of general partnerships, limited partnerships and similar entities);
- (c) a public or private entity (other than a company) or a trust not carrying out a commercial activity; or
- (d) an investor exempt from Italian corporate income taxation;

interest (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price), premium and other income relating to the Securities, accrued during the relevant holding period, are subject to a withholding tax equal to 26 per cent. referred to as *imposta sostitutiva*. In the event that the investors described above are engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax and may be deducted from the final income tax due by the relevant Investor.

Where an Italian resident Investor is a company or similar commercial entity pursuant to Article 73 of TUIR or a permanent establishment in Italy - to which the Securities are effectively connected – of a non – Italian resident entity and the Securities are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income from the Securities will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the relevant Investor's income tax return and are therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation ("**IRES**", levied at the rate of 27.5 per cent.) and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Investor, also to regional tax on productive activities ("**IRAP**", generally levied at the rate of 3.9 per cent., even though regional surcharges may apply).

Under the current regime provided by Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001 converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, payments of interest in respect of the Securities made to Italian resident real estate investment funds established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the rate of 26 per cent. on distributions made by real estate investment funds. The same tax regime applies to payments of interest made to an Italian resident SICAF mainly investing in real estate assets and governed by Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014.

If an Investor is resident in Italy and is an open-ended or closed-ended investment fund (the "**Fund**") or a SICAV, and the Securities are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income accrued during such Investor's holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* but must be included in the management result of the Fund or the SICAV. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the rate of 26 per cent on distributions made by the Fund or the SICAV to certain categories of investors. The same tax regime applies to payments of interest made to an Italian resident SICAF not mainly investing in real estate assets and governed by Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014.

Where an Italian resident Investor is a pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) and the Securities are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price), premium and other income relating to the Securities and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the special 20 per cent. substitute tax applicable to Italian pension funds.

Pursuant to Decree No. 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is applied by banks, *società di intermediazione mobiliare* ("**SIMs**"), fiduciary companies, *società di gestione del risparmio*, stockbrokers and other entities identified by a decree of the Ministry of Economics and Finance (each an "**Intermediary**").

For the Intermediary to be entitled to apply the *imposta sostitutiva*, it must

- (a) be resident in Italy; or
- (b) be resident outside Italy, with a permanent establishment in Italy; or
- (c) be an entity or a company not resident in Italy, acting through a system of centralised administration of securities and directly connected with the Department of Revenue of the Italian Ministry of Finance having appointed an Italian representative for the purposes of Decree No. 239; and

- (d) intervene, in any way, in the collection of interest or in the transfer of the Securities. For the purpose of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of Securities includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant Securities or a transfer of the Securities to another deposit or account held with the same or another Intermediary.

Where the Securities are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any entity paying interest to an Investor. If interest and other proceeds on the Securities are not collected through an Intermediary or any entity paying interest and as such no *imposta sostitutiva* is levied, the Italian resident beneficial owners listed above under (a) to (d) (inclusive) will be required to include interest and other proceeds in their yearly income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26 per cent. The Italian individual Investor may elect instead to pay ordinary personal income tax ("IRPEF") at the applicable progressive rates in respect of the payments; if so, the Investor should generally benefit from a tax credit for withholding taxes applied outside of Italy, if any.

Non-Italian resident investors

No Italian *imposta sostitutiva* is applied on payments to a non-Italian resident Investor of interest or premium relating to the Securities, provided that, if the Securities are held in Italy, the non-Italian resident Investor declares itself to be a non-Italian resident according to Italian tax regulations.

Securities qualifying as Atypical Securities (Securities not having 100 per cent capital reimbursement)

In the case of Securities representing debt instruments implying a "use of capital" do not guarantee the total reimbursement of the principal, under Italian tax law they should qualify as "atypical securities" (*titoli atipici*) and payments in respect of such Securities received by Italian investors would be subject to the following regime:

- (a) if the Securities are placed (*collocati*) in Italy, payments made to individual investors holding the Securities not in connection with a trade (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) will be subject to a 26 per cent final withholding tax. This withholding tax is levied by the entrusted Italian resident bank or financial intermediary, if any, that is involved in the collection of payments on the Securities, in the repurchase or in the transfer of the Securities;
- (b) if the Securities are not placed (*collocati*) in Italy or in any case where payments on the Securities are not received through an entrusted Italian resident bank or financial intermediary (that is involved in the collection of payments on the Securities, in the repurchase or in the transfer thereof) and no withholding tax is levied, the individual beneficial owners will be required to declare the payments in their income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26 per cent. The Italian individual Investor may elect instead to pay ordinary IRPEF at the progressive rates applicable to them in respect of the payments; if so, the Investor should generally benefit from a tax credit for withholding taxes applied outside Italy, if any.

Capital Gains Tax

Any gain obtained from the sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities would be treated as part of the taxable income (and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Investor, also as part of the net value of production for IRAP purposes) if realised by: (i) an Italian resident company; (ii) an Italian resident commercial partnership; (iii) the Italian permanent establishment of foreign entities to which the Securities are effectively connected; or (iv) Italian resident individuals engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected.

Where an Italian resident Investor is an individual not holding the Securities in connection with an entrepreneurial activity, any capital gain realised by such Investor from the sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities would be subject to an *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the current rate of 26 per cent. Under some conditions and limitations, investors may set off losses with gains. This rule applies also to certain other entities holding the Securities. In respect of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, taxpayers may opt for one of the three regimes described below.

- (a) Under the tax declaration regime (*regime della dichiarazione*), which is the ordinary regime for taxation of capital gains realised by Italian resident individuals not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains will be chargeable, on a yearly cumulative basis, on all capital gains, net of any incurred capital loss, realised by the Italian resident individual. The Investor holding Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) must indicate the overall capital gains realised in any tax year, net of any relevant incurred capital loss, in the annual tax return and pay *imposta sostitutiva* on such gains together with any balance of income tax due for such year. Capital losses in excess of capital gains may be carried forward against capital gains realised in any of the four succeeding tax years.. Under Law Decree No. 66/2014, available capital losses can be carried forward against capital gains realised as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realised until 31 December 2011; or (ii) for 76.92 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realised between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014.
- (b) As an alternative to the tax declaration regime, the Italian resident individual Investor holding the Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) may elect to pay the *imposta sostitutiva* separately on capital gains realised on each sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities (the *risparmio amministrato* regime provided for by Article 6 of the Legislative Decree 21 November 1997, No. 461 as a subsequently amended, the "**Decree No. 461**"). Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to: (1) the Securities being deposited with Italian Banks, SIMs or certain authorised financial intermediaries; and (2) an express valid election for the *risparmio amministrato* regime being punctually made in writing by the relevant Investor. The depository is responsible for accounting for *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of capital gains realised on each sale or redemption of the Securities (as well as in respect of capital gains realised upon the revocation of its mandate), net of any incurred capital loss, and is required to pay the relevant amount to the Italian Tax Authorities on behalf of the taxpayer, deducting a corresponding amount from the proceeds to be credited to the Investor or using funds provided by the Investor for this purpose. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, where a sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities results in a capital loss, such loss may be deducted from capital gains subsequently realised, within the same Securities management, in the same tax year or in the following tax years up to the fourth. Under Law Decree No. 66/2014 available capital losses can be carried forward against capital gains realised as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realised until 31 December 2011; or (ii) for 76.92 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realised between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, the Investor is not required to declare the capital gains in its annual tax return.
- (c) Any capital gains realised or accrued by Italian resident individual investors holding the Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) who have entrusted the management of their financial assets, including the Securities, to an authorised intermediary and have validly opted for the so-called *risparmio gestito* regime (the regime provided by Article 7 of Decree No. 461) will be included in the computation of the annual increase in value of the managed assets accrued, even if not realised, at year end, subject to a 26 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva*, to be paid by the managing authorised intermediary. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, any depreciation of the managed assets accrued at year end may be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued in any of the four succeeding tax years. Under Law Degree No. 66/2014 depreciation of the managed assets accrued as of 30 June 2014 and not yet compensated can be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of its amount, if accrued until 31 December 2011; or (ii) for 76.92 per cent. of its amount, if the registered between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, the Investor is not required to declare the capital gains realised in its annual tax return.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is an Italian resident real estate investment fund established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and

supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund. The same tax regime applies to capital gains realised by an Italian resident SICAF mainly investing in real estate assets and governed by Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is a Fund or a SICAV will neither be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any form of taxation in the hands of the Fund or of the SICAV, but any income paid by a Fund or by a SICAV in favour of its participants will be subject to taxation in accordance with the specific rules provided for the different kind of participants. The same tax regime applies to capital gains realised by an Italian resident SICAF not mainly investing in real estate assets and governed by Legislative Decree No. 44 of 4 March 2014.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is an Italian pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by Article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) will be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the 20 per cent. special substitute tax applicable to Italian pension funds.

Non-Italian resident investors

Capital gains realised by non-Italian resident investors from the sale or redemption of the Securities are not subject to Italian taxation, provided that the Securities (1) are transferred on regulated markets, or (2) if not transferred on regulated markets, are held outside Italy.

Moreover, even if the notes are held in Italy, no *imposta sostitutiva* applies if the non-Italian resident investor is resident for tax purposes in a country which recognizes the Italian tax authorities' right to an adequate exchange of information.

The provisions of applicable tax treaties against double taxation entered into by Italy apply if more favourable and provided that all relevant conditions are met.

2. Securities representing derivative financial instruments or bundles of derivative financial instruments

Pursuant to the generally followed interpretation, payments in respect of Securities qualifying as securitised derivative financial instruments received by Italian investors (not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected) as well as capital gains realised by such Italian investors on any sale or transfer for consideration of the Securities or redemption thereof are subject to a 26 per cent. capital gain tax, which applies under the tax declaration regime, the *risparmio amministrato* tax regime or the *risparmio gestito* tax regime according to the same rules described above under the section "Capital Gains Tax" above.

Payments in respect of Securities qualifying as securitised derivative financial instruments received by Italian investors which carry out commercial activities are not subject to the 26 per cent. capital gain tax, but the proceeds are included in their taxable income and subject to taxation in accordance with the ordinary rules.

Securities that cannot be qualified as securitised derivative financial instruments may qualify as "atypical securities" (*titoli atipici*), whose tax regime is described under section "Securities representing debt instruments implying a "use of capital"- *Securities not having 100 per cent. capital reimbursement*" above.

3. Inheritance and gift tax

Transfers of any valuable assets (including the Securities) as a result of death or *inter vivos* gift (or other transfers for no consideration) and the creation of liens on such assets for a specific purpose (*vincoli di destinazione*) are taxed as follows:

- (a) four per cent. if the transfer is made to spouses and direct descendants or ancestors; in this case, the transfer is subject to tax on that part of the value that exceeds EUR 1,000,000 (per beneficiary);
- (b) six per cent. if the transfer is made to brothers and sisters; in this case, the transfer is subject to the tax on that part of the value that exceeds EUR 100,000 (per beneficiary);
- (c) six per cent. if the transfer is made to relatives up to the fourth degree (*parenti fino al quarto grado*), to persons related by direct affinity as well as to persons related by collateral affinity up to the third degree (*affini in linea retta nonché affini in linea collaterale fino al terzo grado*); and
- (d) eight per cent. in all other cases.

If the transfer is made in favour of persons with severe disabilities, the tax applies on that part of the value that exceeds EUR 1,500,000.

Moreover, an anti-avoidance rule is provided in the case of a gift of assets, such as the Securities, whose sale for consideration would give rise to capital gains to be subject to the *imposta sostitutiva* provided for by Decree No. 461, as subsequently amended. In particular, if the donee sells the Securities for consideration within five years from their receipt as a gift, the latter is required to pay the relevant *imposta sostitutiva* as if the gift had never taken place.

4. **Transfer tax and Registration Tax**

Contracts relating to the transfer of securities are subject to registration tax as follows: (i) public deeds and notarised deeds (*atti pubblici e scritture private autenticate*) executed in Italy are subject to fixed registration tax at rate of Euro 200; (ii) private deeds (*scritture private autenticate*) are subject to registration tax at rate of Euro 200 only in case of use or voluntary registration.

5. **Stamp Duty**

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011, a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to the periodic reporting communications sent by financial intermediaries to their clients and relating to securities and financial instruments. The stamp duty applies at a rate of 0.20 per cent.; this stamp duty is determined on the basis of the market value or – if no market value is available – the nominal value or redemption amount of the securities held. The stamp duty cannot exceed the amount of Euro 14,000 if the recipient of the periodic reporting communications is an entity (i.e. not an individual).

It may be understood that the stamp duty applies both to Italian resident and non-Italian resident investors, to the extent that the notes are held with an Italian-based financial intermediary.

6. **Wealth Tax**

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011, Italian resident individuals holding the notes abroad are required to pay a wealth tax (IVAFE) at a rate of 0.20 per cent. for each year. This tax is calculated on an annual basis on the market value of the notes at the end of the relevant year or – if no market value is available – the nominal value or the redemption value of such financial assets held abroad.

Taxpayers are entitled to an Italian tax credit equivalent to the amount of any wealth tax paid in the State where the financial assets are held (up to an amount equal to the IVAFE due).

7. **Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) depending on the features of the Securities**

Pursuant to Law No. 228 of 24 December 2012, a FTT applies to (a) transfer of ownership of shares and other participating securities issued by Italian resident companies or of financial instruments representing the just mentioned shares and/or participating securities (irrespective of whether issued by Italian resident issuers or not) (the Relevant Securities), (b) transactions on financial derivatives (i) the main underlying assets of which are the Relevant Securities, or (ii) whose value depends mainly on one or more Relevant

Securities, as well as to (c) any transaction on certain securities (i) which allow to mainly purchase or sell one or more Relevant Securities or (ii) implying a cash payment determined with main reference to one or more Relevant Securities.

Securities could be included in the scope of application of the FTT if they meet the requirements set out above. On the other hand, Securities falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) are not included in the scope of the FTT.

The FTT on derivative instruments is levied at a fixed amount that varies depending on the nature of the relevant instrument and the notional value of the transaction, and ranges between Euro 0.01875 and Euro 200 per transaction. The amount of FTT payable is reduced to 1/5 of the standard rate in case the transaction is performed on regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities of certain EU and EEA member States. The FTT on derivatives is due by each of the parties to the transactions. FTT exemptions and exclusions are provided for certain transactions and entities.

The FTT is levied and paid by the subject (generally a financial intermediary) that is involved, in any way, in the execution of the transaction. Intermediaries which are not resident in Italy but are liable to apply the FTT can appoint an Italian tax representative for the purposes of the FTT. If no intermediary is involved in the execution of the transaction, the FTT must be paid by the taxpayers. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers also on the possible impact of the FTT.

8. **Tax monitoring obligations**

Italian resident individuals (and certain other entities) are required to report in their yearly income tax return, according to Law Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, converted into law by Law No. 227 of 4 August 1990, for tax monitoring purposes, the amount of Securities held abroad (or beneficially owned abroad under Italian anti-money laundering provisions). This also applies in the case that at the end of the tax year, Securities are no longer held by the above Italian resident individuals and entities.

However, the above reporting obligation is not required in case the financial assets are deposited for management with Italian banks, SIMs, fiduciary companies or other professional intermediaries, indicated in article 1 of Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, or if one of such intermediaries intervenes, also as a counterpart, in their transfer, provided that income deriving from such financial assets is collected through the intervention of such an intermediary.

9. **European Savings directive**

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments (the "**EU Savings Directive**"), Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of certain payments of interest or similar income made by a paying agent (within the meaning of the EU Savings Directive) within its jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State. Legislative decree No. 84 of 18 April 2005 ("**Decree No. 84**") implemented in Italy, as of 1 July 2005, the EU Savings Directive.

However, on 10 November 2015, the Council of the European Union adopted Council Directive 2015/2060 of 10 November 2015, repealing the EU Savings Tax Directive with effect from 1 January 2016. Certain provisions of the EU Savings Tax Directive will continue to be effective during 2016 and Austria will continue to apply the EU Savings Directive until 31 December 2016 (and until 30 June 2017 in relation to some of its obligations or, in any case, until those obligations have been fulfilled). The repeal of the EU Savings Tax Directive is aimed at preventing overlap between the EU Savings Tax Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU).

Under Decree No. 84, subject to a number of important conditions being met, in the case of interest paid to individuals which qualify as beneficial owners of the interest payment and are resident for tax purposes in another Member State, Italian qualified paying agents shall report to the Italian Tax Authorities details of the relevant payments and personal information on the individual beneficial owner. Such information

is transmitted by the Italian Tax Authorities to the competent foreign tax authorities of the State of residence of the beneficial owner.

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, the above mentioned Council Directive 2015/2060, repealing the EU Savings Tax Directive with effect from 1 January 2016, has not yet been implemented under Italian national legislation.

Prospective investors resident in a Member State of the European Union should consult their own legal or tax advisers regarding the consequences of the EU Savings Tax Directive in their particular circumstances."

This Prospectus Supplement will be available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at www.bourse.lu.

Responsibility Statement

Each of Goldman Sachs International and Goldman, Sachs & Co. Wertpapier GmbH accepts responsibility for the information given in this Prospectus Supplement and confirms that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained in this Prospectus Supplement is, to the best of their knowledge, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect its import.

Rights of withdrawal

In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Luxembourg Law, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the securities before this Prospectus Supplement is published have the right exercisable until 25 January 2016, which is two working days after the publication of this Prospectus Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances.

Interpretation

To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Prospectus Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference into the Base Prospectus, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

References to the Base Prospectus shall hereafter mean the Base Prospectus as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement.

U.S. notice

This Prospectus Supplement is not for use in, and may not be delivered to or inside, the United States.

Prospectus Supplement, dated 21 January 2016