



## NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY

(incorporated in England and Wales under the U.K. Building Societies Act 1986, as amended)

**\$20,000,000,000**

### Senior and Subordinated Medium-Term Notes Due Nine Months or More from Date of Issue

We may issue at various times up to \$20,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount outstanding at any time of senior or subordinated medium-term notes denominated in U.S. dollars or in other currencies or composite currencies. The notes will be issued in series and each series will be the subject of final terms (each "Final Terms"). We are privately placing the notes on a delayed or continuous basis to the placement agents named below (the "Placement Agents") or through the Placement Agents to qualified institutional buyers as described in this Base Prospectus under the section entitled "Plan of Distribution". Other than in the case of Guaranteed Notes (as defined below), this document will be considered a base prospectus ("Base Prospectus") for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (the "Prospectus Directive"). Application has been made to the United Kingdom Financial Services Authority (the "FSA"), in its capacity as competent authority for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and relevant implementing measures in the United Kingdom (the "U.K. Listing Authority") for the document to be approved as a Base Prospectus issued in compliance with the Prospectus Directive and relevant implementing measures in the United Kingdom for the purpose of giving information with regard to the issue of notes issued under this program. Application has been made to admit such notes during the period of twelve months after the date hereof to listing on the Official List of the U.K. Listing Authority (the "Official List"). Application has also been made to the London Stock Exchange plc (the "London Stock Exchange") for the notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's regulated market, which is a regulated market for the purpose of Directive 2004/39/EC (the "Markets in Financial Instruments Directive").

Where the applicable Final Terms of an issue of senior notes indicates that an Eligibility Certificate (as defined in the Guarantee (as defined below)) in respect of such Notes has been issued then, in respect of such Notes, The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury ("HM Treasury") will unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due payment of all sums due and payable by us under such Notes (the "Guaranteed Notes"). All such Guaranteed Notes will be exempt from the Prospectus Directive in accordance with Article 1.2(d) thereof and no prospectus approved by the Financial Services Authority has been or will be prepared in connection therewith. HM Treasury's obligations in that respect are contained in a Deed of Guarantee (the Guarantee) dated 13 October 2008 (as amended by a supplemental deed dated 20 October 2008 and a second supplemental deed dated 6 February 2009 and as further amended and/or supplemented from time to time), the form of which is available at [www.dmo.gov.uk](http://www.dmo.gov.uk). Any demand under the Guarantee must be made in writing and in the form set out in Annex 9 to the Rules of the United Kingdom government's 2008 Credit Guarantee Scheme (the "Guarantee Scheme"). The purpose of the Base Prospectus in relation to Guaranteed Notes is to give information with respect to the issue of Guaranteed Notes. Applications may be made for Guaranteed Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Regulated Market and to be listed on the Official List.

HM Treasury has neither reviewed the Base Prospectus nor verified the information contained herein, and HM Treasury makes no representation with respect to, and does not accept any responsibility for, the contents of the Base Prospectus or any other statement made or purported to be made on its behalf in connection with the Issuer or the issue and offering of the Guaranteed Notes. HM Treasury accordingly disclaims all and any liability, whether arising in tort or contract or otherwise, which it might otherwise have in respect of the Base Prospectus or any such statement.

See the section entitled "Risk Factors" commencing on page 9 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider prior to making an investment in the notes. The applicable Final Terms for any series of notes may describe additional risks you should consider.

The notes and, where relevant, the Guarantee in respect thereof have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws, and we are only offering notes outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act and within the United States to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) in reliance on Rule 144A or in other transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act and, in each case, in compliance with applicable securities laws.

In the United Kingdom, this communication is directed only at persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments or (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) ("high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc") of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This communication must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this communication relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of a note will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase thereof, to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such note, as described in this Base Prospectus, and, in connection therewith, may be required to provide confirmation of its compliance with such resale or other transfer restrictions in certain cases. See the section entitled "Transfer Restrictions" for a further description of these restrictions.

One or more Placement Agents may purchase notes, as principal, from us for resale to investors and other purchasers at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices as determined by any such Placement Agent at the time of resale or, if so agreed, at a fixed offering price. In addition, we may agree with a Placement Agent that it may utilize its reasonable efforts on an agency basis to submit offers for notes, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. We reserve the right to cancel or modify the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus without notice. We, or a Placement Agent if it solicits an offer on an agency basis, may reject any offer to purchase notes in whole or in part. For further information, see the section entitled "Plan of Distribution".

The Placement Agents expect to deliver the notes in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, referred to herein as DTC. Beneficial interests in the notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants, including Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*, and Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.

BARCLAYS CAPITAL

CITI

CREDIT SUISSE

DEUTSCHE BANK SECURITIES

HSBC

JPMORGAN

MERRILL LYNCH & CO.

MORGAN STANLEY

UBS INVESTMENT BANK

The date of this Base Prospectus is June 25, 2009

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## NOTICE TO INVESTORS

We are furnishing this Base Prospectus in connection with an offering exempt from registration under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws solely for the purpose of enabling a prospective investor to consider the purchase of the notes. Delivery of this Base Prospectus to any person or any reproduction of this Base Prospectus, in whole or in part, without our consent is prohibited. The information contained in this Base Prospectus has been provided by us and other sources identified in this Base Prospectus. Any information provided by a third party has been accurately reproduced and as far as we are aware and are able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The Placement Agents make no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus. None of the information contained in this Base Prospectus is, or should be relied upon as, a promise or representation by the Placement Agents. You should be aware that since the date of this Base Prospectus there may have been changes in our affairs or otherwise that could affect the accuracy or completeness of the information set forth in this Base Prospectus.

The notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws pursuant to registration or exemption from registration. You should be aware that you may be required to bear the financial risk of an investment in the notes for an indefinite period of time.

You must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in connection with the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of the notes. If you decide to invest in the notes, you and any subsequent purchaser will be deemed, by acceptance or purchase of a note, to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements to and with us and any applicable Placement Agent intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of the note as described in this Base Prospectus. In addition, you and any subsequent purchaser may be required to provide confirmation of compliance with resale or other transfer restrictions in certain cases. See the section entitled "Transfer Restrictions" for more information on these restrictions.

In making your decision whether to invest in the notes, you must rely on your own examination of us and the terms of this offering, including the merits and risks involved. You should not construe the contents of this Base Prospectus as legal, business, financial advice or tax advice. You should consult your own attorney, business advisor, financial advisor or tax advisor.

The notes and, where relevant, the Guarantee in respect thereof have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any state or foreign securities commission or any regulatory authority. The foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this Base Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

You should direct any inquiries that you have relating to us, this Base Prospectus or the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus to the Placement Agents.

Nationwide Building Society accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus, and to the best of its knowledge and belief (and it has 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.

Notwithstanding anything in this Base Prospectus to the contrary, we and each prospective investor in the notes (and our and its respective employees, representatives and other agents) may disclose to any and all persons, without limitations of any kind, the U.S. federal income tax treatment and U.S. tax structure of the transactions contemplated by this Base Prospectus and all materials of any kind (including tax opinions or other tax analyses) relating to such U.S. tax treatment and U.S. tax structure. However, any such information relating to the U.S. tax treatment or U.S. tax structure is required to be kept confidential to the extent necessary to comply with any applicable federal or state securities laws.

In connection with the issue of any tranche of notes, the Placement Agent or Placement Agents (if any) named as the stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilizing manager(s)) in the applicable Final Terms may over-allot notes (provided that, in the case of any tranche of notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange or any other regulated market (within the meaning of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive

2004/39/EC)) in the European Economic Area, the aggregate principal amount of notes allotted does not exceed 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the relevant tranche) or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a stabilizing manager) will undertake stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the final terms of the offer of the relevant tranche of notes 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 of notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant tranche of notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant stabilizing manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any stabilizing manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

## **NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE RESIDENTS**

**NEITHER THE FACT THAT A REGISTRATION STATEMENT NOR AN APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE HAS BEEN FILED UNDER RSA 421-B WITH THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NOR THE FACT THAT A SECURITY IS EFFECTIVELY REGISTERED OR A PERSON IS LICENSED IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTES A FINDING BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE THAT ANY DOCUMENT FILED UNDER RSA 421-B IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND NOT MISLEADING. NEITHER ANY SUCH FACT NOR THE FACT THAT AN EXEMPTION OR EXCEPTION IS AVAILABLE FOR A SECURITY OR TRANSACTION MEANS THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS PASSED IN ANY WAY UPON THE MERITS OR QUALIFICATIONS OF, OR RECOMMENDED OR GIVEN APPROVAL TO, ANY PERSON, SECURITY, OR TRANSACTION. IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE, OR CAUSE TO BE MADE, TO ANY PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, CUSTOMER OR CLIENT, ANY REPRESENTATION INCONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PARAGRAPH.**

## **FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This Base Prospectus contains projections of some financial data and discloses plans and objectives for the future. This forward-looking information, as defined in the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, reflects our views regarding future events and financial performance.

The words “believe”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “intend” and “plan” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which in any event speak only as of the date of this Base Prospectus. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The risk factors beginning on page 9 of this Base Prospectus and many other factors could cause actual events and results to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated. See the sections entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Description of Business”.

## **PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF MEDIUM-TERM NOTES**

We have appointed Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and UBS Securities LLC as Placement Agents for the offering, from time to time, of the notes. We will limit the aggregate principal amount of the notes to \$20,000,000,000, or the equivalent of that amount in one or more other currencies or composite currencies, outstanding at any time, subject to increase without the consent of the holders of the notes. We have not registered, and will not register, the notes under the Securities Act and purchasers of the notes may not offer or sell them in the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act (“Regulation S”)) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. The notes will be offered in the United States only to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”), in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act. The notes may be offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in accordance with Regulation S. We hereby notify you that the sellers of the notes, other than ourselves, may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

You may not transfer notes sold in the United States, except in accordance with the restrictions described under the section entitled “Transfer Restrictions” of this Base Prospectus. We will deem each purchaser of the notes in the United States to have made the representations and agreements contained in this Base Prospectus.

We may issue additional notes of any series having identical terms to that of the original notes of that series but for the original issue discount (if any) and the public offering price. The period of the resale restrictions applicable to any notes previously offered and sold in reliance on Rule 144A shall automatically be extended to the last day of the period of any resale restrictions imposed on any such additional notes.

We will furnish each initial purchaser of the notes with a copy of this Base Prospectus and each applicable amendment and supplement, including the Final Terms to the Base Prospectus describing the terms related to that series of the medium-term notes. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to the Base Prospectus include this Base Prospectus, together with any amendment and supplements applicable to a particular series of the notes.

## **ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES**

We are a building society incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. All of our directors and some of the experts named in this Base Prospectus reside outside the United States. All or a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of these individuals are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon these individuals or upon us or to enforce against them judgments obtained in U.S. courts based upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. Our English solicitors, Allen & Overy LLP, have advised us that there is also doubt as to the enforceability in the United Kingdom in original actions or in actions for the enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. securities laws. In addition, awards of punitive damages in actions brought in the United States or elsewhere may be unenforceable in the United Kingdom.

## **DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

The auditor's report and our audited consolidated annual financial statements for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 have previously been published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus and have been submitted to and filed with the FSA and shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and to form part of, this Base Prospectus, save that any statement contained herein or in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose 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 modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any such statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

We will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Base Prospectus has been delivered, upon the request of such person, a copy of any or all of the documents deemed to be incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above. Written requests for such documents should be directed to our Treasury Division at Nationwide Building Society, King's Park Road, Moulton Park, Northampton, NN3 6NW.

We will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of notes.

## **PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The financial information incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus as of and for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), as adopted by the European Commission for use in the European Union.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report incorporated by reference herein.

We have made rounding adjustments to reach some of the figures included in this Base Prospectus. Accordingly, numerical figures shown as totals in some tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that preceded them.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this Base Prospectus to “pounds sterling”, “sterling” and “£” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom, all references to “U.S. dollars”, “dollars” and “\$” are to the lawful currency of the United States and all references to “Canadian dollars” or “C\$” are to the lawful currency of Canada.

### **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

Our audited consolidated financial statements are incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus. We will not distribute these financial statements to holders of notes, but we will make them available to these holders upon request. You should direct requests for copies of these financial statements to the Treasury Division, Nationwide Building Society, Kings Park Road, Moulton Park, Northampton, NN3 6NW, England.

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, we do not file reports or other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. To preserve the exemption for resales and other transfers under Rule 144A, we have agreed to furnish the information required pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) of the Securities Act if a holder of notes, or a prospective purchaser specified by a holder of notes, requests such information. We will continue to provide such information for so long as we are neither subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") nor exempt from such reporting requirements pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) of the Exchange Act.

## OVERVIEW

This overview highlights important information regarding, but is not a complete description of, our medium-term note program. We urge you to read the remainder of this Base Prospectus where we set out a description of our medium-term note program in more detail. You should also review the applicable Final Terms for additional information about the particular series of notes that you are considering purchasing. The terms of the applicable Final Terms for a series of notes may supersede the description of the notes contained in this Base Prospectus.

We may offer senior or subordinated notes under the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus, depending on the terms of the applicable Final Terms for each series. In addition, we may offer senior notes that are Guaranteed Notes. In this Base Prospectus, when we refer to “notes” we mean any senior or subordinated medium-term notes that we may issue under the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus, unless it is clear from the context that we mean otherwise. When we say “we”, “us”, “our” or “Nationwide”, we refer to Nationwide Building Society and its subsidiaries, all of which are consolidated, unless the context otherwise requires.

Issuer .....	Nationwide Building Society. We are a building society incorporated in England and Wales under the U.K. Building Societies Act 1986 (as amended by the U.K. Building Societies Act 1997) of the United Kingdom (the “U.K. Building Societies Act”). Our core business is providing personal financial services, including residential mortgage loans, retail savings, general banking services, personal investment products, personal secured and unsecured lending, secured commercial lending, insurance and offshore deposit-taking. We operate through an integrated and diversified distribution network, including branches, ATMs, call centers, mail and the Internet.  As a building society, we are a mutual organization managed for the benefit of our “members”, who are retail savings customers and residential mortgage customers.
Guarantor .....	In the case of any Guaranteed Notes, the guarantor will be HM Treasury.
Placement Agents .....	Barclays Capital Inc. Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated UBS Securities LLC
Trustee .....	The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (as successor to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.)). We have entered into an indenture with the trustee relating to the notes.
Program Size .....	We may issue up to \$20,000,000,000, or the equivalent of that amount in one or more other currencies or composite currencies, outstanding at any time. We may increase the program size from time to time without the consent of the holders of the notes.
Currencies .....	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, we may issue notes in any currency as we may agree with the relevant Placement Agent. The Guaranteed Notes may only be denominated in euro, U.S. dollars, sterling, yen, Australian dollars, Canadian dollars and Swiss francs or such other currency or currencies (if any) as may be allowed under the Guarantee Scheme.
Issuance in Series .....	We will issue senior notes and subordinated notes in series under

an indenture. Within each series, we will issue tranches of notes subject to terms identical to those of other tranches in that series, except that the issue date, the issue price and the amount of the first payment of interest may vary.

Ranking of Senior Notes.....	The senior notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and, subject to the provisions set forth in the section entitled “Description of the Notes—Redemption and Repurchase— Negative Pledge”, unsecured obligations without any preference among themselves and will rank equally with non-member deposits and all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, subject, in the event of insolvency, to laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors’ rights. They will rank senior to our U.K. retail member deposits. If we demutualize, our U.K. retail member deposits will rank equally with our obligations under our senior debt, including the senior notes.
Ranking of Subordinated Notes.....	The subordinated notes will constitute our direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations, conditional in the event of a winding up, and rank without any preference among themselves. They will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and subordinated indebtedness, other than some subordinated indebtedness, at present comprising our permanent interest bearing shares, which will rank junior to the subordinated notes. They will rank junior to our U.K. retail member and non-member deposits and our senior indebtedness, including the senior notes.
Guaranteed Notes .....	Where the applicable Final Terms of an issue of Notes indicates that an Eligibility Certificate (as defined in the Guarantee) in respect of such Notes has been issued then, in respect of such Notes, HM Treasury will unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due payment of all sums due and payable by us under the Notes.
Issue Price.....	We may offer notes at par or at a premium or discount to par as specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Maturities.....	The notes will mature in nine months or longer as specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Redemption at Maturity.....	We may redeem notes at par on the maturity date or at such other amount as we may specify in the applicable Final Terms.
Early Redemption.....	We are permitted to redeem the notes prior to maturity for taxation reasons and as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Additionally, the applicable Final Terms may provide that the notes of a series are redeemable at our option and/or the option of the holder.
Interest.....	Interest may accrue at a fixed rate or a floating rate, which will be calculated by referring to an index and/or formula. The floating rate may be determined by reference to one or more base rates, such as LIBOR, and may be adjusted by a spread or a spread multiplier or other interest rate formula, in each case as we agree with the purchaser and describe in the applicable Final Terms.
Interest Payments .....	We may pay interest monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or at such other intervals as we describe in the applicable Final Terms.
Denominations .....	We will issue the senior notes in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and the subordinated notes in minimum denominations of \$250,000 or, in each case, in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess of these minimum denominations, or the equivalent of these amounts in other currencies or composite currencies, and in any other denominations in excess of the minimum denominations as



Form, Clearance and Settlement.....	<p>we specify in the applicable Final Terms.</p> <p>Notes offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by one or more U.S. global notes and notes offered outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more international global notes.</p> <p>The global notes will be issued in fully registered form and will be held by or on behalf of DTC for the benefit of participants in DTC.</p> <p>No temporary documents of title will be issued.</p> <p>Notes will bear a legend setting forth transfer restrictions and may not be transferred except in compliance with the transfer restrictions set forth therein. Transfers of interests from a U.S. global note to an international global note are subject to certification requirements.</p>
Governing Law.....	<p>The notes and all related contracts will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, except that the subordination provisions in each of the indenture and the subordinated notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of England and Wales.</p>
Sales and Transfer Restrictions .....	<p>We have not registered the notes and the Guarantee under the Securities Act, and they may not be offered or sold within the United States or to or for the benefit of U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S), except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirement of the Securities Act.</p>
Listing.....	<p>Application has been made to the U.K. Listing Authority for the notes to be admitted to listing on the Official List. Application has also been made to the London Stock Exchange for the notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange’s regulated market. Application may be made for Guaranteed Notes to be admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange and to be listed on the Official List.</p>
Risk Factors .....	<p>There are certain risks related to any issue of notes under the program, which investors should ensure they fully understand. See “Risk Factors” on page 9 of this Base Prospectus.</p>

## RISK FACTORS

*We believe that the following factors may affect our ability to fulfil our obligations under the notes. Most of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur, and we are not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. In addition, risk factors which are specific to the notes are also described below.*

*We believe that the factors described below represent all the material and principal risks inherent in investing in the notes, but our inability to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any notes may occur for other reasons, and we do not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any notes are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.*

*This section of the Base Prospectus is divided into two main sections – “Risks Related to Our Business” and “Risks Related to the Notes”.*

### **Risks Related to Our Business**

***Our financial performance is affected by borrower credit quality and general economic conditions, in particular in the United Kingdom.***

Risks arising from changes in credit quality and the recoverability of loans and amounts due from counterparties are inherent in a wide range of our businesses. Adverse changes in the credit quality of our borrowers and counterparties or a further general deterioration in the U.K. or global economic conditions, including such changes or deterioration arising from systemic risks in the financial systems, could affect the recoverability and value of our assets and require an increase in our impairment provision for bad and doubtful debts and other provisions.

Over the last few years and as a result of, among other things, increases and decreases in the Bank of England base rate, there has been a cycle of rising and falling mortgage interest rates, resulting in borrowers with a mortgage loan subject to a variable rate of interest or with a mortgage loan for which the related interest rate adjusts following an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, as applicable, being exposed to increased monthly payments as and when the related mortgage interest rate adjusts upward (or, in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate, at the end of the relevant fixed or introductory period). Future increases in borrowers' required monthly payments, which (in the case of a mortgage loan with an initial fixed rate or low introductory rate) may be compounded by any further increase in the related mortgage interest rate during the relevant fixed or introductory period, ultimately may result in higher delinquency rates and losses in the future.

Borrowers seeking to avoid these increased monthly payments by refinancing their mortgage loans may no longer be able to find available replacement loans at comparably low interest rates. Recent declines in housing prices and/or any further declines in housing prices may also leave borrowers with insufficient equity in their homes to permit them to refinance. These events, alone or in combination, may contribute to higher delinquency rates and losses.

To a large extent the recent rapid fall in bank base rate has served to protect borrowers from payment shock at the end of initial fixed rate mortgage terms. Given our forecast that base rate will remain very low for an extended period, this situation is likely to continue for at least the next eighteen months. However, there is a longer term risk that the economy will reflate at an accelerated pace, necessitating rapid rises in bank base rate. This would inevitably result in higher mortgage rates, so that borrowers who are currently on low backbook or initial deals could find themselves subject to higher rates in the future.

***Cyclicality in the U.K. residential housing markets may affect our total income.***

During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, 75% of our interest income was derived from U.K. residential mortgages. The U.K. residential mortgage market is closely correlated to the U.K. economic cycle. As well as fluctuations at a national level, the U.K. residential mortgage market is subject to significant regional variations.

The U.K. is currently experiencing a recession, resulting in a slowdown in the housing market, with reduced transaction levels and falls in prices. In addition, GDP is forecast to shrink in 2009, and we can give no assurance that the current recession will not be deep and prolonged. A prolonged downturn in the U.K. economy, either regionally or nationally, would further reduce demand for housing and may consequently lead to more severe house price falls and lower sales. This would result in lower levels of lending, our core activity, and, if accompanied by an increase in

unemployment, an increase in the number of bad loans and repossessions. Moreover, given the dramatic falls in house prices during this downturn, some lending may not be fully secured and losses could be incurred on these loans should they go into possession. The economic downturn could also increase our cost of funding if the risk assessment of our mortgage portfolio changed. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview—Impact of Economic Conditions in the United Kingdom Generally”.

***We have been and may be further impacted by financial market disruptions.***

Since the second half of 2007, the global dislocation of financial markets has adversely impacted the availability and has increased the cost of wholesale funding and has caused a large number of banks to write down the value of their securities portfolios. During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, extremely difficult market conditions have led to the well publicized collapse of a number of global financial institutions. As a result of these failures impairment losses of £51 million were recognized, including £34 million in respect of Washington Mutual, £3 million in respect of Lehman Brothers and £12 million in respect of our exposure to the Icelandic banks. Although we have no direct exposure to U.S. sub-prime mortgages, we did incur impairment losses on our investments in structured investment vehicles (“SIVs”), which were particularly adversely affected by the liquidity issues in the market with funding from them being withdrawn. To the extent that current market difficulties persist, there can be no assurance that our financial condition and performance will not be adversely impacted by the current, and any future, dislocations in the financial markets.

The ongoing availability of retail deposit funding is dependent on a variety of factors outside our control, such as general economic conditions and the confidence of retail depositors in the economy in general and the financial services industry specifically and the availability and extent of deposit guarantees. The maintenance and growth of the level of our lending activities depends, in large part, on the availability of retail funding on appropriate terms, for which there is increasing competition. Increases in the cost of such funding will impact our margins and affect profit, and a lack of availability of such retail deposit funding could impact our future growth. In extreme circumstances, loss in consumer confidence could result in high levels of withdrawals from our retail deposit base, upon which we rely for lending and which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

***Rating Downgrade of the sector or Nationwide may have an adverse effect on the marketability and liquidity of the Notes.***

If sentiment towards the banks, building societies and/or other financial institutions operating in the United Kingdom residential mortgage market (including Nationwide) were to further deteriorate, or if the ratings of the sector were to be further adversely affected, this may have a materially adverse impact on us. In addition, such change in sentiment or further reduction in ratings could result in an increase in the costs and a reduction in the availability of wholesale market funding across the financial sector which could have a material adverse effect on the liquidity and funding of all UK financial services institutions, including Nationwide.

***Competition in the U.K. personal financial services markets may adversely affect our operations.***

Developments in our industry and increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our operations. We operate in an increasingly competitive U.K. personal financial services market. We compete mainly with other providers of personal finance services, including banks, building societies and insurance companies. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview—Impact of Economic Conditions in the United Kingdom Generally”.

The U.K. mortgage market has undergone a period of adjustment following the onset of the credit crunch. Lenders have moved increasingly towards a policy of concentrating on the highest quality customers, judged by credit score and loan to value criteria, and there is strong competition for these customers. The supply of credit is much more limited for those potential customers without a large deposit or good credit history. As the wholesale funding market has become more challenging, there has been greater competition for retail deposits, which has inevitably impacted on lenders' margins.

***If we do not control our financial and operational risks, we may be unable to manage our business.***

Our success as a financial institution depends on our ability to manage and control our financial risk, which includes liquidity, market, and credit risk. We are exposed to liquidity risk as a result of mismatches in cash flows from balance sheet assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments. We have market risk exposure as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency prices, asset prices or other financial contracts. Credit risk is the risk that a

customer or counterparty is unable to meet its obligations to us as they fall due. If we fail to manage and control these risks, we could become unable to meet our own obligations, including those under the notes, resulting in material adverse effects to our business, financial condition and reputation. For additional information about our policies for managing and controlling liquidity, market and credit risk, see the section entitled "Financial Risk Management".

Our businesses are also dependent on our 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 authorization, failure to comply with regulatory requirements and conduct of business rules, equipment failures, natural disasters or the failure of external systems, for example, those of our suppliers or counterparties. Although we 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 the operational risks noted above. Notwithstanding the above, this risk factor should not be taken to imply that we will be unable to comply with our obligations as a company with securities admitted to the Official List or as a supervised firm regulated by the FSA.

***Market risks may adversely impact our business.***

The most significant market risks we face 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 realized between lending and borrowing costs. Changes in currency rates, particularly in the sterling-dollar and sterling-euro 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 our investment and trading portfolios. Although we have implemented risk management methods to seek to mitigate and control these and other market risks to which we are exposed and our exposures are constantly measured and monitored, there can be no assurance that these risk management methods will be effective, particularly in unusual or extreme market conditions. It is difficult to predict with accuracy changes in economic or market conditions and to anticipate the effects that such changes could have on our financial performance and business operations.

***Risks associated with regulatory authority and monetary policy of the U.K. and changes thereto may adversely affect our business.***

We conduct our business subject to ongoing regulation by the Financial Services Authority, which oversees the sale of residential mortgages, commercial lending and general insurance products. The regulatory regime requires us to be in compliance across many aspects of activity, including the training, authorization and supervision of personnel, systems, processes and documentation. If we fail to be compliant with relevant regulations, there is a risk of an adverse impact on our business due to sanctions, fines or other action imposed by the regulatory authorities.

This is particularly the case in the current market environment, which is witnessing increased levels of government intervention in the banking, personal finance and real estate sectors. Future changes in regulation, fiscal or other policies are unpredictable and beyond our control and could materially adversely affect our business or operations.

There are a number of business risks associated with the U.K. personal finance sector that alone or cumulatively could have a material adverse effect on our operations. These risks include:

- The United Kingdom may choose to adopt the euro as its currency. We have incurred costs preparing our business for the potential adoption of the euro, and these costs will continue. Additionally, the adoption of the euro may destabilize the United Kingdom's economy, which may have an adverse effect on our business; and
- The Financial Services Authority, and other bodies such as the Financial Services Ombudsman, could impose additional regulations on current and past dealings with retail customers. As a result, we may be required to incur costs to apply these regulations to our business, including costs relating to advice given to retail customers that purchased endowment policies used to repay mortgage loans.

The Banking Act 2009 (the "U.K. Banking Act"), which came into effect on February 21, 2009, includes (amongst other things) provision for a special resolution regime pursuant to which specified U.K. authorities have extended tools to deal with the failure (or likely failure) of a U.K. bank or building society (such as us). The orders which may be made under the U.K. Banking Act in respect of relevant deposit-taking institutions relate to share transfer powers (applying to a wide range of securities) and property transfer powers (including powers for partial transfers of

property, rights and liabilities), certain ancillary powers (including powers to modify certain contractual arrangements in certain circumstances, including between group companies, and/or disapplication or modification of laws (with possible retrospective effect)) and two new special insolvency procedures (bank insolvency and bank administration) which may be commenced by U.K. authorities. In addition, in respect of U.K. building societies, the relevant tools include modified property transfer powers which refer to (i) cancellation of shares and conferring rights and liabilities in place of such shares and (ii) a public ownership tool which may involve (amongst other things) arranging for deferred shares in a building society to be publicly owned, cancellation of private membership rights and the eventual winding up or dissolution of the building society. The U.K. Banking Act also includes powers for a modified bank insolvency procedure and/or a modified bank administration procedure to be applied by statutory instrument to building societies.

In general, the U.K. Banking Act requires the U.K. authorities to have regard to specified objectives in exercising the powers provided for by the U.K. Banking Act. One of the objectives (which is required to be balanced as appropriate with the other specified objectives) refers to the protection and enhancement of the stability of the financial systems of the U.K. It is a condition to the exercise of a stabilization power under the U.K. Banking Act that the FSA must be satisfied that the relevant bank or building society is failing or likely to fail to meet the FSA's threshold conditions for authorisation and that, having regard to timing and other relevant circumstances, no other option is available that would have enabled such bank or building society to satisfy the threshold conditions. The U.K. Banking Act includes provisions related to compensation in respect of transfer instruments and orders made under it.

If an instrument or order were to be made under the U.K. Banking Act in respect of us, such instrument or order may (amongst other things) (i) result in a transfer to another issuer via the modified tools described above, (ii) affect our ability to satisfy our obligations under the notes and/or (iii) result in modifications to the terms of the Notes, which may have certain tax implications. In addition, the U.K. Banking Act contains particular powers for provision to be included in an instrument or order that such instrument or order (and possibly certain related events) be disregarded in determining whether certain widely defined "default event" provisions have occurred (which default events could include certain events of default under any notes) and provides for the disapplication or modification of laws (with possible retrospective effect) and/or fiscal consequences in connection with the exercise of powers under the U.K. Banking Act.

At present, the U.K. authorities have not made an instrument or order under the U.K. Banking Act in respect of us and there has been no indication that it will make any such instrument or order, but there can be no assurance that this will not change and/or that the holders of notes will not be adversely affected by any such instrument or order if made.

In addition, on June 5, 2008 the U.K. Building Societies (Financial Assistance) Order 2008 came into force in exercise of certain powers under the U.K. Banking (Special Provisions) Act 2008 for the purpose of modifying the application of the U.K. Building Societies Act in specified circumstances to facilitate the provision of relevant financial assistance by the Bank of England (i.e. assistance for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the financial system in the U.K.). Most significantly, the U.K. Building Societies (Financial Assistance) Order 2008 would permit the Bank of England to provide such assistance without it counting for the purpose of the 50% limit on our non-member funding. It would also permit us to create a floating charge over our assets in favor of the Bank of England in respect of that assistance.

***Demutualization, mutual society transfers and consequences of the U.K. Building Societies Act may have an adverse impact on the holders of notes.***

Subject to confirmation by the FSA, our members and our directors determine whether we remain a building society or if we demutualize (save in circumstances where the FSA makes a direction under Section 42B of the U.K. Building Societies Act or a U.K. authority makes an instrument or order under the U.K. Banking Act which results in a demutualization taking place).

The U.K. Building Societies Act includes provisions under which a building society may demutualize by transferring the whole of its business to a company. In addition, the U.K. Building Societies Act (as modified by the Mutual Societies (Transfers) Order 2009 (the "Mutual Transfers Order") made under section 3 of the Building Societies (Funding) and Mutual Societies (Transfers) Act 2007 (the "Funding and Mutual Societies Transfers Act")) includes provisions under which a building society may transfer the whole of its business to the subsidiary of another mutual society (as defined in section 3 of the Funding and Mutual Societies Transfers Act). At present, the claims of our depositors and other unsubordinated creditors would rank ahead of share accounts (which term excludes any deferred shares) and our members' rights to any surplus in the event of our liquidation, and the claims of our subordinated creditors would rank behind share accounts but ahead of members' rights to any surplus in the event of our liquidation.

If, however, we transfer our business to a specially formed company or an existing company (as defined in the U.K. Building Societies Act) or to a subsidiary of another mutual society, all of our liabilities which immediately prior thereto were classified as share accounts will thereafter rank at least *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated liabilities of our successor.

Under section 90B of the U.K. Building Societies Act (which was inserted by the Funding and Mutual Societies Transfers Act), H.M. Treasury may, by order, make provision for the purpose of ensuring that, on the winding up, or dissolution by consent, of a building society, any assets available for satisfying the society's liabilities to creditors (other than liabilities in respect of subordinated deposits; liabilities in respect of preferential debts; or any other category of liability which H.M. Treasury specifies in the order for these purposes) or to shareholders (other than liabilities in respect of deferred shares) are applied in satisfying those liabilities *pari passu*. The power to make an order under section 90B of the U.K. Building Societies Act is exercisable by statutory instrument but may not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament. No such order has been made as at the date of this Base Prospectus.

Following a transfer of our business to a company (including where the transfer is to a subsidiary of another mutual society), our obligations under the senior notes would rank (a) in priority to both the rights of the holders of the equity share capital in the company to any repayment of capital or surplus on a liquidation and any obligations of the company (whether or not created prior to such transfer) expressed to rank junior to such notes, (b) equally with other unsecured and unsubordinated creditors (including inter-bank lenders and retail depositors) and (c) behind any statutorily preferential creditors.

For additional discussion in relation to the ranking of our debt, see the section entitled "Description of the Notes—General". For further information about demutualization, see the section entitled "Supervision and Regulation".

***We are subject to capital requirements that could limit our operations.***

We are subject to capital adequacy requirements adopted by the FSA for a building society, which provide for a minimum ratio of total capital to risk-adjusted assets both on a consolidated basis and on a non-consolidated basis expressed as a percentage. If we fail to maintain these ratios, this may result in administrative actions or sanctions against us, which may impact our ability to fulfil our obligations under the notes.

In addition, the risk-adjusted capital guidelines (the Basel Accord) promulgated by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the Basel Committee), which form the basis for the EU's and thus the FSA's capital adequacy requirements, have been revised and implemented at the start of 2008. Broadly, the principal changes effected by the revised requirements include the application of risk-weighting (depending upon the credit status of certain customers, using an "internal ratings-based" approach to credit risk, and subject to approval of supervisory authorities). The revised requirements also include allocation of risk capital in relation to operational risk and supervisory review of the process of evaluating risk measurement and capital ratios.

**Risks Related to the Notes**

***Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors.***

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

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant notes 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 notes 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 relevant notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant notes and be familiar with the behavior 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 other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some notes are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

***Notes are subject to potential modification and substitution.***

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

The terms and conditions of the notes also provide that the Trustee may, without the consent of holders of notes, agree to (i) any modification of the terms and conditions of the notes or the Indenture or (ii) the substitution of another company as principal debtor under any notes in place of the relevant Issuer, in the circumstances described in the section entitled "Description of the Notes — Supplemental Indentures".

***U.K. membership of European Monetary Union may potentially have an adverse impact on investors.***

If the U.K. joins the European Monetary Union prior to the maturity of the notes, there is no assurance that this would not adversely affect investors in the notes. It is possible that prior to the maturity of the notes the U.K. may become a participating member state and that the euro may become the lawful currency of the U.K. In that event (i) all amounts payable in respect of any notes denominated in sterling may become payable in euro; (ii) the law may allow or require such notes to be re-denominated into euro and additional measures to be taken in respect of such notes; and (iii) there may no longer be available published or displayed rates for deposits in sterling used to determine the rates of interest on such notes or changes in the way those rates are calculated, quoted and published or displayed. The introduction of the euro could also be accompanied by a volatile interest rate environment, which could adversely affect investors in the notes.

***The EU Savings Directive will impact EU holders of notes.***

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the "Directive") on the 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 or to certain limited types of entities established in that other member state or to certain limited types of entities established in that other member state. However, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect 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).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for changes to the Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.

***The notes are subject to exchange rate risks and exchange controls.***

We will pay principal and interest on the notes in the Specified Currency (as defined below). This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "Investor's Currency") other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or

modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency equivalent yield on the notes, (2) the Investor's Currency equivalent value of the principal payable on the notes and (3) the Investor's Currency equivalent market value of the notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

***The notes may not be freely transferred.***

We have not registered, and will not register, the notes under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws. Accordingly, the notes are subject to certain restrictions on resale and other transfer thereof as set forth in the section entitled "Transfer Restrictions". As a result of these restrictions, we cannot be certain of the existence of a secondary market for the notes or the liquidity of such a market if one develops. Consequently, a holder of notes and an owner of beneficial interests in those notes must be able to bear the economic risk of their investment in the notes for the term of the notes.

***There is no active trading market for the notes.***

The notes are new securities which may not be widely distributed and for which there is currently no active trading market. If the notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount to their initial offering price, depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions and our financial condition. Although we have applied to admit the notes issued from time to time to listing on the Official List and to admit them to trading on the London Stock Exchange, we cannot assure you that the notes will be accepted for listing or that an active trading market will develop. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the development or liquidity of any trading market for the notes.

Potential investors should note that, in view of prevailing and widely reported global credit market conditions (which continue at the date hereof), the secondary market for the notes and for instruments of this kind may be illiquid. We cannot predict when and how these circumstances will change. Liquidity in the notes may also be disrupted by the recent market disruptions referred to above.

***There is a risk of loss of investment.***

If, in the case of any particular tranche of notes, the relevant Final Terms specifies that the notes are Index Linked Notes or subordinated notes, there is a risk that any investor may lose the value of their entire investment or part of them.

***The subordinated notes are subordinated to most of our liabilities.***

If we are declared insolvent and a winding up is initiated we will be required to pay the holders of our senior debt and meet our obligations to all of our other creditors (including unsecured creditors but excluding any obligations that we may have with respect to our subordinated debt and permanent interest bearing shares) and our U.K. retail member deposits in full before we can make any payments on the subordinated notes. If this occurs, we may not have enough assets remaining after these payments to pay amounts due under the subordinated notes.

***We may redeem the notes prior to maturity.***

If the applicable Final Terms specifies that the notes are redeemable at our option or are otherwise subject to mandatory redemption, we may choose to, in the case of optional redemption, or must, in the case of mandatory redemption, redeem those notes at times when prevailing interest rates may be relatively low. Accordingly, an investor generally will not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the notes.

***Fluctuations in applicable indices may adversely affect the value of Index Linked Notes.***

With respect to an investment in notes indexed to one or more interest rates, currencies or other indices or formulas, significant risks exist that are not associated with a conventional fixed rate or floating rate debt security. These risks include fluctuation of the particular indices or formulas and the possibility that an investor will receive a lower amount of principal, premium or interest and at different times than expected. We have no control over a number of matters, including economic, financial and political events, that are important in determining the existence, magnitude and longevity of such risks and their results. In addition, if an index or formula used to determine any amounts payable in



respect of the notes contains a multiplier or leverage factor, the effect of any change in such index or formula will be magnified. In recent years, values of certain indices and formulas have been volatile, and volatility in those and other indices and formulas may be expected in the future. Fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the notes. In recent years, exchange rates between certain currencies have been volatile and volatility between such currencies or with other currencies may be expected in the future. We have no control over the factors that generally affect these exchange rates, such as economic, financial and political events and the supply and demand for the applicable currencies.

***The credit ratings may not be reliable, and changes to the credit ratings could affect the value of the notes.***

The credit ratings of our medium-term note program may not reflect the potential impact of all risks relating to the value of the notes. In addition, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or the credit ratings of the notes will generally affect the market value of the notes. These credit ratings could change if we demutualize. A credit 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.

***Because the global notes are held by DTC or its nominee in book-entry form, you will have to rely on their procedures for transfer, payment and communication with us.***

These notes will be represented by one or more global notes. These notes will be deposited with a custodian on behalf of DTC or its nominee. Except in limited circumstances, holders will not be entitled to receive certificated notes. DTC will maintain records of the beneficial interests in the global notes. Holders will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through DTC or a participant of DTC. The laws of some jurisdictions, including some states in the United States, may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities in certificated form. The foregoing limitations may impair a holder's ability to own, transfer or pledge its beneficial interests. A holder of beneficial interests in the global notes in one of these jurisdictions will not be considered the owner or "holder" of the notes.

We will discharge our payment obligations under the notes by making payments to the custodian for distribution to the holders of beneficial interests at DTC or a participant of DTC with respect to interests of indirect participants. We and the initial purchasers of the notes will not have any responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in the global notes. A holder of beneficial interests must rely on the procedures of DTC or DTC's participants, through which holders hold their interests, to receive payments under the notes. We cannot assure holders that the procedures of DTC or DTC's nominees, participants or indirect participants will be adequate to ensure that holders receive payments in a timely manner.

A holder of beneficial interests in the global notes will not have a direct right under the indenture governing these notes to act upon solicitations we may request. Instead, holders will be permitted to act only to the extent they receive appropriate proxies to do so from DTC or, if applicable, DTC's participants or indirect participants. Similarly, if we default on our obligations under the notes, as a holder of beneficial interests in the global notes, holders will be restricted to acting through DTC, or, if applicable, DTC's participants or indirect participants. We cannot assure holders that the procedures of DTC or DTC's nominees, participants or indirect participants will be adequate to allow them to exercise their rights under the notes in a timely manner.

***Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of notes***

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

*Notes subject to optional redemption by us*

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of notes. During any period when the relevant Issuer may elect to redeem notes, the market value of those notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

We may be expected to redeem notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

### *Index Linked Notes and Dual Currency Notes*

We may issue notes with principal or interest determined by reference to an index or formula, to changes in the prices of securities or commodities, to movements in currency exchange rates or other factors (each, a “Relevant Factor”). In addition, we may issue notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies which may be different from the currency in which the notes are denominated. Potential investors should be aware that:

- (i) the market price of such notes may be volatile;
- (ii) they may receive no interest;
- (iii) payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- (iv) the amount of principal payable at redemption may be less than the principal amount of such notes or even zero;
- (v) a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- (vi) if a Relevant Factor is applied to notes in conjunction with a multiplier greater than one or contains some other leverage factor, the effect of changes in the Relevant Factor on principal or interest payable likely will be magnified; and
- (vii) the timing of changes in a Relevant Factor may affect the actual yield to investors, even if the average level is consistent with their expectations. In general, the earlier the change in the Relevant Factor, the greater the effect on yield.

Holders of Index Linked Notes and prospective purchasers of such notes should ensure that they understand the nature of such notes and the extent of their exposure to risk and that they consider the suitability of such notes as an investment in the light of their own circumstances and financial condition. A small movement in the index may result in a significant change in the value of such notes. Holders of such notes and prospective purchasers of such notes, should conduct their own investigations and, in deciding whether or not to purchase such notes. Prospective purchasers should form their own views of the merits of an investment on which the return is to be determined by reference to an index based upon such investigations and not in reliance on any information given in the relevant Final Terms. Given the highly specialized nature of Index Linked Notes, we consider that they are only suitable for highly sophisticated investors who are able to determine for themselves the risk of an investment on which the return is determined in this way. Consequently, if you are not an investor who falls within the description above you should not consider purchasing such notes without taking detailed advice from a specialized professional adviser.

### *Partly-Paid Notes*

We may issue notes where the issue price is payable in more than one installment. Failure to pay any subsequent installment could result in an investor losing all of its investment.

### *Variable Rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor*

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, or, if the interest which is payable on a note is calculated by reference to a currency other than the currency of the notes, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features.

### *Inverse Floating Rate Notes*

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as LIBOR. The market values of such notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these notes.

### *Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes*

Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that we may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. Our ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market

and the market value of such notes since we may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If we convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes may be less favorable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other notes. If we convert from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on its notes.

*Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium*

The market values of notes issued at a substantial discount or premium to their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing notes. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the notes, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing notes with comparable maturities.

## USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise disclosed in the accompanying Final Terms, we will use the net proceeds of each issue of notes (other than Guaranteed Notes) for general corporate purposes and, with regard to subordinated notes, to strengthen our capital base. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from any note issuance to acquire companies or assets that are complementary to our business, although we do not currently have any acquisitions planned. See the section entitled “Description of Business” for a detailed description of our funding needs. The net proceeds from each issue of Guaranteed Notes will be applied solely to refinance our liabilities.

## EXCHANGE RATES

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high, low, average and period-end noon-buying rates in the City of New York for cable transfers in sterling as announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for customs purposes, in each case for the purchase of U.S. dollars, all expressed in U.S. dollars per pound sterling (the “Market Exchange Rate”).

### U.S. Dollars Per Pound Sterling

For the financial year ended	High	Low	Average <sup>(1)</sup>	Year End
	<i>(U.S. dollars per pound sterling)</i>			
April 4, 2009 <sup>(2)</sup> .....	2.00	1.37	1.70	1.48
April 4, 2008 .....	2.11	1.94	2.01	1.99
April 4, 2007 .....	1.98	1.74	1.91	1.98
April 4, 2006 .....	1.92	1.71	1.78	1.76
April 4, 2005 .....	1.95	1.75	1.85	1.87

### U.S. Dollars Per Pound Sterling

For the month of	High	Low	Average <sup>(3)</sup>	Month End
	<i>(U.S. dollars per pound sterling)</i>			
March 2009 .....	1.47	1.38	1.42	1.43
April 2009 .....	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.48
May 2009 .....	1.61	1.49	1.54	1.61

Notes:

- (1) The average of the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month during the relevant period.
- (2) The last business day preceding the financial year end was April 3, 2009.
- (3) The average of the daily noon buying rates during the relevant period.

Solely for the convenience of the reader, this Base Prospectus presents translation of income statement and balance sheet data from pounds sterling into U.S. dollars at the rate of £1.00 to \$1.48, the Market Exchange Rate on April 3, 2009. These translations should not be construed as representations that pound sterling amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rate indicated as of any of the dates mentioned in this Base Prospectus, or at all.

## CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following is a summary of our consolidated capitalization and indebtedness extracted from our audited consolidated financial statements as of April 4, 2009.

	<b>As of</b> <b>April 4, 2009</b> <i>(£ millions)</i>
<b>Consolidated Indebtedness<sup>(1)</sup></b> .....	
Deposits from banks .....	13,283
Amounts due to customers and other deposits .....	10,044
Debt securities in issue .....	34,794
<b>Total Senior Debt</b> .....	58,121
<b>Subordinated Debt<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b> .....	
Comprising an issue of subordinated debt maturing in 2013 that was called and redeemed on April 11, 2008, two issues maturing in 2014, two issues maturing in 2015, two issues maturing in 2016, two issues maturing in 2018, one issue maturing in 2019 and one issue maturing in 2020 .....	2,262
<b>Total Senior and Subordinated Debt</b> .....	60,383
<b>Permanent Interest Bearing Shares<sup>(1)(3)</sup></b> .....	
Comprising six issues of permanent interest bearing shares callable (subject to relevant supervisory consent) in 2013, 2015, 2021, 2024, 2026 and 2030, respectively .....	1,543
<b>Members' Funds</b> .....	
General reserve .....	6,234
Revaluation reserve .....	69
Other Reserves .....	(2,009)
U.K. retail member deposits <sup>(1)(4)</sup> .....	128,284
<b>Total members' funds</b> .....	132,578
<b>Total capitalization<sup>(5)</sup></b> .....	194,504

Notes:

- (1) If we were to go into liquidation the claims of non-member depositors and other unsubordinated creditors would rank before those of holders of U.K. retail member deposits and the claims of holders of U.K. retail member deposits would rank before those of subordinated debt holders. The claims of holders of permanent interest bearing shares rank behind those of all other creditors, including subordinated debt holders.
- (2) For consistency with other indebtedness, accrued interest of £29 million is included.
- (3) For consistency with other indebtedness, accrued interest of £17 million is included.
- (4) Our rules provide that members may withdraw all or any of their investments by giving appropriate notice specifying the amount to be withdrawn. Members may also make an immediate withdrawal of their investments subject to a possible loss of interest. Our Board of Directors has the power to suspend or limit the payment of withdrawals when, in its discretion, it considers such suspension or limitation necessary.
- (5) The covered bond issues are our only secured debt. The covered bonds are secured on a ring-fenced section of our residential loans and advances to customers. As of April 4, 2009, the cover pool totaled £38,130 million.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this Base Prospectus, there has been no material change in our consolidated capitalization, indebtedness, guarantees or contingent liabilities since April 4, 2009.

## SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING INFORMATION

The following tables present selected consolidated information which has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements as of April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for the financial years then ended.

The following data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto incorporated by reference herein as well as the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”.

	For the financial year ended 4 April			
	2009 <sup>(1)</sup>	2009	2008	2007
	(\$ millions)		(£ millions)	
	<i>(unaudited)</i>			
<b>Income Statement Data:</b>				
Interest receivable and similar income.....	13,722	9,250	9,701.3	6,890.9
Interest expense and similar charges.....	11,114	7,492	7,905.0	5,411.6
<b>Net interest income</b> .....	<b>2,608</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,796.3</b>	<b>1,479.3</b>
Fees and commission income.....	533	359	333.2	335.4
Fees and commissions expense .....	(6)	(4)	(1.7)	(3.6)
Premiums on insurance contracts <sup>(2)</sup> .....	-	-	143.0	163.6
Fair value gains on insurance assets <sup>(2)</sup> .....	-	-	(0.7)	61.3
Income from investments.....	24	16	24.7	23.1
Other operating income .....	214	145	3.3	36.0
Gains/(losses) on derivatives and hedge accounting	15	10	(30.7)	0.9
Profit on sale of subsidiary undertakings .....	-	-	9.5	-
<b>Total income</b> .....	<b>3,388</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,276.9</b>	<b>2,096.0</b>
Claims on insurance contracts <sup>(2)</sup> .....	-	-	100.4	169.9
<b>Total income net of claims on insurance contracts</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,176.5</b>	<b>1,926.1</b>
Administrative expenses .....	1,856	1,252	1,167.8	984.5
Depreciation and amortisation expenses.....	187	126	124.3	124.4
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	585	394	105.9	133.6
Provisions for liabilities and charges .....	369	249	(9.8)	36.5
Impairment losses/(gain) on investment securities ..	76	51	102.2	(4.9)
<b>Profit before tax</b> .....	<b>315</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>652.0</b>
Analyzed as:				
- Profit before tax and merger and similar costs.....	598	403	745.1	671.5
Financial Sector Compensation Scheme	(357)	(241)		
- Transformation costs & gains on business combinations <sup>(3)</sup> .....	74	50	(59.0)	(19.5)
Profit before tax.....	315	212	686.1	652.0
Taxation .....	75	50	190.8	188.4
<b>Profit for the financial year</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>495.3</b>	<b>463.6</b>

Notes:

- (1) Unaudited accounts have been derived from the audited accounts using the exchange rate of U.S. \$1.48345 to £1.00.
- (2) Nationwide Group sold its life insurance subsidiary, Nationwide Life, on January 31, 2008 to Legal & General. Therefore, 2008 reflects the business of Nationwide Life up to and including January 31, 2008 only.
- (3) Transformation costs and gains on business combinations for 2009 relate to the acquisitions of The Derbyshire & The Cheshire building societies and core parts of the Dunfermline Building Society and other costs relating to the restructuring of parts of our business. 2008 costs relate to the merger with Portman Building Society and setting up of the new distribution agreement with Legal & General.

**For the financial year ended 4 April**

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
	<i>(\$ millions)</i>		<i>(£ millions)</i>	
	<i>(unaudited)</i>			
<b>Balance Sheet Data</b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and balances at central banks.....	12,166	8,201	3,353.0	364.0
Loans and advances to banks .....	7,477	5,040	2,837.6	1,490.1
Investment securities-available for sale .....	31,483	21,223	25,485.5	15,600.6
Derivative financial instruments.....	8,695	5,861	2,407.7	1,071.6
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk....	5,056	3,408	247.0	(619.5)
Other financial assets at fair value.....	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage loans .....	205,894	138,794	127,102.5	101,782.1
Other loans <sup>(1)</sup> .....	24,756	16,688	15,701.2	14,156.3
Investments .....	120	81	60.9	36.7
Intangible fixed assets.....	313	211	136.9	106.1
Property, plant and equipment.....	1,314	886	810.8	663.7
Investment properties.....	13	9	15.1	15.1
Accrued income and expenses prepaid .....	1,102	743	555.5	76.3
Deferred tax assets.....	1,274	859	115.9	77.2
Other assets .....	529	357	191.5	161.6
Assets classified as held for sale.....	-	-	5.5	2,396.6
<b>Total assets</b> .....	<u>300,192</u>	<u>202,361</u>	<u>179,026.6</u>	<u>137,378.5</u>
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
U.K. retail member deposits.....	190,303	128,284	113,815.8	86,795.4
Deposits from banks .....	19,704	13,283	11,776.8	3,288.7
Other deposits .....	8,416	5,673	4,566.6	3,406.7
Due to customers.....	6,484	4,371	3,433.2	2,926.1
Debt securities in issue .....	51,615	34,794	33,771.8	28,871.7
Derivative financial instruments.....	8,880	5,986	1,201.5	703.2
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk....	355	239	0.2	(30.2)
Other liabilities.....	994	671	750.9	516.5
Provisions for liabilities and charges .....	402	271	16.0	50.3
Accruals and deferred income.....	525	354	355.1	367.0
Subordinated liabilities .....	3,313	2,233	2,058.2	1,617.0
Tier 1 capital instruments.....	2,264	1,526	1,244.9	1,045.4
Current tax liabilities .....	76	51	(12.2)	93.2
Retirement benefit obligations .....	491	331	39.7	172.4
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale .....	-	-	-	2,090.7
General reserve.....	9,248	6,234	6,303.4	5,295.8
Revaluation reserve .....	102	69	121.2	128.2
Available for sale reserve.....	(2,980)	(2,009)	(418.3)	40.4
Cash flow hedge reserve .....	-	-	1.8	-
<b>Total liabilities</b> .....	<u>300,192</u>	<u>202,361</u>	<u>179,026.6</u>	<u>137,378.5</u>

Note:

- (1) Other loans include loans to corporate bodies, such as U.K. registered social landlords, which are residential mortgage loans where the commitment was made prior to January 2, 1998. The classification of these assets is not consistent with the treatment of similar loans made after January 2, 1998, which are included in residential mortgage loans, but is necessary to comply with the requirements of the U.K. Building Societies Act 1997.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
		<i>(unaudited)</i>	
<b>Other Financial Data:</b> .....			
Return on average total assets <sup>(1)</sup> .....	0.08%	0.31%	0.36%
Net interest margin <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.94%	1.13%	1.17%
<b>Ratio of earnings to fixed charges</b> <sup>(3)</sup> .....			
Including interest on retail deposits .....	1.03	1.09	1.12
Excluding interest on retail deposits .....	1.08	1.25	1.36
<b>Capital ratios</b> .....			
Tier 1 capital <sup>(4)</sup> .....	15.1%	9.69%	8.71%
Total 2 capital <sup>(4)</sup> .....	19.5%	12.36%	10.97%
Ratio of administrative expenses to mean total assets <sup>(5)</sup> .....	0.72%	0.82%	0.86%

Notes:

- (1) Return on average total assets represents profit on ordinary activities after tax as a percentage of average total assets.
- (2) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest earning assets.
- (3) For this purpose, earnings consist of profit on ordinary activities before tax and fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of interest expense including or excluding interest on retail deposits, as appropriate.
- (4) From January 1, 2008 and throughout the year ended 4 April 2009, the Group has complied with these rules which implement the EU Capital Requirements Directive (Basel II). As at 4 April 2008 the Group calculated its capital requirement on a Standardised basis. The Group's Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Waiver Application was approved by the FSA in May 2008, with subsequent confirmation from the FSA that Nationwide has cleared the conditions required to use its IRB models to calculate capital requirements. As at 4 April 2009 capital requirements are calculated on this IRB basis. The Group has also received Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) based on IRB approaches. The measurement of Risk Weighted Assets differs significantly under IRB and so the stated figures for 4 April 2008 are not directly comparable with those for 4 April 2009. The Basel II Pillar 1 capital requirements are calculated using the Retail IRB approach for prime mortgages and unsecured lending; Foundation IRB for treasury portfolios (excluding corporates); and the Standardised approach for all other credit risk exposures.
- (5) This ratio represents administrative expenses plus depreciation as a percentage of the average of total assets at the start and end of each period.



## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion is based on, and should be read in conjunction with, our selected consolidated financial and operating information and our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein. We prepared our financial statements in accordance with IFRS, which differs in certain significant respects from generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

### **Overview**

We are a building society, regulated by the U.K. Financial Services Authority. Our core business is providing personal financial services, primarily residential mortgage lending funded largely through retail savings. As a mutual organization, we are managed for the benefit of our "members", our retail savings and residential mortgage customers, rather than for equity shareholders. We return value to our members by offering typically higher interest rates on savings and lower interest rates on loans than those offered by our main competitors. As a result, we generally earn lower pre-tax profits than our main competitors, which are primarily banks or other non-mutual organizations. As a mutual organization, we pay no dividends, and our net earnings are put into reserves and constitute Tier 1 capital for our capital adequacy requirements. For information regarding U.K. capital adequacy requirements, see the subsection entitled "— Financial Condition—Capital Resources".

Although our business differs from that of a bank, we are committed to a business model that is competitive with our bank and other competitors in terms of product range, service, credit quality and profitability. In recent years, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to more deeply embed this competitive culture; and our focus on costs continues to be a priority. These factors have influenced our results in each of the past four years. There has been significant activity in respect of mergers and acquisitions. The Portman integration has been completed under budget and ahead of time. In addition we have undertaken the acquisition of The Derbyshire and The Cheshire building societies in December 2008 and prime residential loans, retail liabilities and other selected assets and liabilities of the Dunfermline Building Society in March 2009. We believe that these transactions will add value to Nationwide, improve our distribution footprint and grow our membership and are a testament to the strength of Nationwide.

The past financial year has been marked by unprecedented and exceptional market conditions, with problems initially arising in the financial services industry spreading to the broader economy. We are in the middle of a global downturn with the UK economy officially in the deepest recession since the second world war. Nationwide, as a building society, has remained focused on its core business. We have a strong and diversified funding base, with over 70% of our funding through retail deposits, which means that we are less reliant on the wholesale markets than many of our listed competitors.

We have continued to manage our business in what we believe is a prudent manner throughout the year. Competition for retail funds has been strong and economic conditions, combined with the low interest rate environment, have seen a reduction in the overall size of the market. Our approach has been to offer fair and consistent pricing to our savers. We have maintained a consistent focus on the quality of our lending, with the average indexed loan to value of new residential lending reducing from 61% to 58%. Whilst the recession has had an impact upon the level of our arrears, our increase has been less than the average increase for the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML).

Current economic, market and interest rate conditions are leading to a reduction in our profitability and it is clear that 2009 and 2010 will continue to present a very difficult trading environment and will inevitably lead to further provisions. We remain committed to mutuality and will seek to continue to run our business in a manner which responds to market conditions but maintains long term good value for our members.

### **Impact of Economic Conditions in the United Kingdom Generally**

The U.K. economic environment has a significant impact on our business. The mortgage market is closely correlated to the housing market, which in turn generally follows macro-economic trends such as output, unemployment, interest rates and consumer confidence. The retail deposit and personal investment market also reflects the U.K. economic environment as well as social and demographic change over the longer term.

The UK economy contracted very sharply at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, following the intensification of the global financial crisis in September 2008. Although there have been some encouraging indications that the rate of decline is beginning to slow, we expect the economy to remain in recession until at least the end of 2009. We believe

that any recovery in 2010 is likely to be sluggish as consumers work off excess debt and fiscal policy is tightened in order to control the public sector deficit. We expect the labor market to lag developments in the overall economy, meaning that the unemployment rate may continue rising well into 2010.

The financial crisis and the recession have already had a significant impact on the housing market, where prices have fallen considerably from their 2007 peak. In recent months, the rate of price declines has slowed somewhat, although it is too early to say that this marks a definitive turning point. Lower prices and lower interest rates could start to attract more buyers into the market as the year progresses. However, high levels of unemployment and low wage growth are likely to limit the pace of any recovery.

The savings market also faces another challenging year, as deteriorating employment conditions make it difficult for households to save, and the very low level of interest rates currently prevailing is leading many households to prioritize debt reduction over deposit accumulation. Consequently we expect both the UK Household savings market and UK mortgage market to contract in 2009/10, taking the net mortgage market into negative growth, and intensive competition for high quality mortgages and retail deposits. The cost of retail and wholesale funding and our prudent approach to liquidity management will continue to exert downward pressure on margins and this trend will be compounded by the full year impact of the low interest rate environment. We expect the level of impairments to increase during 2009 as an inevitable consequence of prevailing economic conditions. As a result, we expect the significantly reduced level of underlying profit in the second half of the financial year ended 4 April 2009 to continue throughout the 2010 financial years with scope for further reduction dependent upon the level of competition for retail funds and the performance of the wider economy.

### Interest Rate Management

Because the majority of our assets and liabilities are either floating rate instruments or synthetically converted to floating rate instruments using derivatives, variations in market interest rates have a direct impact on our interest income and interest expense. Fluctuations in market interest rates, however, give us the opportunity to manage our interest rate margins and, for most of our assets and liabilities, we can reprice the interest rate that we offer, subject to market and competitive pressures.

The following table sets forth the daily average three-month sterling LIBOR rates (11:00 a.m. British Bankers Association fixing) and average Bank of England base rates for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Daily average three-month sterling LIBOR	4.56%	6.06%	5.01%
Average Bank of England base rate	3.57%	5.53%	4.82%

The spread between the Bank of England base rate and LIBOR reflects the current unrest and uncertainties in financial markets. The wider spread reflects larger risk premiums resulting from uncertainty about the value of bank assets, but also reflects a lack of liquidity in the markets. We expect the base LIBOR spread to remain elevated above its normal levels.

The Bank of England base rate reduced to a historic low level of 0.5% in March 2009. Existing borrowers with variable rate loans have benefited from significant reductions in mortgage repayments as rates have fallen during the latter half of the year. However, housing demand has remained at a low level reflecting the impact of the economic recession. Lower prices and lower interest rates could start to attract more buyers into the market as the year progresses. However, high levels of unemployment and low wage growth are likely to limit the pace of any recovery.

In addition, within the market there has been a significant reduction in products targeted at the riskier end of the lending spectrum as several lenders have chosen to move out of this sector of the market whilst those lenders remaining in the sector have adjusted pricing and tightened credit criteria.

We expect economic growth to weaken following the recession. We do expect an increase in unemployment, and a resulting increase in arrears, but we expect our arrears to remain low by industry standards and for the majority of any increase in arrears and repossessions to come from the sub-prime sector.

## Results of Operations for the Financial Year Ended April 4, 2009 Compared with the Financial Year Ended April 4, 2008

### Introduction

The past financial year has been marked by unprecedented and exceptional market conditions, with problems arising in the financial services industry spreading to the broader economy. Whilst we have not been immune to the impact of the recession, Nationwide has delivered a resilient performance with an underlying profit performance for the year ended April 4, 2009 of £393 million (as compared to £781 million for the year ended April 4, 2008). Underlying profit before tax equates to reported profit before tax adjusted for the add back of Financial Sector Compensation Scheme (FSCS) cost, movements in the value of derivatives and hedge accounting, transformation costs and gains on business combinations.

Profit before tax on a reported basis and underlying basis are set out below. Certain aspects of results are presented to reflect management's view of underlying results and to provide a clearer representation of the performance of Nationwide and its principal subsidiaries (the "Group").

<b>For the financial year ended April 4, 2009</b>	<b>As reported</b>	<b>FSCS costs</b>	<b>Fair value and other adjustments</b>	<b>Transformation costs</b>	<b>Gains on business combinations</b>	<b>Underlying profit before tax</b>
<i>(£ millions)</i>						
Net interest income	1,758	-	-	-	-	1,758
Other income net of claims on insurance contracts	516	-	-	-	(157)	359
Fair value adjustments from derivatives and hedge accounting	10	-	(10)	-	-	-
<b>Total income net of claims on insurance contracts</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>2,117</b>
Administrative expenses	1,252	-	-	(107)	-	1,145
Depreciation and amortization	126	-	-	-	-	126
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	394	-	-	-	-	394
Provisions for liabilities and charges	249	(241)	-	-	-	8
Impairment losses on investment securities	51	-	-	-	-	51
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>393</b>

  

<b>For the financial year ended April 4, 2008</b>	<b>As reported</b>	<b>FSCS costs</b>	<b>Fair value and other adjustments</b>	<b>Transformation costs</b>	<b>Gains on business combinations</b>	<b>Underlying profit before tax</b>
<i>(£ millions)</i>						
Net interest income	1,796	-	-	-	-	1,796
Other income net of claims on insurance contracts	411	-	15	-	(10)	416
Fair value adjustments from derivatives and hedge accounting	(31)	-	31	-	-	-
<b>Total income net of claims on insurance contracts</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>2,212</b>
Administrative expenses	1,168	-	-	(59)	-	1,109
Depreciation and amortization	124	-	-	-	-	124
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	106	-	-	-	-	106
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Impairment losses on investment securities	102	-	-	-	-	102
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>781</b>

The results and discussion includes the results of the Derbyshire, the Cheshire and the Dunfermline building societies with effect from the date of completion of the acquisitions, December 1, 2008, December 15, 2008 and March 30, 2009, respectively. Results relating to the Portman Building Society were included with effect from the date of completion of the Portman merger, August 28, 2007.

The following discussion considers our results for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared to our results for financial year ended April 4, 2008.

## **Total Income**

Our total income increased by 5.0% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 to £2,284 million from £2,176 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The following table sets forth the components of income for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Net interest income	1,758	1,796
Net fees and commissions	355	332
Net insurance income	-	41
Income from investments	16	25
Other operating income	145	3
Gains/(Losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting	10	(31)
Profit on sale of subsidiary undertaking	-	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>2,176</b>

## *Net Interest Income*

Net interest income decreased by 2.1% to £1,758 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with £1,796 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

The following table sets forth the components of net interest income for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
<b>Interest and similar income:</b>		
On loans fully secured on residential property	6,916	6,547
On other loans	1,083	1,045
On investment securities	1,249	1,111
On other liquid assets	261	247
Net (expense)/income on financial instruments hedging assets	(410)	609
Expected return on pension assets	151	142
<b>Total interest and similar income</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>9,701</b>
<b>Interest expense and similar charges:</b>		
On shares	(4,724)	(4,964)
On subscribed capital	(85)	(76)
On deposits and other borrowings:		
• Subordinated liabilities	(93)	(90)
• Other	(1,130)	(829)
Debt securities in issue	(1,376)	(1,565)
Foreign exchange differences	(4)	(1)
Net income/(expense) on financial instruments hedging liabilities	61	(266)
Pension interest cost	(141)	(114)
<b>Total interest expense and similar charges</b>	<b>(7,492)</b>	<b>(7,905)</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,796</b>

## *Interest Receivable and Similar Income*

Interest and similar income decreased by 4.6% to £9,250 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £9,701 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

### *On loans fully secured on residential property*

Interest on residential mortgages increased by 5.6% to £6,916 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £6,547 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. This reflects an 11.9% increase in the size of our average

residential mortgage portfolio to £131,982 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with £117,955 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008, partly offset by a decrease in our average interest rates on loans to customers to 5.24% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared to 5.55% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The increase in the average residential mortgage portfolio arises mainly as a result of the acquisitions during the year. This increase in our average interest rates reflects the reduction in the Bank of England base rate during the year.

#### *On other loans*

Interest on other loans includes interest income that we earned from commercial loans fully secured on land, credit card lending, unsecured personal loans and current account overdrafts. Interest on other loans increased by 3.6% to £1,083 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £1,045 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. This reflects a 7.1% increase in our average portfolio of other loans to £15,909 million at April 4, 2009 from £14,848 million at April 4, 2008. The major component of interest income on other loans is interest income from commercial loans fully secured on land, which increased to £730 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with £650 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The increase in loan balances has been partly offset by a decrease in our average interest rates on other loans to 6.8% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared to 7.04% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

#### *On investment securities*

Interest and other income from investment securities comprises interest income earned on the corporate and government investment securities that we purchase for our own account to manage our liquidity portfolios and net realized gains and losses on our sales of these instruments.

Interest and other income from investment securities increased by 12.4% to £1,249 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £1,111 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008. This increase is due to a rise of 17.5% in the average balance of securities held in both the investment and liquidity portfolios to £24,523 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £20,866 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 partly offset by a decrease in the average interest rate earned on such assets to 4.99% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009, compared to 5.27% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

#### *Net income/expense on financial instruments hedging assets*

We use derivative instruments to synthetically convert fixed rate assets to floating rate assets. The floating rate income and fixed rate expense on these derivatives are included as "net income/expense on financial instruments hedging assets". In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, we incurred a net expense on financial instruments used to hedge our fixed rate assets of £410 million compared with a net income of £609 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. In very broad terms movements in net income / expense on financial instruments hedging assets can tend to be accompanied by opposing movements in the net income/expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities. See " – Interest Expense and Similar Charges – Net income/expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities" below.

#### *Expected return on pension assets*

Under IFRS, interest earned on pension fund assets is recognized in interest and similar income and the release of discounts on pension fund liabilities is recognized in interest expense and similar charges in the income statement. These amounts are calculated by an independent actuary using accepted methodology and agreed assumptions.

#### *Interest Expense and Similar Charges*

Total interest expense and similar charges decreased by 5.2% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 to £7,492 million from £7,905 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

#### *On shares held by individuals*

Interest on shares held by individuals consists of interest that we pay on U.K. retail member deposits, which are in savings and current accounts held by our members. Interest on U.K. retail member deposits decreased by 4.8% to £4,724 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £4,964 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

This decrease was mainly due to a fall in the average interest rate that we paid to depositors to 3.93% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with 4.83% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 partly offset by a 16.9% growth in the average balance of U.K. retail member deposits held to £120,139 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £102,791 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

### *On deposits and other borrowings*

Interest expense on deposits and other borrowings includes interest that we pay on subordinated debt instruments and other deposits and borrowings. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009 interest on subordinated liabilities increased to £93 million from £90 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

Interest expense on deposits and other borrowings also includes the interest that we pay on retail deposits by non-members, deposits from other banks and other money market deposits. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, other interest expense on other deposits and borrowings increased by 36.3% to £1,130 million from £829 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The average monthly balance of deposits and other borrowings, excluding subordinated liabilities, increased by 58.3% to £24,227 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with £15,302 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 whilst the average interest rate paid decreased to 4.28% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared with 6.09% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

### *Debt securities in issue*

Debt securities in issue include interest that we pay on certificates of deposit, time deposits, commercial paper and medium-term notes. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, interest expense on debt securities in issue decreased by 12.1% to £1,376 million from £1,565 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The average monthly balance of debt securities in issue increased by 3.8% to £32,663 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2009, compared with £31,482 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. However the increase in balances was offset by a reduction in the average interest rate paid to 4.33% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009, compared with 5.44% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

### *Net income/expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities*

We use derivative instruments to synthetically convert fixed rate liabilities to floating rate liabilities. The floating rate expense and fixed rate income on these derivatives are included as "net income/expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities". In the financial year ended April 4, 2009 net income on financial instruments used to hedge our fixed rate liabilities was £61 million, compared with a net expense of £266 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. In very broad terms movements in net income/expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities can tend to be accompanied by opposing movements in the net income/expense on financial instruments hedging assets. See " – Interest Receivable and Similar Income – Net income/expense on financial instruments hedging assets" above.

### *Net Fees and Commissions*

The following table sets forth the components of net fees and commissions for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
<b>Fee and commission income:</b>		
Mortgage related fees	24	22
Banking and savings fees	161	166
General insurance fees.	124	107
Other fees and commissions	50	39
<b>Total fee and commission income</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense:</b>		
Mortgage related fees	1	-
Other fees and commissions	3	2
<b>Total fee and commission expense</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>332</b>

Income from net fees and commissions consists of income that we earn from lending, banking and savings fees and insurance sales commissions less lending fees and commission expense.

In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, net fees and commissions increased by 6.9% to £355 million compared with £332 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The increase is mainly due to improved general

insurance performance driven by continued strong sales of buildings and contents cover to our new and existing mortgage customers as well as growth of our standalone home insurance sales through our direct channels.

The primary general insurance products offered by Nationwide are buildings and contents, payment protection, motor and travel insurances. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009 we linked with Liverpool Victoria to provide our customers with access to leading car, travel, commercial and Buy to Let insurance products. We use leading insurers as third-party underwriters to carry the risks involved in our insurance products.

#### *Net Insurance Income*

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Premiums on insurance contracts and fair value gains on insurance assets	-	142
Claims on insurance contracts	-	(101)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41</b>

Nationwide Group sold its life insurance subsidiary, Nationwide Life on January 31, 2008 to Legal & General. Therefore, net insurance income for 2008 reflects the business of Nationwide Life up to and including January 21, 2008 only. From sale date, Nationwide has sold Legal & General insurance products and investment products via our existing distribution arrangements and receives commission on these sales.

#### *Other Operating Income*

In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, other operating income increased to £145 million, compared with £3 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. Other income for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 includes £157 million gains on business combinations partly offset by a £16 million loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment. The gains on business combinations comprises of £89 million in relation to the acquisition of The Cheshire Building Society and £68 million in relation to the acquisition of selected assets and liabilities of the Dunfermline Building Society.

#### *Gains from Derivatives and Hedge Accounting*

All derivatives entered into by Nationwide are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with any fair value movements accounted for in the income statement. Derivatives are only used to limit the extent to which we will be affected by changes in interest rates, exchange rates or other factors specified in building society legislation. Derivatives are therefore used exclusively to hedge risk exposures and are not used for speculative purposes.

Where effective hedge accounting relationships can be established, the movement in the fair value of the derivative instrument is offset in full or in part by opposite movements in fair value of the underlying asset or liability being hedged. Any ineffectiveness arising from different movements in fair value likely will trend to zero over time.

In addition, we enter into certain derivative contracts which, although efficient economically, cannot be included in effective hedge accounting relationships. Consequently, although the implicit interest cost of the underlying instrument and associated derivatives are included in "Net interest income" in the income statement, fair value movements on such derivatives are included in "Gains from derivatives and hedge accounting".

#### *Operating Expenses and Similar Charges*

Operating expenses and similar charges increased by 39.1% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 to £2,072 million from £1,490 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The following table sets forth the components of operating expenses and similar charges for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Administrative expenses	1,252	1,168
Depreciation and amortization	126	124
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers	394	106

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Provisions for liabilities and charges	249	(10)
Impairment losses on investment securities	51	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,490</b>

#### *Administrative Expenses*

Administrative expenses increased by 7.2% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 to £1,252 million from £1,168 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. Administrative expenses as a percentage of total average assets decreased to 0.66% in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from 0.74% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

The following table sets forth the components of administrative expenses for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Employee costs:		
• Salaries and social security costs	505	465
• Pension costs	94	100
Other administrative costs	653	603
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,168</b>

Employee costs are made up of salaries, social security costs (which consist entirely of mandatory U.K. national insurance contributions) and pension costs.

In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, salaries and social security costs increased by 8.6% to £505 million from £465 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The increase was primarily due to a typical annual base salary increase of 4.3% and merit-based salary increases to some employees. In addition, there has also been an increase in staff numbers partly impacted by the acquisitions of the Derbyshire, Cheshire and Dunfermline building societies in 2008 and the merger with the Portman Building Society in 2007. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, 734 staff transferred to Nationwide from the Derbyshire, 627 from the Cheshire and 534 from the Dunfermline building societies, respectively. In August 2007, 2,378 staff transferred from Portman to Nationwide.

Within employee costs, the pension charge decreased by 6.0% to £94 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £100 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The reduction in pension costs is due to cost savings following the closure of the Nationwide Pension Fund to new entrants on May 31, 2007 partially offset by an increase in pensionable salary costs.

The Group operates both defined benefit arrangements and defined contribution arrangements. The principal defined benefit pension arrangement is the Nationwide Pension Fund. This is a contributory defined benefit arrangement, with two main sections. The final salary section was closed to new entrants with effect from January 1, 2002. The career average revalued earnings (CARE) section applied to new entrants with effect from January 1, 2002 and was closed to new entrants on May 31, 2007. Since June 1, 2007, new employees are able to of join a defined contribution arrangement.

The total net retirement benefit liability measured under IAS 19, including the Nationwide Pension Fund, the former Portman Building Society arrangements and the Derbyshire and Cheshire schemes is £331 million (April 4, 2008: £40 million). The increase reflects falls in the values of the funds' assets, partly offset by reductions in the IAS 19 liabilities. Nationwide has not taken over the defined benefit arrangements of the Dunfermline Building Society.

We have been actively seeking to manage the retirement benefit liability and have taken a number of steps to contain and reduce the deficit over the last few years:

- Final Salary arrangements closed to new members since 2001 and CARE arrangements closed in May 2007;



- Employee contributions (for Nationwide final salary arrangements) increased from 5% to 7%;
- Special contributions of £200 million were paid in the period 2005/06 – 2007/08; and
- All the Trustee boards continue to work closely with their advisors to optimize the investment strategy for the schemes' assets.

We intend to continue to review our options to manage the pension schemes in a responsible way. Following the full triennial valuation of the Nationwide Pension Fund as at March 31, 2007, a plan has been developed to clear the deficit by 2013.

The Portman Building Society Pension and Assurance Scheme was closed to new entrants in 2001. Employees who joined the Portman Group after that date were able to join a defined contribution arrangement.

Other administrative costs increased by 8.3% to £653 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £603 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008. The expenses for the financial year ended April 4, 2009, include £107 million of transformation costs relating to the acquisition of The Derbyshire and The Cheshire building societies and selected assets and liabilities of the Dunfermline Building Society plus other costs relating to the restructuring of parts of our business. The expenses for the financial year ended April 4, 2008, include £59 million relating to the merger with Portman and the sale of our insurance interests to Legal & General. These costs are “one-off” in nature and are therefore excluded from the calculation of underlying profit. Other main categories of expenditure include advertising and marketing, postage and communications, rent and associated taxes, computer hardware maintenance, property maintenance, ATM costs and equipment leasing.

Ongoing administration costs were essentially unchanged at £546 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 from £544 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008. This reflects the continued focus on our cost base.

#### *Depreciation and Amortization Expenses*

For the financial year ended April 4, 2009, depreciation and amortization expenses were essentially unchanged at £126 million compared to £124 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

#### *Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers*

We assess at each balance sheet date whether, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulty or default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 increased to £394 million from £106 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

The following table analyzes the impairment losses on loans and advances to customers between secured and unsecured lending for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Secured lending	280	(16)
Unsecured lending	114	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>106</b>

Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers were significantly higher in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 than for the financial year ended April 4, 2008, driven by increased provisions on secured lending. However, we believe that the underlying quality of both our secured and unsecured lending remains strong. Of the £280 million charge on secured lending £91 million (2008: release of £12 million) relates to residential mortgages and £189 million (2008: release of £4 million) relates to commercial lending.

The charge on residential lending primarily relates to specialist lending of £87 million as increases in arrears, combined with reductions in property valuations, have resulted in a requirement for increased impairment provisions.

The charge on the prime book was just £4 million as modest arrears and lower average LTVs have acted as a buffer against the impact of falling house prices. We believe that deterioration on the books has been contained as increases in unemployment in the second half of the year coincided with the substantial falls in interest rates that made repayments more affordable and so tended to offset the rate of growth in arrears. In addition, levels of write off of £8 million (which included specialist £5 million, prime £3 million) have remained relatively low. The impairment provision on secured residential lending for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 increased by 223% to £123 million from £38 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 and residential provision as a percentage of total residential assets increased to 0.10% for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 as compared to 0.03% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008. Impairment provisions as a percentage of originated mortgage balances on cases 3 or more months in arrears increased to 12.10% as compared to 7.77% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

In our commercial lending division, difficult market conditions resulted in an increase in commercial loan defaults, particularly over the second half of the year where the individual impairment charge was £139 million compared with £25 million in the first half. The principal drivers of the increased provisions in the commercial portfolio are covenant breaches on LTVs as a result of substantial falls in capital values, reduced tenant demand either as a result of tenant failure or reduced ability to cure void periods at the end of lease terms, and business failures on owner occupied properties.

The number of commercial property cases in arrears increased significantly in the second half of the year from 75 cases at September 30, 2008 to 179 at April 4, 2009. Increases in arrears have also impacted the collective provision resulting in an additional impairment charge of £7 million. The overall level of provision for commercial lending as a percentage of assets at April 4, 2009 has increased significantly to 0.92% compared to 0.15% at April 4, 2008. The remaining £18 million impairment charge relates to a portfolio of European commercial loans which are classified as “other” loans.

The reduction in the charge for unsecured lending relates to lower levels of write off and delinquent accounts combined with a reduction in the provision required against the up-to-date book. Asset quality of our unsecured books remains strong reflecting our cautious approach and prudence in our underwriting.

#### *Provisions for Liabilities and Charges*

The following table sets forth the components of provisions for liabilities and charges for the financial years ended April 4, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(£ millions)</b>	
Financial Services Compensation Scheme	241	-
Customer redress and loyalty benefits	8	(10)
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>(10)</b>

Based on its share of protected deposits, Nationwide pays levies to the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) to enable the FSCS to meet claims against it. In September 2008 a claim was triggered against the FSCS by the transfer of Bradford and Bingley plc’s retail deposit business to Abbey National plc. Further claims have been triggered by the failures of various Icelandic Banks, London Scottish plc and the transfer of certain assets and liabilities of the Dunfermline Building Society to the Group.

The FSCS has met, or will meet, the claims by way of loans received from HM Treasury. The terms of these loans are interest only for the first three years and the FSCS will seek to recover the interest cost, together with ongoing management expenses, by way of annual levies on member firms over this period. The FSCS has, in turn, acquired the rights to the realization of the assets of these financial institutions. The FSCS may have a further liability if there are insufficient funds available from the realization of the assets of the financial institutions to fully repay the HM Treasury loans.

The results for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 include a charge for FSCS levies of £241 million. This is in addition to provisions totaling £17 million acquired on the transfers of business of the Derbyshire and the Cheshire building societies and acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of the Dunfermline Building Society. The resulting total

provision of £258 million is the Nationwide Group's estimated share of the levies which it will incur in respect of the period of the initial three year loan facility from HM Treasury. The provision has been calculated based on the Nationwide's estimated share of protected deposits, the FSCS's latest estimates for the industry's levies for scheme years 2008/09 and 2009/10, estimated capital amounts outstanding on the HM Treasury loans and estimated future Libor rates in respect of levies of subsequent scheme years. The amounts do not take account of any levies which may be payable from any refinancing after the maturity of the initial 3 year loan facility or which may be payable should the FSCS fail to recover sufficient funds to repay its loans, as any such amounts cannot currently be reliably estimated.

The results for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 include a release of provisions for contingent liabilities and commitments of £12.3 million relating to the customer redress. The customer redress provisions of £8 million in the year ended April 4, 2009 have been made in respect of various customer claims. It is expected that the liabilities to which these provisions relate will crystallize over the next 12-24 months.

#### *Impairment losses on investment securities*

Under IAS 39, provisions against investment securities are made where there is objective evidence of impairment at the balance sheet date.

During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, extremely difficult market conditions have led to the well publicized collapse of a number of global financial institutions. As a result of these failures impairment losses of £51 million were recognized, including £34 million in respect of Washington Mutual, £3 million in respect of Lehman Brothers and £12 million in respect of our exposure to the Icelandic banks.

During the financial year ended April 4, 2008, an impairment loss of £102.2 million was recognized as a result of the reduction in the fair value of the investment in structured investment vehicles. At the start of the financial crisis in August 2007, we held £167.0 million in seven SIVs. SIVs were particularly badly affected by the liquidity issues in the market with funding for them being withdrawn. We restructured a number of our SIV investments and as a consequence underlying assets were purchased at discounted prices in exchange for our original investments in SIVs. Following our writedowns during the financial year ended April 4, 2008, we had no net exposure to investments in SIVs at April 4, 2009 compared to £1.7 million as at April 4, 2008.

#### *Taxes*

Tax on our profit on ordinary activities for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 amounted to £50 million based on our reported profit on ordinary activities before tax of £212 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 23.6% as compared with the prevailing U.K. corporation tax rate of 28%.

For the financial year ended April 4, 2008, tax on our profit on ordinary activities amounted to £191 million based on our reported profit on ordinary activities of £686 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 27.8% as compared with the prevailing U.K. corporation tax rate of 30%.

### **Results of Operations for the Financial Year Ended April 4, 2008 Compared with the Financial Year Ended April 4, 2007**

#### ***Introduction***

In 2008, Nationwide achieved record results, increasing underlying profit before tax by 16.8% and maintaining already strong asset quality. Following the merger with Portman, total assets increased 30.3% to £179 billion. Underlying profit before tax equates to reported profit before tax adjusted for the add back of movements in the value of derivatives and hedge accounting, policyholder tax and items relating to the Portman merger and the disposal of subsidiaries.

Profit before tax on a reported basis and underlying basis are set out below. Certain aspects of results are presented to reflect management's view of underlying results and to provide a clearer representation of the performance of Nationwide and its principal subsidiaries (the "Group").

<b>For the financial year ended April 4, 2008</b>	<b>As reported</b>	<b>Fair value and other adjustments</b>	<b>Merger and disposal</b>	<b>Underlying profit before tax</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>			
Net interest income.....	1,796	-	-	1,796
Other income net of claims on insurance contracts .....	411	15	(10)	416
Fair value adjustments from derivatives and hedge accounting .....	(31)	31	-	-
<b>Total income net of claims on insurance contracts .....</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(10)</b>	<b>2,212</b>
Administrative expenses .....	1,168	-	59	1,109
Depreciation and amortization .....	124	-	-	124
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers.....	106	-	-	106
Provisions for liabilities and charges .....	(10)	-	-	(10)
Impairment losses on investment securities .....	102	-	-	102
<b>Profit before tax.....</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>781</b>

<b>For the financial year ended April 4, 2007</b>	<b>As reported</b>	<b>Fair value and other adjustments</b>	<b>Merger and disposal</b>	<b>Underlying profit before tax</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>			
Net interest income.....	1,479	-	-	1,479
Other income net of claims on insurance contracts .....	446	(2)	-	444
Fair value adjustments from derivatives and hedge accounting .....	1	(1)	-	-
<b>Total income net of claims on insurance contracts .....</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,923</b>
Administrative expenses .....	984	-	14	970
Depreciation and amortization .....	124	-	5	119
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers.....	134	-	-	134
Provisions for liabilities and charges .....	36	-	-	36
Impairment losses on investment securities .....	(5)	-	-	(5)
<b>Profit before tax.....</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>669</b>

The results and discussion below include the results of Portman Building Society from the date of the merger, August 28, 2007. At the date of the merger, Portman Building Society had total assets of £20 billion, including £17 billion of residential mortgages. All average balances quoted in this section also include the relevant assets and liabilities of Portman Building Society from the merger date. From the date of the merger, the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Portman Building Society have been integrated with Nationwide and managed on a unified basis. Subsequent growth in profits and assets balances is due to a combination of the merger and organic growth.

The following discussion considers our results for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared to our results for financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### **Total Income**

Our total income increased by 13.0% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 to £2,176 million from £1,926 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The following table sets forth the components of net operating income for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Net interest income.....	1,796	1,479
Net fees and commissions.....	332	332
Net insurance income .....	41	55
Income from investments.....	25	23
Other operating income .....	3	36
Gains/(Losses) from derivatives and hedge accounting.....	(31)	1
Profit on sale of subsidiary undertaking.....	10	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>1,926</b>

### Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased by 21.4% to £1,796 million for the financial year compared with £1,479 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

The following table sets forth the components of net interest income for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
<b>Interest and similar income:</b>		
On loans fully secured on residential property .....	6,547	5,030
On other loans .....	1,045	880
On investment securities .....	1,111	703
On other liquid assets.....	247	134
Net income on financial instruments hedging assets .....	609	33
Expected return on pension assets.....	142	111
<b>Total interest and similar income</b> .....	<b>9,701</b>	<b>6,891</b>
<b>Interest expense and similar charges:</b>		
On shares .....	(4,964)	(3,489)
On subscribed capital.....	(76)	(51)
On deposits and other borrowings:		
• Subordinated liabilities.....	(90)	(69)
• Other .....	(830)	(488)
Debt securities in issue .....	(1,565)	(1,155)
Foreign exchange differences.....	(1)	(3)
Net expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities .....	(266)	(64)
Pension interest cost .....	(113)	(92)
<b>Total interest expense and similar charges</b> .....	<b>(7,905)</b>	<b>(5,411)</b>
<b>Net interest income</b> .....	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,480</b>

### Interest Receivable and Similar Income

Interest and similar income increased by 40.8% to £9,701 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £6,891 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

#### On loans fully secured on residential property

Interest on residential mortgages increased by 30.2% to £6,547 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £5,030 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. This reflects a 22.6% increase in the size of our average residential mortgage portfolio to £117,955 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with £96,247 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. There has also been an increase in our average interest rates on loans to customers to 5.55% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared to 5.23% for the financial year ended April 4, 2007. This increase in our average interest rates reflects the rise in the Bank of England base rate during the year.

#### On other loans

Interest on other loans includes interest income that we earned from commercial loans fully secured on land, credit card lending, unsecured personal loans and current account overdrafts. Interest on other loans increased by 18.8% to £1,045 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £880 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. This reflects an 11.9% increase in our average portfolio of other loans to £14,848 million at April 4, 2008 from £13,266 million at April 4, 2007. The major component of interest income on other loans is interest income from commercial loans fully secured on land, which increased to £650 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with £645 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. There has also been an increase in our average interest rates on other loans to 7.04% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared to 6.63% for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *On investment securities*

Interest and other income from investment securities comprises interest income earned on the corporate and government investment securities that we purchase for our own account to manage our liquidity portfolios and net realized gains and losses on our sales of these instruments.

Interest and other income from investment securities increased by 58.0% to £1,111 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with £703 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007. This increase is due to a rise of 39.1% in the average balance of securities held in both the investment and liquidity portfolios to £20,866 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £15,001 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007 combined with an increase in the average interest rate earned on such assets to 5.27% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008, compared to 4.50% for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *Net expense on financial instruments hedging assets*

We use derivative instruments to synthetically convert fixed rate assets to floating rate assets. The floating rate income and fixed rate expense on these derivatives are included as “net expense on financial instruments hedging assets”. In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, we incurred a net income on financial instruments used to hedge our fixed rate assets of £609 million compared with £33 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *Expected return on pension assets*

Under IFRS, interest earned on pension fund assets is recognized in interest and similar income and the release of discounts on pension fund liabilities is recognized in interest expense and similar charges in the income statement. These amounts are calculated by an independent actuary using accepted methodology and agreed assumptions.

### *Interest Expense and Similar Charges*

Interest expense and similar charges increased by 46.1% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 to £7,905 million from £5,412 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *On shares held by individuals*

Interest on U.K. retail member deposits includes interest that we pay on U.K. savings and current accounts held by our members. Interest on U.K. retail member deposits increased by 42.3% to £4,964 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £3,489 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

This increase was mainly due to a 22.0% growth in the average balance of U.K. retail member deposits held to £102,791 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £84,226 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. In addition, the average interest rate that we paid to depositors increased to 4.83% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with 4.14% in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *On deposits and other borrowings*

Interest expense on deposits and other borrowings includes interest that we pay on subordinated debt instruments and other deposits and borrowings. In the financial year ended April 4, 2008 interest on subordinated liabilities increased to £90 million from £69 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

Other interest expense on deposits and other borrowings include the interest that we pay on retail deposits by non-members, deposits from other banks and other money market deposits. In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, other interest expense on deposits and other borrowings increased by 69.9% to £830 million from £488 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The average monthly balance of deposits and other borrowings, excluding subordinated liabilities, increased by 50.3% to £15,302 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with £10,179 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007 and the average interest rate paid increased to 6.09% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with 4.83% for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

### *Debt securities in issue*

Debt securities in issue include interest that we pay on certificates of deposit, time deposits, commercial paper and medium-term notes. In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, interest expense on debt securities in issue increased by 35.4% to £1,565 million from £1,155 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The average monthly balance of debt securities in issue increased by 26.0% to £31,482 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008, compared with £24,995 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The increase is explained, amongst other factors, by an

increase in the average interest rate paid to 5.44% for the financial year ended April 4, 2008, compared with 4.89% for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

*Net expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities*

We use derivative instruments to synthetically convert fixed rate liabilities to floating rate liabilities. The floating rate expense and fixed rate income on these derivatives are included as “net expense on financial instruments hedging liabilities”. In the financial year ended April 4, 2008 net expense on financial instruments used to hedge our fixed rate liabilities was £266 million, compared with £64 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

*Net Fees and Commissions*

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
<b>Fee and commission income:</b>		
Mortgage related fees .....	22	22
Banking and savings fees .....	166	159
General insurance fees .....	107	120
Other fees and commissions.....	39	34
<b>Total fee and commission income</b> .....	<b>334</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense:</b>		
Mortgage related fees .....	-	2
Other fees and commissions .....	2	2
<b>Total fee and commission expense</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b> .....	<b>332</b>	<b>331</b>

Income from net fees and commissions consists of income that we earn from lending, banking and savings fees and insurance sales commissions less lending fees and commission expense.

In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, net fees and commissions was essentially unchanged at £332 million compared with £331 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

*Net Insurance Income*

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Fair value gains on insurance assets .....	(1)	61
Net insurance premiums receivable.....	143	164
Claims on insurance contracts.....	(100)	(170)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>

Nationwide Group sold its life insurance subsidiary, Nationwide Life on January 31, 2008 to Legal & General. Therefore, 2008 reflects the business of Nationwide Life up to and including January 31, 2008 only. From sale date, Nationwide has sold Legal & General insurance products and investment products via our existing distribution arrangements and receives commission on these sales.

*Other Operating Income*

In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, other operating income decreased by 90.8% to £3 million, compared with £36 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. Other income for the financial year ended April 4, 2007 included £7 million of rental income from investment properties together with £8 million profit on the sale of the great majority of these properties during that financial year. In addition, operating income for the financial year ended April 4, 2007 included £8 million of income from the life assurance business, compared with expenses of £9 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

*Gains from Derivatives and Hedge Accounting*

All derivatives entered into by Nationwide are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with any fair value movements accounted for in the income statement. Derivatives are only used to limit the extent to which we will be

affected by changes in interest rates, exchange rates or other factors specified in building society legislation. Derivatives are therefore used exclusively to hedge risk exposures and are not used for speculative purposes.

Where effective hedge accounting relationships can be established, the movement in the fair value of the derivative instrument is offset in full or in part by opposite movements in fair value of the underlying asset or liability being hedged. Any ineffectiveness arising from different movements in fair value likely will trend to zero over time.

In addition, we enter into certain derivative contracts which, although efficient economically, cannot be included in effective hedge accounting relationships. Consequently, although the implicit interest cost of the underlying instrument and associated derivatives are included in “Net interest income” in the income statement, fair value movements on such derivatives are included in “Gains from derivatives and hedge accounting”.

### **Operating Expenses and Similar Charges**

Operating expenses and similar charges increased by 17.0% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 to £1,490 million from £1,274 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The following table sets forth the components of operating expenses and similar charges for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Administrative expenses .....	1,168	984
Depreciation and amortization .....	124	124
Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers.....	106	134
Provisions for liabilities and charges .....	(10)	36
Impairment gains/(losses) on investment securities.....	102	(5)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,273</b>

### *Administrative Expenses*

Administrative expenses increased by 18.6% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 to £1,168 million from £984 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. Administrative expenses as a percentage of total average assets decreased slightly to 0.74% in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from 0.76% in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

The following table sets forth the components of administrative expenses for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Employee costs:		
• Salaries and social security costs .....	465	415
• Pension costs .....	100	94
Other administrative costs.....	603	475
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,168</b>	<b>984</b>

Employee costs are made up of salaries, social security costs (which consist entirely of mandatory U.K. national insurance contributions) and pension costs.

In the financial year ended April 4, 2008, salaries and social security costs increased by 12.1% to £465 million from £415 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The increase was primarily due to a typical annual base salary increase of 4.7% and merit-based salary increases to some employees. The increase in staff numbers was also impacted by the merger with the Portman Building Society. At the merger date, 2,378 staff transferred from Portman to Nationwide.

Within employee costs, the pension charge increased by £6 million to £100 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £94 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The increase in pension costs is due to an increase in pensionable salary costs, partially offset by cost savings following the closure of the Nationwide Pension



Fund to new entrants on May 31, 2007. We now pay additional contributions in place of the employees' contributions of 5% – 7%. In return, the employee forgoes an equivalent amount of salary.

The Group operates a defined benefit arrangement and a defined contribution arrangement. The principal defined benefit pension arrangement is the Nationwide Pension Fund. This is a contributory defined benefit arrangement, with two main sections. The final salary section was closed to new entrants in 2001 and the career average revalued earnings (CARE) section was closed to new entrants on May 31, 2007. Since that date, new employees have the option of joining a new defined contribution arrangement.

The valuation of the Nationwide Pension Fund at April 4, 2008 resulted in a deficit of £32 million (April 4, 2007: £163 million) using the methodology set out in IAS 19. Our total retirement benefit liability under IAS 19, including other schemes, is £40 million (April 4, 2007: £172 million). We have been actively managing the deficit on the Nationwide Pension Fund and have taken a number of steps to contain and reduce the deficit over time:

- Final Salary arrangements closed to new members since 2001 and CARE arrangements closed in May 2007;
- Employee contributions (final salary arrangements) increased from 5% to 7%;
- Special contributions of £200 million were paid in the period 2005/06 – 2007/08 (including £50 million paid on March 26, 2008); and
- The Nationwide Pension Fund Trustees continue to work closely with their advisors to optimize the investment strategy for the Nationwide Pension Fund's assets.

We will continue to review our options to manage the Nationwide Pension Fund in a timely and responsible way. Following a full valuation of the Nationwide Pension Fund as at March 31, 2007, a plan has been developed to clear the deficit by 2013.

The Portman final salary scheme was closed to new entrants in 2001. Additional contributions of £3 million per annum are being paid to ensure that the scheme is fully funded.

Other administrative costs increased by 26.7% to £602 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £475 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The expenses for the financial year ended April 4, 2008, include £52 million relating to the merger with Portman and £7 million relating to the sale of our insurance interests to Legal & General. These costs are "one off" in nature and are therefore excluded from the calculation of underlying profit. Other main categories of expenditure include advertising and marketing, postage and communications, rent and associated taxes, computer hardware maintenance, property maintenance, ATM costs and equipment leasing.

Ongoing administration costs have increased by 17.8% to £544 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 from £461 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007. This growth reflects the support provided for the growth in the average balance sheet of 24.5% to £162,256 million as at April 4, 2008 from £130,378 million as at April 4, 2007.

#### *Depreciation and Amortization Expenses*

For the financial year ended April 4, 2008, depreciation and amortization expenses were essentially unchanged at £124 million compared to £124 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

#### *Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers*

We assess at each balance sheet date whether, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulty or default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

Impairment losses on loans and advances to customers for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 decreased to £106 million from £134 million for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

The following table analyzes the impairment losses on loans and advances to customers between secured and unsecured lending for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Secured lending.....	(16)	1
Unsecured lending.....	122	133
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>106</b>	<b>134</b>

Our high quality lending policy has resulted in a £16 million reduction in the provision arising from secured lending as shown in the table above. The charge for unsecured lending has also reduced by 8.4%, reflecting our cautious approach with continued emphasis on credit quality.

Impairment losses for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 represented 0.08% of average loans to customers compared with 0.12% of average loans to customers for the financial year ended April 4, 2007. The allowance for loan losses balance at April 4, 2008 was £212 million (or 0.15% of loans to customers) compared with £204 million at April 4, 2007 (or 0.18% of loans to customers).

#### *Provisions for Liabilities and Charges*

The following table sets forth the components of provisions for contingent liabilities and commitments for the financial years ended April 4, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
Customer redress.....	(12)	34
Loyalty benefits.....	2	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>(10)</b>	<b>36</b>

Provisions for contingent liabilities and commitments have decreased due to a release of £12 million of the customer redress provision in the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared with a charge of £34 million in the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

The customer redress provisions have been made in respect of various customer claims. The liability has been crystallizing over the past financial year and will continue to do so over the next six to twelve months.

#### *Impairment losses on investment securities*

Under IAS 39, provisions against investment securities are made where there is objective evidence of impairment at the balance sheet date.

During the financial year ended April 4, 2008, an impairment loss of £102 million was recognized as a result of the reduction in the fair value of the investment in structured investment vehicles.

At the start of the financial crisis in August 2007, we held £167 million in seven Structured Investment Vehicles (SIVs). SIVs have been particularly badly affected by the liquidity issues in the market with funding for them being withdrawn. During the year we restructured a number of our SIV investments and as a consequence underlying assets were purchased at discounted prices in exchange for our original investments in SIVs. Following our writedowns during the financial year ended April 4, 2008, our net exposure to ongoing investments in SIVs at April 4, 2008 amounted to less than £2 million.

#### *Taxes*

Tax on our profit on ordinary activities for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 amounted to £191 million based on our reported profit on ordinary activities before tax of £686 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 27.8% as compared with the prevailing U.K. corporation tax rate of 30%.

For the financial year ended 4 April 2007, tax on our profit on ordinary activities amounted to £188 million based on our reported profit on ordinary activities of £652 million, reflecting an effective tax rate of 28.9% as compared with the prevailing U.K. corporation tax rate of 30%.

## Financial Condition of the Group

### Capital Resources

The Group is required to manage its capital in accordance with the rules issued by its regulator, the FSA. From January 1, 2008 and throughout the year ended April 4, 2009, the Group has complied with these rules which implement the EU Capital Requirements Directive (Basel II).

As at April 4, 2008 the Group calculated its capital requirement on a Standardised basis. The Group's Internal Ratings Based (IRB) Waiver Application was approved by the FSA in May 2008, with subsequent confirmation from the FSA that Nationwide has cleared the conditions required to use its IRB models to calculate capital requirements. As at April 4, 2009 capital requirements are calculated on this IRB basis. The Group has also received Individual Capital Guidance (ICG) based on IRB approaches.

As at April 4, 2009, regulatory capital stood at £9.7 billion (April 4, 2008: £9.5 billion) with the Group's total solvency ratio remaining strong at 19.5% (2008: 12.4%). The Core Tier 1 solvency ratio stood at 12.1% (2008: 8.1%).

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>	
<b>Tier 1</b>		
General reserve	6,234	6,303
Permanent interest bearing shares <sup>(1)</sup>	1,526	1,245
Pension fund net deficit add back <sup>(2)</sup>	167	19
Intangible assets <sup>(3)</sup>	(211)	(137)
Deductions from Tier 1 capital <sup>(4)</sup>	(186)	(6)
	7,530	7,424
<b>Tier 2</b>		
Revaluation reserve	69	121
Subordinated debt <sup>(1)(5)</sup>	2,233	1,743
Collective impairment allowance	60	191
Deductions from Tier 2 capital <sup>(4)</sup>	(186)	(6)
	2,176	2,050
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>9,706</b>	<b>9,474</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Risk weighted assets – Pillar 1 <sup>(5)</sup></b>		
Retail mortgages	13,559	43,836
Commercial loans	18,751	17,306
Treasury	9,065	7,891
Other	4,702	3,604
Market Risk	37	39
Operational Risk	3,704	3,962
	49,818	76,638
<b>Key capital ratios:</b>		
Total capital	9,706	9,474
Core Tier 1 (%) <sup>(6)</sup>	12.1	8.1
Tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>(6)</sup>	15.1	9.7
Total capital (%) <sup>(6)</sup>	19.5	12.4
Tier 2 to Tier 1 ratio (%) <sup>(6)</sup>	28.9	27.6

Notes:

- (1) Permanent interest bearing shares and subordinated debt include any fair value adjustments arising from micro hedging and adjustments for unamortized premiums and discounts that are included in the consolidated balance sheet.
- (2) The regulatory capital rules allow the pension fund deficit to be added back to regulatory capital and a deduction taken instead for an estimate of the additional contributions to be made in the next 5 years, less associated deferred tax.
- (3) Intangible assets do not qualify as capital for regulatory purposes.

- (4) Certain deductions from capital are required to be allocated 50% to Tier 1 and 50% to Tier 2 capital. Deductions are subject to different treatment under IRB in respect of net expected loss over accounting provisions and certain securitization positions. These are calculated in accordance with FSA guidance.
- (5) The measurement of Risk Weighted Assets differs significantly under IRB and so the stated figures for 4 April 2008 are not directly comparable with those for 4 April 2009. The Basel II Pillar 1 capital requirements are calculated using the Retail IRB approach for prime mortgages and unsecured lending; Foundation IRB for treasury portfolios (excluding corporates); and the Standardised approach for all other credit risk exposures.
- (6) Calculated as relevant capital divided by Risk Weighted Assets. Core Tier 1 relates to Tier 1 capital excluding Permanent Interest Bearing Shares.

For further information and analysis of our capital resources, see “Capitalization and Indebtedness”.

### **Short-Term Borrowings**

Our short-term borrowings fluctuate considerably depending on our current operating needs. The terms of our short-term borrowings are less than one year.

### **Contractual Commitments**

For details of the amounts of certain of our financial and other contractual liabilities and when payments are due, without taking into account customer deposits and deposits by other financial institutions, please see notes 43 and 44 to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

For a description of off-balance sheet commitment items under IFRS, see notes 45 and 46 to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

For details on our critical accounting policies under IFRS please see note 1 to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

## DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

### Overview

We are a building society, incorporated in England and Wales under the U.K. Building Societies Act 1986, as amended, and regulated by the U.K. Financial Services Authority, Register Number 355B. Our principal office is Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW (phone number +44 (0) 1793 513 513). We are the largest building society in the United Kingdom in terms of total assets. Our core business is providing personal financial services, including:

- residential mortgage loans;
- retail savings;
- general retail banking services;
- personal investment products;
- insurance;
- personal secured and unsecured lending;
- secured commercial lending; and
- offshore deposit-taking.

In addition, we maintain an investment portfolio of debt securities for our own account.

As of April 4, 2009, we held an estimated 10.8% of total U.K. residential mortgage balances. We are the third largest residential mortgage lender in the United Kingdom and the third largest U.K. savings provider. On April 4, 2009, we held an estimated 12.3% of the total U.K. retail savings balances and had total assets of £202 billion.

As a mutual organization, we are managed for the benefit of our “members”, our retail savings and residential mortgage customers, rather than for equity shareholders. Our main focus is serving our members’ interests, while retaining sufficient profit to increase and further develop our business and meet regulatory requirements. We return value to our members by offering typically higher interest rates on savings and lower interest rates on loans than those offered by our main competitors. This returned value is commonly referred to as our member value. As a result of returning value to our members, we earn lower pre-tax profits than our main competitors, which are typically banks or other non-mutual organizations.

Profits on ordinary activities after tax for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 were £162 million. For the financial year ended April 4, 2009, 82.7% of our interest income was attributable to the portfolio of secured loans (predominantly residential mortgage loans). By comparison, our only other major category of interest earning assets consists of investments managed primarily by our Treasury Division from which we earned approximately 11.9% of our interest income for the financial year ended April 4, 2009.

### History and Development

Building societies have existed in the United Kingdom for over 200 years. From the outset, they were community-based, cooperative organizations created to help people purchase homes. The main characteristic of building societies is their mutual status, meaning that they are owned by their members, who are primarily retail savings customers and residential mortgage customers. Our origins go back to the Northampton Freehold Land Society, which was founded in 1848. Over time, this entity merged with similar organizations to create Nationwide Building Society.

Over the past 20 years, many building societies have demutualized and converted to banks, merged with other building societies or transferred their business to existing banks. As a result, the number of building societies in the United Kingdom has fallen, from 139 at the end of 1985 to 53 as of April 4, 2009. As a result of this decrease, the majority of our competitors are banks. We believe that our mutual status allows us to compete successfully with banks, and it is our strategy to remain a building society. At our annual general meeting in 1998, our members voted against a proposal to demutualize. It is probable that another motion to demutualize will be made and voted upon at a future general meeting. For a discussion of the risks associated with a demutualization, see the section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Demutualization, mutual society transfer and consequences of the U.K. Building Societies Act may have an adverse impact on the holders of notes.”

In 1997, when many of our competitors that were building societies demutualized, we experienced a sharp increase in the number of new U.K. member retail savings accounts. We believe that many of these accounts were opened because customers expected us to demutualize and wanted to receive any associated distributions. To prevent the disruption caused by speculative account opening, we have required all new members opening accounts with us since November 1997 to assign to charity any gains they may earn as a result of a future demutualization.

There was significant activity in respect of mergers and acquisitions in the year ended April 4, 2009. The Portman integration is now complete, with all savings balances and mortgages now migrated to Nationwide systems. Nationwide merged with the Derbyshire and the Cheshire building societies in December 2008 and acquired selected assets and liabilities of Dunfermline Building Society in March 2009. In addition, Nationwide opened its first branch in the Republic of Ireland in March 2009. These transactions will add value to Nationwide, improve our distribution footprint and grow the membership and are a testament to the strength of Nationwide and our ability to provide support to other building societies.

## **Strategy**

Our strategy remains largely unchanged from previous years as we believe it is a successful and sustainable strategy that provides us with the ability to adapt to changing market conditions.

In the short to medium-term, we will focus on a cash flow approach to balance sheet management and continue with our low risk approach. We will also be making a significant investment in our business to replace core systems and improve mortgage point of sale systems. This will help us become more efficient.

We are committed to remaining a building society because we believe that this is in the best long-term interests of our current and future members. Our core business is providing retail personal financial services. This includes residential mortgage lending, general retail banking services, personal investment products, insurance and personal lending. We also engage in non-retail business activities, namely commercial lending, specialist residential lending and treasury operations to generate additional value for our members.

Our vision is to have the size, scale, power and reach of the retail banks combined with traditional building society values. We strive to be open and honest and fair, safe and secure. We will seek to maintain significant market shares in our core markets and expand in other Personal Financial Services products.

We operate as a retailer of a broad range of personal financial services products to provide maximum value to our membership and diversity of income

We will define our target customers and seek to develop product and service propositions that are uniquely compelling

Our primary focus is on organic growth. However, we will take a discerning approach to inorganic growth through consolidation opportunities within the sector which offer advantages in terms of brand, footprint, distribution and member benefit.

## ***Strategic Focus***

In addition to these broader strategic goals, we have adopted strategic plans that focus on defined medium-term objectives. The current such plan (which covers the years 2009/2010 to 2010/2011) is focused on the following such objectives:

- Ensuring sufficient funding and liquidity

Our business model will continue to utilize retail savings in order to help fund mortgages. However, we will also ensure our ability to access a full range of additional funding markets, including the Bank of England (BOE), European Central Bank (ECB) and securitization, so that we are able to compete and grow effectively. Maintenance of sufficient liquidity will be a continuing focus.

- Value to Membership

Our prime focus will be on the delivery of real value to our membership. Our ownership means that we essentially do not have any “risk” capital and that we therefore have an inherently low risk appetite. We will use our customer intelligence and channel pricing to benefit customers with valuable and active relationships with us. Since December 2008, we have been undertaking a process to embed the FSA principle for businesses known as “treating

customers fairly” within our retail businesses, ensuring that we are able to demonstrate to all stakeholders, through management information, that we consistently treat our customers fairly. Our mutual status allows us to optimize rather than maximize profit.

- Efficiency

Our commercial drivers are the same as for public limited companies and we therefore need to be equally as efficient. Inefficiencies will dilute the benefits arising from our mutual status and ultimately could undermine the mutual model. We will focus on improving our sales performance and further income diversification as well as driving efficiency savings through operational change and technology improvements. We will focus on improving our cost income ratio.

- Benefits from Corporate Restructuring

We intend to deliver benefits to the Group and its members through corporate restructuring including the Liverpool Victoria distribution agreement for motor and travel insurance (described below) and the Cheshire Building Society, Derbyshire Building Society and Dunfermline Building Society transactions. The consolidation of three strong regional brands, in Cheshire, Derbyshire and Dunfermline, is expected to increase our core market shares and grow our assets. With the opportunity to take advantage of synergies and strong financials, we believe that we will be better served to create value for our members.

- Contribution from Non-Retail Activities

We will continue to use our activity in commercial and specialist lending to compensate for our thin retail margin. We will aim to further improve the return on capital from these businesses whilst remaining within our low risk profile and continuing to focus on asset quality. Organic growth in these areas is likely to be slower than in recent years as the economy slows and credit quality comes under increased scrutiny.

## **Liverpool Victoria**

Together with Liverpool Victoria (LV) we have entered into a new strategic distribution agreement for the supply of motor and travel insurance products. Under the terms of the agreement, LV will manage the sales, underwriting and administration of the policies, in addition to handling all marketing, planning and budgeting. All existing motor and travel insurance customers at Nationwide will have their policies transferred to LV when they come up for renewal. We believe this arrangement provides an excellent opportunity for our members to choose from a broader range of competitively priced products from one of the U.K.’s top financial services companies and enjoy an enhanced service.

## **Lending**

Our lending activities are primarily concentrated on residential mortgage lending in the United Kingdom. We also engage in a limited amount of commercial secured lending and secured and unsecured consumer lending.

### ***U.K. Residential Mortgage Lending to Individuals***

The vast majority of our lending portfolio consists of U.K. residential mortgage loans to individuals. Residential mortgage loans to individuals are secured on the residential property of the borrower on terms which allow for repossession and sale of the property if the borrower breaks the terms and conditions of the loan. Our policy is for all residential mortgage loans to individuals to be fully secured first priority loans on the mortgaged property, to ensure that our claim to the property, in the event of default, is senior to those of other potential creditors. As a result, our residential mortgage lending to individuals carries lower risk than many other types of lending.

As of April 4, 2009, we were the third largest residential mortgage lender in the United Kingdom (as measured by total lending outstanding). As of April 4, 2009, our total U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals amounted to £138.8 billion, representing 10.8% of the U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals market. During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, our net new U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals amounted to £1.6 billion, representing 8.2% of total net new U.K. residential mortgage lending in the U.K. mortgage market compared to 7.1% during the financial year ended April 4, 2008. Our residential mortgages are generally for terms of twenty-five years, although their typical life is between five and seven years after drawdown due to the high level of early redemptions, characteristic of the U.K. residential mortgage markets. We also make residential mortgage loans for rental purposes as described in the subsection entitled “—Lending— Commercial Mortgage Lending”.

We have a national franchise within the United Kingdom, with a regional distribution of U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals generally matching the regional GDP distribution in the United Kingdom. Below is a table showing the geographical distribution of our U.K. residential mortgage loans as of April 4, 2009:

<b>Region</b>	<b>% of our U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals (Nationwide only)</b>	<b>% of U.K. residential mortgage lending to individuals (total market)<sup>(1)</sup></b>
South-east England (excluding London).....	12%	26%
Central England.....	22%	16%
Northern England.....	19%	18%
Greater London.....	22%	19%
South-west England.....	9%	8%
Scotland.....	9%	7%
Wales and Northern Ireland.....	7%	6%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

(1) Source: CACI Limited

Our fixed-rate products bear a predetermined interest rate for two, three, five or ten years, depending on the product, after which time they bear interest at a variable interest rate. In the past, some of our products offered additional incentives such as cashback payments, but these have largely been discontinued. In May 2002, we introduced our tracker rate products, which bear interest at a variable interest rate that tracks the Bank of England base rate over two, three or five years.

In March 2007, we launched a 25-year fixed rate mortgage with a borrower option to redeem the mortgage after ten years with no early redemption penalty. This popular product sold out within five weeks.

To reduce the costs associated with early repayment of mortgages and to recover a portion of the costs of mortgage incentives, we impose early repayment charges on some products. The early repayment charges generally apply for repayment made prior to the expiration of the term of the particular product.

The following table sets forth the total residential mortgage loans to individuals by product type that we had outstanding at April 4, 2009 as a percentage of our total residential mortgage loans to individuals.

	<b>As at April 4, 2009</b>
<b>Mortgage Type</b>	
Base mortgage rate.....	21%
Fixed rate.....	57%
Tracker rate.....	22%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100%</b>

An analysis of our gross advances on U.K. residential mortgage loans to individuals by product type over the last three years is shown in the following table:

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Mortgage Type</b>			
Base mortgage rate.....	8%	9%	4%
Fixed rate.....	57%	71%	78%
Tracker rate.....	35%	20%	18%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



We have adopted a prudent approach to lending throughout the period and our focus on quality has resulted in a controlled reduction in the overall volume of lending. Asset quality of our residential mortgage portfolio remains strong and we have continued to focus on affordability and loan-to-value ratios (LTV). As a result arrears remain very low and are below the U.K. industry average as shown in the following table, which shows the number of cases in arrears as a percentage of the mortgage book.

	<u>Nationwide<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>U.K. Industry Average<sup>(2)</sup></u>
<b>Arrears</b>		
3-6 months .....	0.27%	0.75%
6-12 months .....	0.09%	0.42%
Over 12 months .....	0.03%	0.16%

Notes:

(1) As of April 4, 2009.

(2) Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders' Market Briefing, June 2008.

We utilize an automated credit scoring system to assist in minimizing credit risk on residential mortgage lending. Our credit procedures for residential mortgage lending take into account the applicant's credit history, loan-to-value criteria, income multiples and an affordability calculation, or shock test, that tests the applicant's ability to service the loan at higher interest rates. For additional information regarding how we manage credit risk in connection with new lending, see "*Financial Risk Management—Credit Risk*".

We focus our residential mortgage sales efforts on first-time buyers, subsequent purchasers moving home and the remortgage market. In current market conditions, we are particularly keen to support our existing members and have introduced products to support first-time buyers. First-time buyers offer a significant potential for additional sources of income through the distribution of insurance and personal investment products. During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, 16% of residential mortgage advances that we made were to first-time buyers and 84% to experienced buyers. We expect the housing market to remain subdued, with market prices likely to continue to fall in 2009 and 2010. We believe falling prices will improve affordability, which should bring about a recovery in the first time buyers' market.

The amount of industry remortgaging had increased as interest rates had become lower in recent years. We believe that our members chose to refinance with us because of our lower interest rates, our diverse range of financial products and our high level of customer service.

In addition to residential mortgage loans, we offer further secured advances on existing mortgaged property to customers consistent with our lending criteria for new residential mortgage loans.

### ***Specialist UK Residential Mortgage lending to Individuals***

We offer specialist UK residential mortgage lending to individuals, which comprises lending to private landlords (buy-to-let), loans to prime borrowers who have self-certificated their income (self-certified) and other non-conforming lending.

As at April 4, 2009, our outstanding specialist UK residential mortgage lending to individuals was £18.2 billion. All of our specialist UK residential mortgage lending was self-originated. A breakdown of our specialist UK residential mortgage lending outstanding balances at April 4, 2009 is shown in the table below. The table below sets forth the percentage of specialist UK residential mortgage lending to individuals at April 4, 2009.

	<b>% of Specialist UK residential mortgage lending to individuals at April 4, 2009</b>
Buy-to-let .....	62%
Self-certified .....	29%
Other <sup>(1)</sup> .....	9%
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100%</b>

Note:

(1) Other includes £0.5 million (3%) of sub-prime lending.

The market slow down has prompted a planned reduction in new business volumes in our specialist UK residential lending to individuals. During the financial year ended April 4, 2009, we took the decision not to aggressively expand the specialist lending market share and sought to maintain a selective approach in our chosen markets. We believe as a result of this approach, despite the withdrawal of many important competitors, we have maintained a stable market share of the core buy-to-let market and have benefited from improving margins in this market.

Our specialist UK residential mortgage lending arrears remain well below comparable industry levels. Buy-to-let lending cases more than three months in arrears at April 4, 2009 were 1.75% which compares favorably with the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML) industry average of 3.09% at March 2009. Self-certified lending cases more than three months in arrears were 3.48% at April 4, 2009, which compares favorably with the CML industry average of 6.39% at December 2008.

### **Commercial Mortgage Lending**

We engage in commercial mortgage lending, which at April 4, 2009 accounted for 13.8% of our total loan assets. To maintain a prudent balance between our asset classes, we currently have a 20% cap on commercial lending as a percentage of our total lending (book balances). We intend to maintain a low risk exposure to commercial mortgage lending and to maintain the existing level of credit quality throughout our commercial mortgage portfolio.

Our commercial loan portfolio consists of loans made to U.K. registered social landlords secured on residential property, other loans secured on real property and loans that we extend to entities that raise capital for government sanctioned projects such as schools, hospitals and roads under the U.K. Private Finance Initiative legislation. The amount of these types of loans at April 4, 2009 was as follows:

	<u>£ billions</u>	<u>% of total commercial loans</u>
<b>Commercial Mortgage Loans</b>		
Loans to U.K. registered social landlords <sup>(1)</sup> .....	7.2	33%
Other commercial loans secured on real property <sup>(1)</sup> .....	13.7	62%
Loans extended under the Private Finance Initiative legislation .....	1.2	5%
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>22.1</u>	<u>100%</u>

Note:

(1) For reporting purposes, some of these advances are included within residential mortgage loans. See note 20 (*Loans and advances to customers*) to our audited consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 incorporated by reference herein.

Commercial loans made to U.K. registered social landlords differ significantly from other loans secured on real property. U.K. registered social landlords provide affordable housing supported by government grants. This portfolio historically has carried a lower risk than our other commercial lending activities, and to date we have not needed to raise any loss provisions against this portfolio. We are a leading lender to the social housing sector with over £9 billion of loan commitments.

Other commercial loans secured on real property consist of loans:

- to individuals or corporations to support investment in commercial properties mainly for retail, office or industrial use; and
- to investors in residential housing.

### **Consumer Lending**

We engage in personal lending, which accounted for 1.7% of our total loan assets as at April 4, 2009.

#### *Unsecured Consumer Lending*

Unsecured consumer lending consists of loans that we make to individuals that are not secured on real or personal property. We offer three different forms of unsecured consumer lending:

- personal unsecured loans, which totaled £1,495 million as at March 31, 2009;
- credit card lending, which totaled £885 million as of April 4, 2009; and
- current accounts with overdraft facilities, which totaled £286 million actual amount outstanding as of April 4, 2009.

There is a greater risk of loss on unsecured consumer lending than there is on residential mortgage lending because we have no security if the borrower defaults on the loan. Accordingly, unsecured consumer lending products bear higher interest rates than our residential mortgage products. To manage this risk, we use an automated credit scoring system that is designed to evaluate a borrower's ability to repay the loan. In addition, we impose a maximum limit on the size of unsecured consumer loans and encourage customers to take out payment protection insurance.

For information regarding our credit card and overdraft facilities, see the subsections entitled “—*Other Banking Services—Credit Cards*” and “—*Other Banking Services—Current Accounts*”.

#### *Secured Consumer Lending*

We offer personal loans secured on residential property, which as at April 4, 2009 totaled £10.4 million.

#### **Retail Funding**

The great majority of our retail funding is in the form of U.K. retail member deposits. In addition, we accept offshore deposits and deposits which do not convey member status. As of April 4, 2008 we had U.K. retail member deposits of £113.8 billion, which increased to £128.3 billion as of April 4, 2009. We estimate our market share to have been approximately 8.4% of U.K. retail savings (net receipts) during the financial year ended April 4, 2009, compared to 18.8% of U.K. retail savings balances during the financial year ended April 4, 2008. U.K. retail member deposits represented 63.4% of our total liabilities and reserves at April 4, 2009.

We provide a wide range of retail savings products that may be repayable on demand or notice and which may pay a variable or fixed rate of interest. On most retail savings products, we determine variable interest rates at our discretion according to market conditions. Generally, the more restrictions on withdrawal of retail savings, the higher the rate of interest. Balances on all of our notice deposit accounts are, by their terms, withdrawable on demand but, in some cases, subject to loss of interest. As of April 4, 2009, approximately 65.3% of our U.K. retail member deposits comprised variable rate savings products, while approximately 34.7% comprised fixed rate saving products.

We believe that the primary determinant for attracting retail savings is the interest rate offered to savers. As a mutual organization, we typically set higher interest rates on our retail funding products than those set by our main competitors. We gather U.K. retail member deposits from a number of sources, chiefly from our branch network but also by mail and internet-based deposit accounts.

The U.K. retail savings market is highly competitive among building societies and banks, including those banks owned by insurance companies and retailers. This competition has increased the relative cost of retail funds, especially new retail funds.

#### **Other Banking Services**

##### *Current Accounts*

Our current account, called FlexAccount, is our checking and day-to-day transactional product. As of April 4, 2009, there were approximately 4.3 million FlexAccounts with £6.3 billion of credit balances and £286 million of overdrawn balances. Holders of FlexAccounts may be eligible for ATM cards, check books, overdraft facilities, check guarantee cards and debit cards depending upon the account holder's credit score and the performance of the account. The overdraft facility connected to the current account charges interest at one rate for authorized overdrafts and at a higher rate for unauthorized overdrafts.

##### *Credit Cards*

We began issuing Nationwide-branded Visa credit cards to our customers in 1997 and had approximately 1,317,471 active credit card accounts as of April 4, 2009. We market and process credit card applications ourselves (using our credit scoring system), and an outside contractor is responsible for billing and customer service functions. Our credit card holders receive differing credit limits, depending on their credit score. We do not charge customers an annual fee for using the credit card.

Despite recent economic events our credit card asset quality remains strong. On a consistent basis with the industry, our percentage of credit card balances more than 30 days in arrears is 5.70% as of April 4, 2009 compared with the industry average of 8.28%. Asset quality is monitored constantly both for new and existing exposures.

### ***Offshore Savings***

We offer offshore savings through our Isle of Man subsidiary, Nationwide International Limited, to give us access to another funding source. Nationwide International Limited offers demand and notice accounts in sterling, U.S. dollars and euros mainly to offshore investors. As of April 4, 2009, Nationwide International Limited had deposits of £3,574 million.

### ***Other Banking Services***

We also provide our customers with foreign currency exchange and equity dealing services. We act as an agent in providing these services and assume no foreign exchange or equity price risk as a result of this activity.

### **Personal Investment Products**

Prior to the sale of our subsidiaries, Nationwide Life Limited and Nationwide Unit Trust Managers to Legal & General on January 31, 2008, we provided our customers with a range of personal investment products, including:

- unit trusts;
- pension contracts;
- guaranteed equity bonds; and
- equity individual savings accounts.

Under the terms of the sale agreement, we sell Legal & General products via our team of 2,000 advisers and consultants. We believe this arrangement provides an excellent opportunity for our members to choose from a broader range of competitively priced products from one of the U.K.'s top financial services companies and enjoy an enhanced service.

At April 4, 2009, our range of unit trust investment products held by our customers had a market value of approximately £2.5 billion.

### **Treasury Operations**

Our Treasury Division centrally manages our liquid asset portfolios as well as most of our financial risk exposures, and raises funds on the money and debt capital markets.

The Treasury Division manages risk exposures, including market risk, by making use of derivative instruments such as swaps, futures and options, which reduce our exposure to changes in interest rates and currency rates. See the sections entitled "*Financial Risk Management*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations— Overview*" for further details of risk management.

We maintain two liquid asset portfolios, one for regulatory liquidity purposes and one for investment yield:

- our regulatory liquidity asset portfolio totaled £31.1 billion at April 4, 2009 (compared to £27.3 billion as at April 4, 2008). These investments cover a wide range of currencies, maturities, and instruments to meet regulatory requirements and internal liquidity limits; and
- our portfolio of investment securities is made up of corporate bonds and asset-backed securities. The portfolio had a book value of £3.4 billion at April 4, 2009 (compared to £4.3 billion as at April 4, 2008) with 97% of its assets rated A or better. The reduction in the investment portfolio from April 4, 2008 was primarily due to the maturity in April 2008 of a deep discounted corporate bond with a notional value of £380 million.

We have credit default swaps (CDS) in place to cover the credit risk on £153 million (April 4, 2008: £188 million) of assets within the available for sale portfolio at April 4, 2009. All the CDS have been undertaken with an AA rated European financial institution.

We raise funds from the money and debt capital markets, accepting time deposits and issuing certificates of deposit, commercial paper and medium-term notes. Funding from wholesale markets increased to £53.7 billion at April

4, 2009 from £50.1 billion at April 4, 2008, representing a wholesale funding ratio of 28.6% as compared to 31.0% at April 4, 2008.

We aim to achieve a diversified mix of wholesale funding by currency, investor category and maturity to prevent dependence on any particular funding sector. We have a variety of programs in place so that we can meet our short-term and long-term funding needs, including:

- Euro certificate of deposit and commercial paper program;
- U.S. commercial paper program;
- Canadian commercial paper program;
- French commercial paper program;
- Euro medium-term note program;
- U.S. medium-term note program;
- Covered Bond program; and
- Australian medium-term note and commercial paper program.

We do not operate a trading portfolio. It is our policy not to invest in emerging markets and we only have minimal exposure to non-investment grade debt.

### **Insurance**

In conjunction with our core business of providing residential mortgage loans and retail savings, we develop and market insurance products branded with our name that are underwritten by third-party insurers. We sold our subsidiary Nationwide Life Limited to Legal & General on January 31, 2008, and as a result we no longer underwrite our own life assurance products. As part of our agreement, we distribute insurance products of Legal & General. We have also entered into a new strategic distribution agreement for the supply of motor and travel insurance with Liverpool Victoria to provide our customers with a broader range of competitively priced products from the UK's top financial services companies.

#### ***Products Underwritten by Third Parties***

The insurance products that we market are:

- buildings and contents insurance, which we market to our residential mortgage customers and non-mortgage customers;
- payment protection products, covering loan repayments in case of sickness, unemployment or disability;
- travel insurance;
- term income protection insurance, replacing up to 60% of gross income in case of unemployment;
- motor insurance; and
- personal accident insurance.

We typically use leading insurers as third-party underwriters, such as Legal & General and Liverpool Victoria, for these insurance products. We receive a commission and, in some cases, participate in the profits, but not the losses, from third-party underwritten insurance products that we market. This provides us with an important source of non-interest income, and in the financial year ended April 4, 2009 we earned £152 million from commissions and profit sharing. We generally market our insurance products to new and existing customers, and it is our policy to offer insurance products at competitive prices and with more comprehensive coverage than those products generally offered by our main competitors.

### **Distribution Network**

Our integrated and diversified distribution network allows our customers to choose how and when to undertake their transactions with us and has enabled us to expand our business while controlling costs. The distribution network

helps us to achieve volume growth principally in residential mortgage lending and supports our retail funding activities. Developments in the network have focused on cost efficiency and meeting the needs of customers who are increasingly prepared to transact business by the internet, telephone and mail.

We distribute our products primarily through:

- branches;
- ATMs;
- call centers;
- mail;
- internet (e-commerce);
- agencies; and
- intermediaries.

### ***Branches***

Our branch network continues to be a major source of our mortgage lending and retail funding. As of April 4, 2009 we had 856 branches of Nationwide in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man. We believe that our branch network is an integral part of our distribution network and we expect to maintain its current size.

Our goal is to utilize our branch network efficiently. To allow customers to execute automated transactions, we have installed ATMs in nearly all of our branches supplemented in a number of branches with personal computers dedicated for customers' use in order to access our internet banking facilities. This has freed our branch employees from simple, time consuming tasks, enabling them to focus on more complex transactions and concentrate on selling our products and maintaining customer service. All of our branches market our residential mortgage, retail savings, personal lending, personal investment and insurance products. We are continuing the £300 million, six-year investment program announced in 2004 to develop a modern business and to ensure that our branch, telephone, internet and other access channels are maintained at the high standards expected by our members.

### ***ATM***

We had 2,544 ATMs at April 4, 2009, including some placed in retail stores, railroad stations, gas stations and other remote locations. In addition, our customers also have access to over 64,000 ATMs in the United Kingdom through the LINK and Cirrus networks and to more than 1,000,000 ATMs world-wide through the VISA network.

### ***Call Centers***

Our telephone call centers are open 24 hours a day to service customers and receive calls from potential customers that are interested in our products. In addition, we use telemarketing to supplement our mortgage, insurance and personal loan marketing.

### ***Mail***

We offer mail-based savings accounts and, at April 4, 2009 our main mail-based accounts, InvestDirect and 60 Day Direct had balances of £7.1 billion. Mail-based savings accounts provide members with higher interest rates on their deposits in return for limiting them to transactions by mail, online banking and ATMs. We also use direct mail to market some of our products.

### ***E-commerce***

We launched an internet banking service in 1997 and had over 3.17 million members registered to use our service as of April 4, 2009. Our website allows customers to transact on their accounts and apply for a broad range of our products online.

### ***Agents***

Agents are third parties that we appoint to market our products and perform retail transactions. We had 212 appointed agents at April 4, 2009. Agents are typically intermediary financial advisers or real estate agents and increase our retail distribution network. We remunerate agents for the transactions and sales they perform.

## **Intermediaries**

A substantial amount of our mortgage sales are introduced to us by third-party intermediaries. Distribution through third-party intermediaries accounted for approximately 67% of our new residential mortgage lending in the financial year ended April 4, 2009. Intermediaries range from large U.K. insurance companies to small independent mortgage advisers. We remunerate intermediaries for introducing mortgage business.

## **Employees**

For the financial year ended April 4, 2009, we employed, on average, 18,935 full and part-time employees, 3.4% more than we did on average during the financial year ended April 4, 2008. This growth was primarily due to recent merger activity with the Derbyshire Building Society and the Cheshire Building Society and the acquisition of the Dunfermline Building Society. Set out below are our average number of employees during the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively:

<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>For the financial year ended April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Full-time .....	13,409	12,784	11,519
Part-time .....	5,526	5,534	5,296
Total .....	<u>18,935</u>	<u>18,318</u>	<u>16,815</u>

Approximately 76% of our employees are currently members of the Nationwide Group Staff Union. We are party to a collective bargaining agreement with the Nationwide Group Staff Union and believe that our relationship with our employees is good. We have never experienced any work stoppages.

## **Principal Subsidiaries**

Our interests in our principal subsidiary undertakings, all of which are consolidated, as at April 4, 2009 are set out below:

<b>100% held subsidiary undertakings</b>	<b>Nature of business</b>
First Nationwide	Investment company
Moulton Finance Overseas BV	Investment company
Nationwide International Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Offshore deposit taker
Nationwide Investments (No.1) Limited	Investment company
Nationwide Syndications Limited	Syndicated lending
Nationwide Trust Limited	Consumer finance
The Mortgage Works Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Centralized mortgage lender
UCB Home Loans Corporation Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Centralized mortgage lender
Derbyshire Home Loans Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Centralized mortgage lender
E-MEX Home Funding Limited <sup>(1)</sup>	Centralized mortgage lender

Note:

- (1) Regulated entities which are subject to regulations which require them to maintain capital at agreed levels and so governs the availability of funds for distribution as dividends.

All the above subsidiary undertakings are limited liability companies except First Nationwide which is an unlimited liability company with share capital.

All of the above companies are registered in England and Wales and operate in the U.K. except for Nationwide International Limited and Foundation Insurance Limited, which are registered and operate in the Isle of Man, and Moulton Finance Overseas BV, which is registered and operates in the Netherlands,

Nationwide has interests in a number of entities which give rise to the risks and rewards that are in substance no different from if they were subsidiary undertakings. As a consequence, these entities are consolidated in our accounts.

The interests of Nationwide in these principal entities as at April 4, 2009 are set out below:

<b>Other subsidiary undertakings</b>	<b>Nature of business</b>	<b>Country of registration</b>	<b>Country of operation</b>
Great Eastern Investment Partnership	Investment company	England and Wales	U.K.
Nationwide Covered Bonds LLP	Mortgage acquisition and guarantor of covered bonds	England and Wales	U.K.
Silverstone Master Issuer plc (Securities 2008-1 and 2008-2)	Funding vehicle	England and Wales	U.K.
Pride No. 1 LLP	Funding vehicle	England and Wales	U.K.

### **Properties**

The net book value of our property interests as of April 4, 2009 consisted of the following:

<b>Type of Property</b>	<b>Freehold</b>	<b>Leasehold over 50 years</b>	<b>Other leasehold</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>			
Branches and non-specialized buildings .....	263	11	17	291
Head office/administration centers .....	86	—	—	86
Residential property for rental.....	9	—	—	9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>358</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>386</b>

During the year one property was transferred from branches and non specialized buildings to head office/administrative centers.

### **Legal Proceedings**

Along with a number of banks, during 2007 we experienced a number of customer claims for the refund of current account service fees (and in particular unauthorized overdraft fees). As a consequence, we made a provision of £20 million as at April 4, 2007 in relation to our estimate of liability for such claims. In July 2007, we, along with seven other major U.K. current account providers, agreed with the U.K. Office of Fair Trading (OFT) to take legal proceedings in the High Court of England and Wales for a declaration to resolve legal uncertainties concerning the lawfulness of the charges. Prior to the resolution of the case, we and the other current account providers have sought stays of all court proceedings brought by individual customers for refunds of charges. With very few exceptions, these stays have been granted. The U.K. Financial Ombudsman Service has agreed not to proceed with the consideration of the merits of any complaints concerning these charges pending resolution of the test case.

A hearing of preliminary issues in the test case took place between January 16, 2008 and February 8, 2008 to determine whether the contractual terms that give rise to the charges were subject to the fairness test set out in the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 and on April 24, 2008 the court issued its judgment on this first stage of the test case process. The preliminary ruling covered three aspects:

1. On the issue of whether the charges were penalties, the judge ruled that they were not.
2. The judge ruled that Nationwide's terms and conditions are in plain and intelligible language.
3. The judge ruled that charges are subject to the test of fairness under the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999.

On October 8, 2008 the court issued its judgment on whether the banks' historic overdraft charges are capable of being penalties. Nationwide was not part of this exercise, because the OFT agreed that our historic terms and conditions relating to charges are so similar to our current terms and conditions that, on the basis of the judge's earlier ruling, they do not amount to penalties.

The judge who decided the first stage of the test case gave the parties, including Nationwide, permission to appeal the part of the judgment that says their charges are subject to the test of fairness. A hearing took place in the Court of Appeal between October 28 and November 5, 2008. On February 26, 2009, the Court of Appeal issued its judgment. The court has not said the fees are unfair, but that a court can now determine their fairness. On April 2, 2009 Nationwide and the banks involved in the test case were granted leave to appeal to the House of Lords and a hearing is expected to



take place on June 23, 2009. The OFT also announced in April that investigations into fairness would initially concentrate on Lloyds, HSBC and Clydesdale Banks to streamline the process whilst also stressing that no banks had been given a clean bill of health and investigation into the other banks was merely on hold.

Pending resolution of the test case, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) has made a Direction that, subject to certain conditions, the handling of customer complaints on this issue can be suspended until July 26, 2009.

Nationwide continues to assert that its charges are fair and transparent and given the uncertainty as to the final outcome of the case, which could take another year, no provision in relation to the outcome of this litigation has been made. Depending on the Court's determinations, a range of outcomes is possible, some of which could have a significant financial impact. It is not practicable to estimate our possible loss in relation to these matters, nor the effect that they may have upon operating results in any particular financial period. We will comply with our obligations as a company admitted to the Official List in connection with further disclosures in relation to the litigation.

### **Financial Services Compensation Scheme**

Like other UK financial institutions, we pay levies based on our share of protected deposits, to the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) to enable the FSCS to meet claims against it. In September 2008 a claim was triggered against the FSCS by the transfer of Bradford and Bingley plc's retail deposit business to Abbey National plc. In October 2008, a further claim was triggered against the FSCS by the transfer of Kaupthing Singer and Friedlander's (KSF) internet deposit business ('Kaupthing Edge') and Heritable Bank's (a subsidiary of Landsbanki hf) deposit business to ING Direct. The FSCS will also be liable to claims from deposits of Landsbanki hf and KSF, whose balances have not been transferred to ING direct, but are covered by the FSCS.

The FSCS has met, or will meet, the claims by way of loans received from the Bank of England which will eventually be replaced by a loan from HM Treasury. The FSCS has, in turn, acquired the rights to the realization of the assets of these banks. The FSCS is liable to pay interest on the loans from the Bank of England. The FSCS may have a further liability if there are insufficient funds available from the realization of the assets of the banks to fully repay the respective Bank of England loans.

We have been notified that our contribution to the levy payable as a result of the above claims is £241 million. The FSCS levy consists of two parts – a management expense levy and a compensation levy. In respect of the former, the FSCS has announced that, for three years, total levies in the industry to cover the interest on the loans referred to above and expenses cannot exceed £1 billion in any single year. Our share of any management expense levy therefore should not exceed our relevant share (based upon our share of protected deposits) of this capped amount in any of the next three years. Additionally, we will be required to pay our share of any compensation levies raised.

### **The UK Government's 2008 Credit Guarantee Scheme**

On October 8, 2008, the UK Government announced measures to ensure the stability of the financial system and protect ordinary savers, depositors, businesses and borrowers. On October 13, 2008, the UK Government announced the details of its 2008 Credit Guarantee Scheme for UK incorporated banks and building societies debt issuance (the **Scheme**). The Scheme forms part of the Government's measures to ensure the stability of the financial system. Eligible institutions seeking to utilize the Scheme must submit applications to HM Treasury and a fee will be payable by Nationwide for each guarantee granted. Nationwide is an eligible institution and may or may not seek to utilize the Scheme.

## SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from our management information systems. This information is unaudited. The information contained in this section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements as well as the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”.

### Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates

The tables below present, in accordance with IFRS, the average balances for our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities together with the related interest income and expense amounts, resulting in the presentation of the average yields and rates for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	For the financial year ended April 4, 2009		
	Average balance <sup>(1)</sup>	Interest <sup>(2)</sup>	Average yield/ rate
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>			
Loans to credit institutions .....	10,203	261	2.56%
Debt securities & derivative financial instruments <sup>(2)</sup> .....	28,726	1,224	4.26%
Loans to customers .....	147,958	7,614	5.15%
Expected return on pension assets .....	—	151	-
Total average interest-earning assets .....	<u>186,887</u>	<u>9,250</u>	<u>4.95%</u>
<b>Non-interest-earning assets:</b>			
Tangible fixed assets .....	876		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk .....	1,489		
Other financial assets at fair value .....	48		
Other assets .....	773		
Goodwill and intangible fixed assets .....	150		
Investment properties .....	14		
Reinsurance assets .....	0		
Deferred tax assets .....	199		
Total average assets .....	<u>190,436</u>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
U.K. retail member deposits .....	120,139	4,724	3.93%
Other deposits .....	24,226	1,037	4.28%
Debt securities in issue and derivative financial instruments <sup>(2)</sup> .....	35,822	1,415	3.95%
Subordinated liabilities .....	1,935	93	4.81%
Subscribed capital .....	1,351	82	6.07%
Unwind of discount of pension liabilities .....	-	141	-
Total average interest-bearing liabilities .....	<u>183,473</u>	<u>7,492</u>	<u>4.08%</u>
<b>Non-interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
Other liabilities .....	1,545		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk .....	95		
Other financial liabilities at fair value .....	10		
Reserves .....	5,444		
Insurance contract liabilities .....	-		
Investment contract liabilities .....	-		
Current taxes .....	(131)		
Total average liabilities .....	<u>190,436</u>		

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are based on the balance as of the end of each month during the financial year.
- (2) For the purpose of the average balance sheet, the interest income and expense amounts are stated after allocation of interest on financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes.

**For the financial year ended April 4, 2008**

	<b>Average balance<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Interest<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>Average yield/ rate</b>
<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>			
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>			
Loans to credit institutions .....	4,229	247	5.84%
Debt securities .....	22,556	1,100	5.27%
Loans to customers .....	132,500	8,213	6.20%
Expected return on pension assets .....	—	142	—
Total average interest-earning assets .....	<u>159,285</u>	<u>9,702</u>	<u>6.09%</u>
<b>Non-interest-earning assets:</b>			
Tangible fixed assets .....	768		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk .....	(305)		
Other financial assets at fair value .....	1,248		
Other assets .....	869		
Goodwill and intangible fixed assets .....	107		
Investment properties .....	15		
Reinsurance assets .....	199		
Deferred tax assets .....	71		
Total average assets .....	<u>162,257</u>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
U.K. retail member deposits .....	102,791	4,964	4.83%
Other deposits .....	15,302	932	6.09%
Debt securities in issue and derivative financial instruments .....	32,510	1,712	5.44%
Subordinated liabilities .....	1,826	99	5.39%
Tier 1 capital instruments .....	1,163	85	7.32%
Unwind of discount of pension liabilities .....	—	113	—
Total average interest-bearing liabilities .....	<u>153,592</u>	<u>7,905</u>	<u>5.15%</u>
<b>Non-interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
Other liabilities .....	1,731		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk .....	(15.0)		
Other financial liabilities at fair value .....	8		
Reserves .....	5,939		
Insurance contract liabilities .....	896		
Investment contract liabilities .....	39		
Current taxes .....	67		
Total average liabilities .....	<u>162,257</u>		

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are based on the balance as of the end of each month during the financial year.
- (2) For the purpose of the average balance sheet, the interest income and expense amounts are stated after allocation of interest on financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes.

**For the financial year ended April 4,  
2007**

	<u>Average balance<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Interest<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>Average yield/ rate</u>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>			
Loans to credit institutions.....	1,662	134	8.05%
Debt securities.....	15,697	676	4.50%
Loans to customers.....	109,355	5,971	5.46%
Expected return on pension assets.....	—	111	—
Total average interest-earning assets.....	<u>126,714</u>	<u>6,892</u>	<u>5.44%</u>
<b>Non-interest-earning assets:</b>			
Tangible fixed assets.....	648		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk.....	(335)		
Other financial assets at fair value.....	1,854		
Other assets.....	918		
Goodwill and intangible fixed assets.....	87		
Investment properties.....	91		
Reinsurance assets.....	267		
Deferred tax assets.....	134		
Total average assets.....	<u>130,378</u>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
U.K. retail member deposits.....	84,226	3,489	4.14%
Other deposits.....	10,179	492	4.83%
Debt securities in issue and derivative financial instruments.....	25,633	1,221	4.89%
Subordinated liabilities.....	1,496	68	4.54%
Tier 1 capital instruments.....	812	49	6.02%
Unwind of discount of pension liabilities.....	—	92	—
Total average interest-bearing liabilities.....	<u>122,346</u>	<u>5,411</u>	<u>4.42%</u>
<b>Non-interest-bearing liabilities:</b>			
Other liabilities.....	1,401		
Fair value adjustment for hedged risk.....	5		
Other financial liabilities at fair value.....	8		
Reserves.....	5,242		
Insurance contract liabilities.....	1,197		
Investment contract liabilities.....	48		
Current taxes.....	131		
Total average liabilities.....	<u>130,378</u>		

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are based on the balance as of the end of each month during the financial year.
- (2) For the purpose of the average balance sheet, the interest income and expense amounts are stated after allocation of interest on financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes.

### Average Net Interest Margin and Spread

The following tables show our average interest-earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities and net interest income and illustrate the comparative net interest margin and net interest spread for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>As of April 4, 2009</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>
Net average interest-earning assets.....	186,887
Net average interest-bearing liabilities.....	183,473
Net interest income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1,758
Average yield on average interest-earning assets.....	4.95%
Average rate on average interest-bearing liabilities.....	4.08%
Net interest spread <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.87%
Net interest margin <sup>(3)</sup> .....	0.94%

Notes:

- (1) Defined as total interest income less total interest expense.
- (2) Defined as the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (3) Defined as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

	<b>As of April 4, 2008</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>
Net average interest-earning assets.....	159,285
Net average interest-bearing liabilities.....	153,592
Net interest income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1,797
Average yield on average interest-earning assets.....	6.09%
Average rate on average interest-bearing liabilities.....	5.15%
Net interest spread <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.94%
Net interest margin <sup>(3)</sup> .....	1.13%

Notes:

- (1) Defined as total interest income less total interest expense.
- (2) Defined as the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (3) Defined as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

	<b>As of April 4, 2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>
Net average interest-earning assets.....	126,714
Net average interest-bearing liabilities.....	122,346
Net interest income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	1,481
Average yield on average interest-earning assets.....	5.44%
Average rate on average interest-bearing liabilities.....	4.42%
Net interest spread <sup>(2)</sup> .....	1.02%
Net interest margin <sup>(3)</sup> .....	1.17%

Notes:

- (1) Defined as total interest income less total interest expense.
- (2) Defined as the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (3) Defined as net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

### **Changes in Interest Income and Expenses – Volume and Rate Analysis**

The following table allocates the changes in our interest income and expense between changes in average volume and changes in the average rates for the financial year ended April 4, 2009 compared to the financial year ended April 4, 2008. We calculated volume and yield/rate variances based on movements of average balances over the period and changes in average interest yields/rates on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The net change attributable to changes in both volume and rate has been allocated in line with the amounts derived for pure rate and volume variances. Pension interest income and expense has been excluded from the table as the assets and liabilities to which they relate are held net on the balance sheet. More information on the net pension liability can be found in our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

**Financial year ended April 4, 2009  
compared to financial year ended April 4, 2008**

<b>Type of Property</b>	<b>Increase/(decrease) in net interest due to changes in:</b>		
	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Yield/rate</b>	<b>Total net change</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>		
<b>Interest income:<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Loans to credit institutions .....	208	(194)	14
Debt securities .....	185	(61)	124
Loans to customers .....	892	(1,490)	(598)
<b>Total interest income</b> .....	<b>1,285</b>	<b>(1,745)</b>	<b>(460)</b>
<b>Interest expense:<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
U.K. retail member deposits .....	764	(1,003)	(239)
Amounts owed to credit institutions .....	199	(377)	(178)
Amounts owed to other customers .....	83	199	282
Debt securities in issue .....	62	(359)	(297)
Subordinated liabilities .....	6	(11)	(5)
Subscribed capital .....	13	(16)	(3)
<b>Total interest expense</b> .....	<b>1,127</b>	<b>(1,567)</b>	<b>(440)</b>
<b>Net interest income</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>(1,178)</b>	<b>(20)</b>

Note:

(1) Interest income and expense amounts are stated after allocation of interest on financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes.

The following table allocates the changes in our interest income and expense between changes in average volume and changes in the average rates for the financial year ended April 4, 2008 compared to the financial year ended April 4, 2007. We calculated volume and yield/ rate variances based on movements of average balances over the period and changes in average interest yields/rates on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The net change attributable to changes in both volume and rate has been allocated in line with the amounts derived for pure rate and volume variances. Pension interest income and expense has been excluded from the table as the assets and liabilities to which they relate are held net on the balance sheet. More information on the net pension liability can be found in our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

**Financial year ended April 4, 2008  
compared to financial year ended April 4, 2007**

<b>Type of Property</b>	<b>Increase/(decrease) in net interest due to changes in:</b>		
	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Yield/rate</b>	<b>Total net change</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>		
<b>Interest income:<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Loans to credit institutions .....	158	(45)	113
Debt securities .....	296	129	425
Loans to customers .....	1,368	874	2,242
<b>Total interest income</b> .....	<b>1,822</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,780</b>
<b>Interest expense:<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
U.K. retail member deposits .....	8412	633	1,475
Amounts owed to credit institutions .....	171	41	211
Amounts owed to other customers .....	73	157	229
Debt securities in issue .....	342	149	491
Subordinated liabilities .....	17	14	31
Subscribed capital .....	24	12	36
<b>Total interest expense</b> .....	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,473</b>
<b>Net interest income</b> .....	<b>354</b>	<b>(47)</b>	<b>307</b>

Note:

(1) Interest income and expense amounts are stated after allocation of interest on financial instruments entered into for hedging purposes.

## Investment Securities Portfolio

As of April 4, 2009 our investment securities portfolio was carried at a book value of £21,223 million, representing 10.5% of our total assets. Approximately £17.8 billion of the assets in this portfolio were purchased to satisfy regulatory liquidity requirements and approximately £3.4 billion of the assets in this portfolio are investment assets held in our portfolio of investment securities. We only purchase investment-grade debt securities and do not operate a trading portfolio. The following table provides information on the breakdown of our investment securities as of April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>As of April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>		
<b>Investment securities</b>			
U.K. government <sup>(1)</sup> .....	4,720	3,348	22
Other public sector securities <sup>(2)</sup> .....	2,471	0	180
Other issuers <sup>(3)</sup> .....	14,032	22,137	15,399
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21,223</b>	<b>25,485</b>	<b>15,601</b>

Notes:

- (1) As of April 4, 2008 U.K. government securities that we held were equal to 74.9% of our general and revaluation reserves compared to 55.7% as of April 4, 2008 and 0.4% as of April 4, 2007.
- (2) Other public sector securities include securities issued by U.K. local authorities and sovereign debt backed by foreign (non-U.K.) governments.
- (3) As of April 4, 2009, we held no securities issued by counterparties where the values of which individually exceeded 10% of our general and revaluation reserves.

The following table shows the contractual maturity of investment securities held at April 4, 2009.

	<b>Maturing within 1 year</b>	<b>Maturing after 1 but within 5 years</b>	<b>Maturing after 5 years but within 10 years</b>	<b>Maturing after 10 years</b>	<b>Accrued Interest</b>	<b>Allowances</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>						
U.K. government .....	4	1,116	1,158	2,002	40	-	4,720
Other public sector securities .....	99	956	1,416	-	-	-	2,471
Other issuers .....	2,933	6,593	1,691	2,571	244	-	14,032
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,036</b>	<b>8,665</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,223</b>

The following table presents a further analysis of other issuers as of April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	<b>As of April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>		
<b>Investment securities – other issuers</b>			
U.K. financial institutions .....	2,534	5,263	4,951
European financial institutions .....	4,395	7,755	4,141
Non European financial institutions .....	1,184	1,810	1,088
Asset backed securities .....	5,070	6,490	4,597
Other issuers .....	849	819	621
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,032</b>	<b>22,137</b>	<b>15,398</b>

## Loan Portfolio

As of April 4, 2009 total loans, including accrued interest, were £160,522 million, representing 79.3% of our total assets. Our loan portfolio has grown by 10.2% during the last financial year from £148,588 million as of April 4, 2008 to £160,522 million as of April 4, 2009.

The following table summarizes our loan portfolio, net of allowances, as of April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

	As of April 4,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(£ millions)		
<b>Loans to customers:</b>			
Residential mortgage loans .....	138,794	127,078	101,883
Loans fully secured on land(1) .....	11,750	11,476	10,072
Other loans .....	4,219	4,225	4,084
<b>Total loans to customers</b> .....	<u>154,763</u>	<u>142,779</u>	<u>116,039</u>
Fair value adjustment for micro hedged risk(2) .....	719	25	(101)
Loans and advances to banks .....	<u>5,040</u>	<u>5,784</u>	<u>1,490</u>
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>160,522</u>	<u>148,588</u>	<u>117,428</u>

Notes:

- (1) "Loans fully secured on land" includes loans to corporate entities, such as U.K. registered social landlords, which are fully secured on residential property where we committed to make the loan prior to January 2, 1998. The classification of these assets is not consistent with the treatment of similar loans made after January 2, 1998, which are included in "residential mortgage loans".
- (2) Under IFRS the carrying value of the hedged item is adjusted for the change in value of the hedged risk.
- (3) A short term deposit of £2,947 million at 4 April 2008 has been reclassified from loans and advances to banks to be included in cash and balances with the Bank of England on the balance sheet date. This change has been made to give greater clarity to the cash and balances with the Bank of England and reflects industry best practice.

The following table presents the contractual maturity distribution for repayment for the loans held by us as of April 4, 2009.

	Due on Demand	Due within 3 Months	Due in 3 months to 1 year	Due in 1 year to 5 years	Due after 5 years	Allowances	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	(£ millions)						
<b>Loans to customers:</b>							
Residential mortgage loans ....	94	1,108	3,045	17,897	116,773	(123)	138,794
Loans fully secured on land ...	-	148	401	4,181	7,931	(192)	12,469
Other loans .....	1,219	470	385	820	1,480	(155)	4,219
<b>Total loans to customers</b> .....	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>3,831</u>	<u>22,898</u>	<u>126,184</u>	<u>(470)</u>	<u>155,482</u>
Loans and advances to banks ..	<u>4,096</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>567</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,040</u>
<b>Total Loans</b> .....	<u>5,409</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>4,398</u>	<u>22,936</u>	<u>126,357</u>	<u>(470)</u>	<u>160,522</u>

Note:

- (1) The maturity analysis is produced on the basis that where a loan is repayable by installments, each installment is treated as a separate repayment. Arrears are spread across the remaining term of the loan.

The following table presents the split of fixed and variable loans to customers and credit institutions as of April 4, 2009.

	Fixed rate	Variable rate	Outstanding Checks	Total <sup>(1)</sup>
	(£ millions)			
Loans to customers .....	81,265	73,498	-	154,763
Loans to credit institutions .....	773	4,744	(477)	5,040
<b>Total loans</b> .....	<u>82,038</u>	<u>78,242</u>	<u>(477)</u>	<u>159,803</u>

Note:

- (1) Outstanding checks were issued by Nationwide mostly on behalf of retail customers, and had not been presented through the banking system as of April 4, 2009.

### Loans in Arrears

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of



measuring the impairment loss. As a result, the concept of suspended interest and interest write back is no longer recognized.

The following table provides information on retail and commercial loans and advances by payment status as at April 4, 2009.

	<b>Retail</b>		<b>Non-retail</b>	
	<i>(£ billions, except percentages)</i>			
<b>Not impaired:</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired .....	112.0	98%	37.2	92%
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired .....	2.0	2%	1.9	4%
<b>Impaired:</b>				
Past due 3 to 6 months .....	0.3	-	0.6	1.5%
Past due 6 to 12 months .....	0.3	-	0.9	2.5%
	<u>114.6</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>40.6</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table provides information on retail and commercial loans and advances by payment status as at April 4, 2008.

	<b>Retail</b>		<b>Non-retail</b>	
	<i>(£ billions, except percentages)</i>			
<b>Not impaired:</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired .....	106.3	98%	33.6	96%
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired .....	1.6	2%	0.9	3%
<b>Impaired:</b>				
Past due 3 to 6 months .....	0.3	—	0.1	0.5%
Past due 6 to 12 months .....	0.1	—	0.1	0.5%
	<u>108.3</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table provides information on retail and commercial loans and advances by payment status as at April 4, 2007.

	<b>Retail</b>		<b>Non-retail</b>	
	<i>(£ billions, except percentages)</i>			
<b>Not impaired:</b>				
Neither past due nor impaired .....	90.3	98%	23.4	96%
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired .....	1.2	2%	0.8	3%
<b>Impaired:</b>				
Past due 3 to 6 months .....	0.2	—	0.1	1%
Past due 6 to 12 months .....	0.1	—	0.1	—
	<u>91.8</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>100%</u>

### Loan Loss Experience

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments or the debt being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists either individually for assets that are separately significant or individually or collectively for assets that are not separately significant. If there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed asset it is included in a group of assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The resultant provisions have been deducted from the appropriate asset values in the balance sheet.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Group to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The following table sets forth the movement in our allowances for loan losses for the financial year ended April 4, 2009.

2009	Loans fully secured on residential property		Loans fully secured on land		Other loans		Total		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Total
	<i>(£ millions)</i>								
At April 5, 2008	5	33	6	24	-	144	11	201	212
Charge/(credit) for the financial year	62	31	162	7	15	117	239	155	394
Amounts written off during the financial year	(9)	-	(3)	-	(6)	(126)	(18)	(126)	(144)
Amounts recovered during the financial year	1	-	-	-	-	17	1	17	18
Unwind of discount of provision	-	-	(4)	-	-	(6)	(4)	(6)	(10)
<b>At April 4, 2009</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>470</b>
Ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period <sup>(1)</sup>									0.09%

Note:

- (1) For the purposes of the calculation of the ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period, average loans to customers are based on our average balance sheets.

The following table sets forth the movement in our allowances for loan losses for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

2008	Loans fully secured on residential property		Loans fully secured on land		Other loans		Total		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Total
	<i>(£ millions)</i>								
At April 5, 2007	2	28	7	24	-	143	9	195	204
Charge/(credit) for the financial year	5	(17)	(4)	-	-	122	1	105	106
Acquired on transfer of engagements	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	22.0
Amounts written off during the financial year	(3)	-	(1)	-	-	(129)	(4)	(129)	(133)
Amounts recovered during the financial year	1	-	4	-	-	14	5	14	19
Unwind of discount of provision	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)	(6)
<b>At April 4, 2008</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>212</b>
Ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period <sup>(1)</sup>									0.09%

Note:

- (1) For the purposes of the calculation of the ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period, average loans to customers are based on our average balance sheets.

The following table sets forth the movement in our allowances for loan losses for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

2007	Loans fully secured on residential property		Loans fully secured on land		Other loans		Total		
	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Individual	Collective	Total
	<i>(£ millions)</i>								
At April 5, 2006	2	30	10	23	-	92	12	145	157
Charge/(credit) for the financial year	1	(1)	-	1	-	133	1	132	133
Amounts written off during the financial year	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	(86)	(2)	(87)	(89)
Amounts recovered during the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	10	10
Unwind of discount of provision	-	-	(2)	-	-	(5)	(2)	(5)	(7)
<b>At April 4, 2007</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>204</b>
Ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period <sup>(1)</sup>									0.07%

Note:

- (1) For the purposes of the calculation of the ratio of net write-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period, average loans to customers are based on our average balance sheets.

The following table shows the allowances for loan losses as a percentage of total loans, analyzed by category.

	<b>As of April 4,</b>		
	<b>2009<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2008<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>(1)</sup></b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Total Allowances as a % of total loans<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Residential mortgage loans .....	0.09%	0.03%	0.03%
Loans fully secured on land .....	1.63%	0.26%	0.30%
Other loans .....	3.67%	3.42%	3.50%
<b>Total loans to customers</b> .....	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>0.15%</b>	<b>0.18%</b>
Loans and advances to banks .....	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Total loans</b> .....	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>0.15%</b>	<b>0.18%</b>
<b>% of loans in each category to total loans</b>			
Residential mortgage loans .....	86.85%	85.55%	86.69%
Loans fully secured on land .....	7.35%	7.72%	8.57%
Other loans .....	2.64%	2.84%	3.47%
<b>Total loans to customers</b> .....	<b>96.84%</b>	<b>96.11%</b>	<b>98.73%</b>
Loans and advances to banks .....	3.16%	3.89%	1.27%
<b>Total loans</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Note:

- (1) The loan balances for the financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 are summarized earlier in this section of the Base Prospectus.

## Deposits

The following table sets out the average balances and average interest rates for each deposit type for the financial year ended April 4, 2009.

	<b>For financial year ended April 4, 2009</b>	
	<b>Average balance</b>	<b>Average rate paid</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>	
U.K. retail member deposits.....	120,139	3.93%
Other customer deposits and amounts due to banks <sup>(1)</sup> .....	24,227	4.28%

Note:

- (1) Amounts owed to other customers include time deposits, call deposits and retail deposits that do not grant "member" status.

The following table sets out the average balances and average interest rates for each deposit type for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

	<b>For financial year ended April 4, 2008</b>	
	<b>Average balance</b>	<b>Average rate paid</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>	
U.K. retail member deposits.....	102,791	4.83%
Other customer deposits and amounts due to banks <sup>(1)</sup> .....	15,302	6.09%

Note:

- (1) Amounts owed to other customers include time deposits, call deposits and retail deposits that do not grant "member" status.

The following table sets out the average balances and average interest rates for each deposit type for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

	<b>For financial year ended April 4, 2007</b>	
	<b>Average balance</b>	<b>Average rate paid</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>	
U.K. retail member deposits.....	84,225	4.14%
Other customer deposits and amounts due to banks <sup>(1)</sup> .....	10,179	4.83%

Note:

(1) Amounts owed to other customers include time deposits, call deposits and retail deposits that do not grant “member” status.

As explained in “Description of Business—Retail Funding”, our member accounts include both instant access accounts, from which funds may be withdrawn on demand, and notice accounts, from which funds withdrawn without appropriate notice may be subject to penalties. The approximate split of U.K. retail member deposits between instant access accounts and notice accounts as of April 4, 2009, is as follows:

	<b>As of April 4, 2009</b>
	<i>(£ millions)</i>
Instant access accounts .....	65,502
Notice accounts .....	61,974
Accrued interest.....	808
U.K. retail member deposits.....	<u>128,284</u>

### Maturity of Deposits

The following table shows the maturity analysis of time deposits over \$100,000 and certificates of deposit as of April 4, 2009.

	<b>As of April 4, 2009</b>			
	<b>Time deposits</b>	<b>Certificates Of deposit</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>			
Less than 3 months .....	5,024	7,519	12,543	84%
3 months to 6 months.....	549	511	1,060	7%
6 months to 1 year .....	488	719	1,207	8%
Over 1 year.....	111	17	128	1%
<b>Total</b> .....	<u>6,172</u>	<u>8,766</u>	<u>14,938</u>	<u>100%</u>

### Return on Assets

The following table represents net income as a percentage of total average assets for the financial year ended April 4, 2009.

	<b>For the financial year ended April 4, 2009</b>
	<i>(£ millions, except percentages)</i>
Net income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	162
Total average assets <sup>(2)</sup> .....	190,437
Return on total average assets .....	0.09%

Notes:

(1) Net income represents profit for the financial year after tax.

(2) Total average assets is based on the total assets as of the end of each month during the financial year.

The following table represents net income as a percentage of total average assets for the financial year ended April 4, 2008.

**For the financial year ended April 4, 2008**

*(£ millions, except percentages)*

Net income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	495
Total average assets <sup>(2)</sup> .....	162,257
Return on total average assets .....	0.31%

Notes:

- (1) Net income represents profit for the financial year after tax.
- (2) Total average assets is based on the total assets as of the end of each month during the financial year.

The following table represents net income as a percentage of total average assets for the financial year ended April 4, 2007.

**For the financial year ended April 4, 2007**

*(£ millions, except percentages)*

Net income <sup>(1)</sup> .....	463
Total average assets <sup>(2)</sup> .....	130,378
Return on total average assets .....	0.36%

Notes:

- (1) Net income represents profit for the financial year after tax.
- (2) Total average assets is based on the total assets as of the end of each month during the financial year.

As a mutual organization, we are managed for the benefit of our members, our retail savings and residential mortgage customers, rather than for equity shareholders. We return value to our members by offering generally higher interest rates on savings and lower interest rates on loans than those offered by our main competitors. As a result, we typically earn lower profits than our main competitors, which are typically banks or other non-mutual organizations. However, we pay no dividends, and our net earnings are put into reserves and constitute Tier 1 capital for our capital adequacy requirements.

We have not presented any information regarding returns on equity because, as a mutual organization, we do not have equity.

## FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### Strategy in using financial instruments

Financial instruments incorporate the vast majority of the Group and Nationwide's assets and liabilities. Given the dominant position of Nationwide within the Group structure, the term 'Group' is used in the remainder of this note to cover the activities of both Group and Nationwide. Furthermore, since the risks of the organization are managed on a Group basis, the risk disclosures have been presented below only on a consolidated basis.

The Group accepts deposits from customers at both fixed and floating interest rates for various periods and seeks to earn an interest margin by investing these funds in high quality assets – predominantly mortgages. The principal market risks which arise from this core activity, and which need to be managed by the Group, are interest rate risks (including basis risk), credit risks, foreign exchange, liquidity and funding risks.

The Group uses derivative instruments to manage various aspects of market risk. However, in doing so it complies with the U.K. Building Societies Act which limits our use of derivatives to the mitigation of consequences arising from changes in interest rates, exchange rates or other factors defined by the Act.

The principal derivatives used in balance sheet risk management are interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, interest rate options, cross-currency interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, foreign exchange contracts and credit derivatives. Derivatives are used to hedge balance sheet exposures arising, inter alia, from fixed rate mortgage lending, fixed rate savings products, funding and investment activities in foreign currencies or involving fixed rate instruments or instruments with embedded options. Group risk exposures are recorded on Nationwide's information systems and monitored accordingly.

The following table describes the significant activities undertaken by the Group, the risks associated with such activities and the types of derivatives which are typically used in managing such risks. Such risks may alternatively be managed using on balance sheet instruments as part of an integrated approach to risk management.

Activity	Risk	Type of derivative instrument used
Fixed rate savings products and funding activities in Sterling involving either fixed rate instruments or instruments with embedded options	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates	Interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, swaptions and forward rate agreements
Fixed rate mortgage lending and investment activities involving either fixed rate instruments or instruments with embedded options	Sensitivity to changes in interest rates, including differential between base rate and LIBOR	Interest rate swaps including basis swaps, swaptions and forward rate agreements
Investment and funding in foreign currencies	Sensitivity to changes in foreign exchange rates	Cross-currency interest rate swaps and foreign exchange contracts
Investment of liquid resources in debt securities	Sensitivity to changes in obligor credit risk leading to default	Credit default swaps

The accounting policy for derivatives and hedge accounting is described in the Statement of Accounting Policies. Where possible fair value hedge accounting is employed but no use is made of cash flow hedge accounting.

### *Control of derivatives*

The Board and the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) are responsible for setting certain parameters respectively over the Group exposure to interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other indices. The Board exercises oversight over these exposures. The Commercial and Treasury Credit Committee sets Group credit policy and regularly monitors and reviews credit exposures arising in all aspects of Group operations, including derivatives. All risk committees are overseen by the Group Risk Committee on behalf of the Board.

All exchange-traded instruments are subject to cash requirements under the standard margin arrangements applied by the individual exchanges. Such instruments are not subject to significant credit risk. Credit exposures arising on derivative contracts with certain counterparties are collateralized with cash deposits, to mitigate credit exposures. All Group derivatives activity is contracted with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) financial institutions.

The principal financial risks to which the Group is exposed are interest rate, credit, foreign exchange, liquidity and funding risk. Each of these is considered below.

### **Interest rate risk**

The primary market risk faced by the Group is interest rate risk. The net interest income and market value of the Group's assets is exposed to movements in interest rates. This exposure is managed on a continuous basis, within limits set by ALCO, using a combination of derivative instruments, cash instruments (such as loans, deposits and bonds), and contractual terms within products and associated procedures.

The Group does not run a trading book and therefore does not have the type of higher risk exposure run by many banking institutions. Given our policy of hedging fixed rate assets and liabilities back to floating rate, interest rate market value risk arises mainly from the Board's decision to invest the Group's reserves according to a specified fixed rate maturity profile. The level of risk can deviate from this – subject to limits – in particular as a result of decisions made by the Group's Treasury department to temporarily deviate from the specified fixed rate maturity profile in the light of market conditions.

Interest rate earnings risk arises mainly from the diversity of product terms and associated procedures adopted by the Group in originating and administering retail and commercial products. Should reported exposure approach internal risk parameters, action is initiated by ALCO to mitigate such exposure, through changes to these product terms and procedures, or through the use of derivatives.

The Group uses several metrics to monitor interest rate risk and details of these are set out below. The limits around these metrics have been set by ALCO and reflect the Group's low risk appetite.

*Value at Risk (VaR).* This is a technique that estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions as a result of movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. In its day to day monitoring Nationwide uses a 10 day horizon and a 99% confidence level.

The VaR model used by Nationwide incorporates underlying risk factors based on interest rate volatilities and correlations. Potential movements in market prices are calculated by reference to daily market data from the last two years equally weighted. Exposures against limits are reviewed daily by management. Actual outcomes are monitored periodically to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VaR calculation.

Although a valuable guide to risk, VaR needs to be viewed in the context of the following limitations:

- historic data is not necessarily a good guide to future events;
- the use of a 99% confidence level, by definition, does not take account of changes in value that might occur beyond this level of confidence. The VaR numbers may not encompass all potential events, particularly those that are extreme in nature; and
- VaR is calculated on the basis of exposures outstanding at the close of business and therefore does not necessarily reflect intra-day exposures.

*Sensitivity analysis (PV01 sensitivity).* This is used to assess the change in value of the Group's current net worth against a one basis point (0.01%) parallel shift in interest rates. As is the case with VaR, this analysis is done on a daily basis separately for each currency (but with the main risk arising from Sterling exposures) and in aggregate.

*Stress testing (PV200 sensitivity).* This is calculated in a similar manner to PV01 but against a much more severe 200 basis point (2.0%) parallel shift in interest rates. Both PV01 and PV200 numbers are generated and monitored daily.

Change in value of the Group's current net worth is also calculated against a range of non-linear stresses to the yield curve. This output is reported and monitored on a monthly basis.

The average gross exposures (before deduction of the above mentioned specified fixed rate maturity profile for the Group's reserves) through the reporting period are as follows:

	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
VaR	68	86	47	37	48	32
Sensitivity analysis (PV01)	2	2	1	2	2	1
Stress testing (PV200: all currencies)	374	427	295	317	375	273

All exposures include investment of the Group's reserves. The PV01 and PV200 exposures have risen due to the increase in the balance sheet size, partly as a result of the mergers with other building societies during the year. VaR was also affected by a rise in interest rate volatilities during the year

*Earnings risk.* Interest rate earnings risk, such as basis risk (the risk of loss arising from changes in the relationship between interest rates which have similar but not identical characteristics – e.g. LIBOR and Bank of England base rate) and prepayment risk (the risk of loss arising from early repayment of fixed rate mortgages and loans) are also monitored closely and regularly reported to the ALCO.

Earnings risks are calculated using a variety of stochastic and deterministic scenarios.

### Credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is defined as the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date (see notes 13 and 18 to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein). Significant changes in the economy, or a sector that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the balance sheet date. Management therefore, carefully monitors its exposure to credit risk.

The Group's Credit Committees for Retail and Commercial and Treasury are responsible for approving and monitoring the Group's credit exposures which they do through formal annual review and approval of the Group's lending policies. Specialist lending is reviewed and approved by the Retail Credit Committee. Regular monitoring and review of lending is undertaken through detailed management information including the performance of credit scoring systems for all retail lending. Formal limits are set and reviewed at individual, segment and portfolio levels based on credit exposures split by individual counterparties, geographical location and industry sector. Summary minutes of the Credit Committees together with key risk monitoring metrics are reviewed by the Group Risk Committee.

Prior to advancing funds, an assessment is made of the credit quality of borrowers and other counterparties for all lending to both retail and corporate customers. Retail lending is subject to credit scoring and lending policies. Corporate lending is based on counterparty assessment that includes the use of multiple rating methodologies.

Maximum credit risk exposure at April 4, 2009 was £206.6 billion, (2008: £188.6 billion) which includes the carrying value for all assets and commitments.

The classes of financial instruments to which the Group is most exposed are loans and advances to customers, loans and advances to banks, investment securities – available for sale, and derivative financial instruments. See the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

### Credit risk - Loans and advances to customers

Our £155.2 billion of loans and advances to customers continues to have a low risk profile when compared to industry benchmarks. The mix of lending has remained broadly consistent over the year, although the acquisitions in the year have increased the relative proportion of Specialist mortgages within our residential mortgage portfolio.

Lending remains predominantly concentrated on high quality, secured products with residential mortgage lending making up 83.9% (2008: 83.6%), commercial loans 14.4% (2008: 14.4%) and consumer finance 1.7% (2008: 2.0%). Sub-prime lending within Specialist residential mortgages accounts for just 0.3% of all lending.



Included in loans and advances is £3.4 billion of specialist lending acquired from The Derbyshire, The Cheshire and Dunfermline building societies. The loans were included at fair value at the date of the mergers. The fair value includes an allowance for expected future credit losses.

<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>2009 £bn</b>	<b>2009 %</b>	2008 £bn	2008 %
Retail Residential mortgages	111.9	72.1	105.5	73.7
Specialist Residential mortgages	18.2	11.8	14.1	9.9
<b>Total residential mortgages</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>	119.6	83.6
Commercial Lending	22.4	14.4	20.6	14.4
Consumer Finance	2.7	1.7	2.8	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	143.0	100.0

*a) Total Residential mortgages*

Asset quality of residential mortgages remains strong and we have retained our clear focus on affordability and loan to value (LTV) ratios. The overall number of residential mortgages 3 or more months in arrears as a proportion of the book remains very low at 0.76% (April 4, 2008: 0.40%). Overall, our level of arrears remains strong compared with the industry average of 2.39% (April 4, 2008: 1.18%).

Possessions of Nationwide originated properties during the year totaled 941 cases (2008: 400) and represented only 2.12% of cases taken in by the industry as a whole compared to our par share of all cases of 11.90%. The closing stock of Group possessions, including acquired societies, of 1,248 cases represents 0.087% of the total portfolio (March 31, 2008: 0.017%), compared with the industry measure of 0.226% (March 31, 2008: 0.132%).

The average LTV of residential mortgages is 52% (April 4, 2008: 43%) whilst the average LTV of new lending was 58% (April 4, 2008: 61%). The value of residential property is updated on a quarterly basis to reflect changes in the house price index (HPI). The difference in the LTVs over the year is due to a significant decrease in HPI rather than a change in the lending criteria. The percentage of cases per LTV band and an analysis of our gross residential mortgage lending during the year by borrower type are set out below:

	<b>2009 %</b>	2008 %
<b>Loan to value analysis:</b>		
Total book		
<50%	51	63
50% - 60%	9	10
60% - 70%	9	9
70% - 80%	9	8
80% - 90%	8	7
90% - 100%	8	3
>100%	6	0
Average loan to value of stock (indexed)	52	43
Average loan to value of new business	58	61
<b>New business profile:</b>		
First-time buyers	16	19
Home movers	22	39
Remortgagers	54	37
Buy to let	8	5

*b) Retail business stream*

As at April 4, 2008, the Retail portfolio is predominantly made up of £111.9 billion of residential mortgages (2008: £105.5 billion) with £2.7 billion of consumer finance lending (2008: £2.8 billion). By their nature, our Retail lending books comprise a large number of smaller loans and have low volatility of credit risk outcomes and are intrinsically highly diversified.

The table below provides further information on Retail loans and advances by payment due status:

	2009				2008			
	Residential Mortgages £bn	Consumer Finance £bn	Total £bn	%	Residential Mortgages £bn	Consumer Finance £bn	Total £bn	%
Not impaired:								
Neither past due nor impaired	109.6	2.4	112.0	98	102.8	2.6	105.4	97
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired	1.9	0.1	2.0	2	2.4	0.1	2.5	3
Impaired	0.4	0.2	0.6	-	0.3	0.1	0.4	-
	111.9	2.7	114.6	100	105.5	2.8	108.3	100

The status “neither past due nor impaired” includes any asset where a payment due under strict contractual terms is received late or missed. The amount included is the entire financial assets rather than just the payment overdue.

Loans in the analysis above which are less than 3 months past due have collective impairment allowances set aside to cover credit losses on loans which are in the early stages of arrears. Loans acquired through mergers with The Cheshire, The Derbyshire and Dunfermline have been fair valued on a basis which makes allowances for anticipated losses over the remaining life of the loans. Impaired loans totaling £47 million in the above analysis have been thus fair valued and are therefore unlikely to contribute any significant further losses to the Group.

Impaired Retail assets are further analyzed as follows:

	2009				2008			
	Residential Mortgages £m	Consumer Finance £m	Total £m	%	Residential Mortgages £m	Consumer Finance £m	Total £m	%
Impaired status:								
Past due 3 to 6 months	217	63	280	51	190	61	251	58
Past due 6 to 12 months	100	70	170	31	60	71	131	30
Past due over 12 months	26	37	63	12	14	30	44	10
Possessions	33	0	33	6	10	-	10	2
	376	170	546	100	274	162	436	100

Possession balances represent properties which Nationwide has taken ownership of pending their sale.

£50 million (2008: £23 million) of loans that would be past due or impaired have had their terms renegotiated in the last 12 months.

Collateral held against Retail residential mortgages	2009 £m	2009 %	2008 £m	2008 %
Past due but not impaired	1,937	99	2,381	100
Impaired	340	99	263	100
Possessions	31	94	10	100
	2,308	99	2,654	100

Collateral held in relation to secured loans that are either past due or impaired is capped to the amount outstanding on an individual loan basis. The percentage, in the table above, is the cover over the impaired asset.

Negative Equity on Retail residential mortgages	2009 £m	2008 £m
Past due but not impaired	8	3
Impaired	3	1
Possessions	2	0
	13	4

In consumer finance Personal Loans and Credit Cards have arrears levels significantly lower than averages for the industry (FLA and APACS) as shown in the table below:

Percentage of accounts more than 30 days in arrears	2009 NBS %	2008/09 Industry %	2008 NBS %	2008 Industry %
Personal Loans	7.15	17.00	5.88	11.20
Credit Card	5.70	8.28	4.50	7.99

#### Residential mortgage accounts by location

Residential mortgages are only secured against UK properties. The Group operates across the whole of the UK with a bias towards the south east of England and Greater London, reflecting the concentration of branches in that region and historically higher asset value growth trends. As at April 4, 2009 around 34% (2008: 36%) of the Retail mortgage book was made up of exposures concentrated in the south east and Greater London.

	Group and Society	
	2009 %	2008 %
South-east England (excluding London)	12	12
Central England	22	21
Northern England	19	18
Greater London	22	24
South-west England	9	10
Scotland	9	8
Wales and Northern Ireland	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### c) Commercial and Specialist Lending business stream

The Commercial and Specialist Lending business stream had total balances of £40.6 billion at the year end (2008: £34.7 billion). Specialist Lending operates through its two brands, UCB and TMW, primarily in the buy to let and self-certification markets with a very small exposure to the adverse market. In addition, the acquisitions of the Cheshire, Derbyshire and Dunfermline brands have led to an increase in the Specialist Lending portfolio. Commercial lending comprises loans secured on commercial property, loans to Registered Social Landlords and loans advanced under Private Finance Initiatives.

The make up of the Commercial and Specialist Lending portfolio is as follows:

	2009		2008	
	£bn	%	£bn	%
Self-certified	5.2	13	5.1	15
Buy to let	11.2	27	8.5	24
Near Prime	1.3	3	0.4	1
Sub Prime	0.5	1	0.1	-
Specialist Lending	18.2	44	14.1	40
Commercial Lending	22.1	55	20.3	59
Other Lending	0.3	1	0.3	1
	<b>40.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>100</b>

The table below provides further information on Commercial and Specialist Lending loans and advances by payment due status as at April 4:

	2009				2008			
	Specialist Lending £bn	Commercial and other Lending £bn	Total £bn	%	Specialist Lending £bn	Commercial and other Lending £bn	Total £bn	%
Not impaired:								
Neither past due nor impaired	15.7	21.5	37.2	92	13.2	20.4	33.6	96
Past due up to 3 months but not impaired	1.4	0.5	1.9	4	0.7	0.2	0.9	3
Impaired	1.1	0.4	1.5	4	0.2	-	0.2	1
	18.2	22.4	40.6	100	14.1	20.6	34.7	100

The status “neither past due nor impaired” includes any asset where a payment due under strict contractual terms is received late or missed. The amount included is the entire financial assets rather than just the payment overdue.

Loans in the analysis above which are less than 3 months past due have collective impairment allowances set aside to cover credit losses on loans which are in the early stages of arrears. Loans acquired through mergers with The Cheshire, The Derbyshire and Dunfermline have been fair valued on a basis which makes allowances for anticipated losses over the remaining life of the loans. Impaired loans totaling £490 million in the above analysis have been thus fair valued and are therefore unlikely to contribute any significant further losses to the Group.

Impaired Commercial and Specialist Lending assets are further analyzed as follows:

	2009				2008			
	Specialist Lending £m	Commercial Lending £m	Total £m	%	Specialist Lending £m	Commercial Lending £m	Total £m	%
Impaired status:								
Past due 3 to 6 months	443	122	565	38	107	20	127	53
Past due 6 to 12 months	320	229	549	37	51	9	60	25
Past due over 12 months	117	21	138	10	28	9	37	15
Possessions	215	12	227	15	17	-	17	7
	1,095	384	1,479	100	203	38	241	100

Commercial assets totaling £359 million have individual provisions against them.

Possession balances represent properties which Nationwide has taken ownership of pending their sale.

£45 million (2008: £28 million) of loans that would be past due or impaired have had their terms renegotiated in the last 12 months.

Collateral held against Lending	Commercial	and Specialist	2009 £m	2009 %	2008 £m	2008 %
Past due but not impaired			1,844	97	819	95
Impaired			1,204	96	222	99
Possessions			218	96	16	94
			3,266	97	1,057	96

Collateral held in relation to secured loans that are either past due or impaired is capped to the amount outstanding on an individual loan basis. The percentage, in the table above, is the cover over the impaired asset.

Negative Equity on Commercial and Specialist lending	2009 £m	2008 £m
Past due but not impaired	53	42
Impaired	48	2
Possessions	9	1
	110	45

Within Specialist Lending of £18.2 billion, 61.8% (April 4, 2008: 60.2%) of lending is to Buy to Let customers, 35.4% (2008: 39.3%) is prime or near-prime lending and only 2.8% (April 4, 2008: 0.5%) relates to sub-prime lending. Asset quality of these portfolios remains strong. The average LTV is 71% (April 4, 2008: 63%) whilst the average LTV of new lending over the year was 67% (April 4, 2008: 74%). We continue to closely monitor and, where appropriate, refine our lending criteria to ensure existing levels of asset quality are maintained.

Our Commercial loan portfolio of £22.1 billion comprises lending secured on commercial property (“Property Finance”), advanced to Registered Social Landlords and advanced under the Private Finance Initiative as follows:

	2009		2008	
	£bn	%	£bn	%
Property Finance	13.7	62	12.9	64
Registered Social Landlords	7.2	33	6.3	31
Private Finance Initiative	1.2	5	1.1	5
	<b>22.1</b>	<b>100</b>	20.3	100

Loans to Registered Social Landlords are secured on residential property and loans advanced under the Private Finance Initiative are secured on cash flows from Government backed contracts. We have never suffered losses on our lending in these markets and there are currently no arrears of three months or more on these portfolios. Our Property Finance portfolio is well diversified by industry type and by borrower and we have no significant exposure to development finance. The proportion of Property Finance cases three months or more in arrears as at April 4, was 2.25%, and equates to 223 cases (2008: 0.66%, 66 cases).

Property Finance lending is well diversified by industry type and an analysis is provided below:

	2009		2008	
	£bn	%	£bn	%
Retail	4.1	30	3.8	29
Office	3.2	23	3.1	24
Residential	2.5	18	1.8	14
Industrial and warehouse	2.1	16	2.0	16
Leisure and hotel	1.0	7	0.8	6
Owner occupied	0.7	5	1.2	9
Other	0.1	1	0.2	2
	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100</b>	12.9	100

In terms of counterparty concentration, the largest single Commercial customer, including undrawn commitments, represents only 1% (2008: 2%) of the total book as at April 4, 2008.

#### *d) Other lending*

Other lending of £0.3 billion as at April 4, 2008 relates to a portfolio of European leveraged loans managed via a leading European CLO manager.

#### **Credit risk – Cash and balances with the Bank of England, loans and advances to banks, investment securities – available for sale and derivative financial instruments**

Credit risk within our Treasury Division arises from the investments held by Treasury for liquidity and investment purposes and for general business purposes. This aspect of credit risk is managed by Treasury Division and the Commercial and Treasury Risk function within Risk Management Division. The Commercial and Treasury Risk team underwrites all new facilities and monitors existing facilities. They also set and monitor compliance with policy and limits, reporting to the Commercial and Treasury Credit Committee. In addition, counterparty credit risk arises from the Group’s derivatives where the values are positive.

The Treasury Risk function monitors exposure concentrations against a variety of criteria including industry sector, asset class, and country of risk. The Treasury portfolio exposure is well spread across both industry sectors and

jurisdictions. Nationwide has no exposure to emerging markets, hedge funds and only minimal exposure to non investment grade debt.

Treasury assets are held in two portfolios – the liquidity portfolio and the investment portfolio. At April 4, 2009 the liquidity portfolio totaled £31.1 billion (2008: £27.3 billion) and the investment portfolio totaled £3.4 billion (2008: £4.3 billion). Analysis of each of these portfolios by credit rating and by location of issuer is given below.

Liquidity Portfolio	April 2009 £bn	AAA %	AA %	A %	BBB %	UK %	US %	Europe %	Other %
Bank of England	8.2	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Loans to financial institutions	4.7	-	48	52	-	89	-	1	10
Other (including items in transit and clearing accounts)	0.4	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Non AFS Assets</b>	<b>13.3</b>								
Gilts	4.7	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Supranational bonds	1.9	100	-	-	-	-	5	95	-
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	2.7	99	1	-	-	40	-	53	7
Covered bonds	0.9	86	14	-	-	-	3	91	6
Floating rate notes	6.6	23	23	52	2	34	2	54	10
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	1.0	-	25	75	-	100	-	-	-
<b>AFS Assets</b>	<b>17.8</b>								
<b>Total liquidity portfolio</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>

Ratings are obtained from Standard and Poors in the majority of cases, from Moody's if there is no Standard and Poors rating available, and internal ratings are used if neither is available.

We have continued to increase the quality of the liquidity portfolio, with over 48% of assets held in sovereign exposure and over 99% of the portfolio rated A or better with 78% rated AA or above.

Liquidity Portfolio	April 2008 £bn	AAA %	AA %	A %	BBB %	UK %	US %	Europe %	Other %
Bank of England	3.3	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Loans to financial institutions	2.3	-	76	24	-	19	4	75	2
Other (including items in transit and clearing accounts)	0.5	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
<b>Non AFS Assets</b>	<b>6.1</b>								
Gilts	3.3	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Supranational bonds	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential mortgage backed securities – RMBS	3.5	100	-	-	-	44	-	49	7
Covered bonds	0.8	93	7	-	-	-	3	91	6
Floating rate notes	5.5	10	46	44	-	14	4	61	21
Certificates of deposit and commercial paper	7.6	-	64	36	-	52	-	47	1
<b>AFS Assets</b>	<b>21.2</b>								
<b>Total liquidity portfolio</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>

<b>Investment Portfolio – all AFS assets</b>	<b>April 2009 £bn</b>	<b>AAA %</b>	<b>AA %</b>	<b>A %</b>	<b>Other %</b>	<b>UK %</b>	<b>US %</b>	<b>Europe %</b>	<b>Other %</b>
Collateralized debt obligations (CDO)	0.1	5	-	-	95	-	100	-	-
Collateralized loan obligations - CLO	0.5	100	-	-	-	26	70	4	-
Commercial mortgage backed securities	0.6	92	7	1	-	50	11	39	-
Corporate bond portfolio	0.2	13	7	80	-	17	16	67	-
Credit card backed securities	0.3	97	3	-	-	47	53	-	-
Financial institutions including subordinated debt	0.6	-	26	69	5	22	35	36	7
Other corporate bonds	-	-	46	54	-	100	-	-	-
Residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS)	0.2	54	22	17	7	55	39	6	-
US student loan	0.7	98	1	1	-	-	100	-	-
Other investments	0.2	30	30	37	3	17	45	35	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>

Ratings are obtained from Standard and Poors in the majority of cases, from Moody's if there is no Standard and Poors rating available, and internal ratings are used if neither is available.

Over 97% of the investment portfolio is rated A or better with 76% rated AA or better.

<b>Investment Portfolio – all AFS assets</b>	<b>April 2008 £bn</b>	<b>AAA %</b>	<b>AA %</b>	<b>A %</b>	<b>Other %</b>	<b>UK %</b>	<b>US %</b>	<b>Europe %</b>	<b>Other %</b>
Collateralized debt obligations – CDO	0.1	98	-	2	-	-	100	-	-
Collateralized loan obligations - CLO	0.5	100	-	-	-	26	67	7	-
Commercial mortgage backed securities	0.9	81	16	3	-	55	11	34	-
Corporate bond portfolio	0.2	17	83	-	-	37	12	51	-
Credit card backed securities	0.3	100	-	-	-	49	51	-	-
Financial institutions including subordinated debt	0.6	-	59	37	4	24	33	37	6
Other corporate bonds	0.4	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Retail mortgage backed securities – RMBS	0.3	59	14	27	-	40	59	1	-
US student loan	0.7	99	1	-	-	-	100	-	-
Other investments	0.3	42	13	3	42	20	49	28	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>

In assessing impairment, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in valuation, evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance and operational and financing cash flows. An impairment loss of £51 million (2008: £102 million) has been recognized in the income statement in respect of these assets.

Collateral held as security for Treasury assets is determined by the nature of the instrument. Loans, debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured with the exception of asset backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by pools of financial assets. In addition, collateral, predominantly gilts, is held under reverse sale and repurchase agreements as described in note 17 (See the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference).

The fair value of derivative assets at April 4, 2009 was £5.9 billion (2008: £2.4 billion). Additional information on these assets is set out in note 18 (See the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference). The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement is Nationwide's preferred agreement for documenting derivative activity. It is common for a Credit Support Annex (CSA) to be executed in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement. Under a CSA, cash collateral is passed between parties to mitigate the market contingent counterparty risk inherent in the outstanding positions. Where cash collateral is received, to mitigate the risk inherent in amounts due to us, it is included as a liability within deposits from banks. Where cash collateral is given to mitigate the risk inherent in amounts due from us, it is included as an asset in loans and advances to banks.

Netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. The Group's legal documentation for derivative transactions grants legal rights of set-off for those transactions. Accordingly, the credit risk associated with such contracts is reduced to the extent that negative mark to market values on derivatives will offset positive mark to market values on derivatives in the calculation of credit risk, subject to an absolute exposure of zero.

### Treasury portfolio credit mitigation

As at April 4, 2008, the Group has credit derivatives in place to cover the credit risk on a £153 million notional (2008: £188 million notional) of assets within the available for sale portfolio.

All of the credit derivatives have been undertaken with A+ or above rated US and European banking institutions.

### Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Sterling value of, or net income from, assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency changes as a consequence of changes to foreign exchange rates.

In addition to commercial loans denominated in Euro, a significant proportion of Treasury funding and investment activity is undertaken in foreign currencies. Foreign currency exposure is hedged on the balance sheet or by using derivatives to reduce currency exposures to acceptable levels.

In line with the prudential guidance applying to all building societies and after taking account of foreign currency derivatives, the Group has no substantial net exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations or changes in foreign currency interest rates. ALCO sets limits on the level of exposure by currency, which are monitored daily.

VaR is used to monitor the risk arising from open foreign currency positions. Open currency positions represent the net value of assets, liabilities and derivatives in foreign currency. The parameters of the VaR methodology, and frequency of reporting are exactly as described above under Interest Rate Risk.

The average gross Sterling equivalent exposures for foreign exchange risk through the year are as follows:

	2009			2008		
	Average £m	High £m	Low £m	Average £m	High £m	Low £m
VaR	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.4	-

### Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that the Group is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or can do so only at an excessive cost.

The Group liquidity policy is to maintain sufficient liquid resources to cover cash flow imbalances and fluctuations in funding, to retain full public confidence in the solvency of the Group and to enable it to meet all financial obligations. This is achieved through maintaining a prudent level of high quality liquid assets, through management and stress testing of business cash flows, and through management of funding facilities. The Group liquidity policy is reconsidered annually by the Board.

Liquid assets are categorized according to their liquidity characteristics, and the most liquid category of assets is the focus of management attention. This portfolio predominantly comprises holdings of sovereign-issued securities, and deposits with the central bank. Assets may be acquired through direct purchase, through repurchase agreements or



through collateral swaps. Encumbered assets are excluded from the calculation of liquid assets which is conducted on a daily basis.

The Board is responsible for setting limits over the level and composition of liquidity balances. A series of liquidity stress tests is performed each month to confirm that the limits remain appropriate; for a forward period of one month, a liquidity model is used to apply a number of stress scenarios to the Group contractual and behavioral forward cash flows. The minimum level of liquidity to be held is determined through one of these stress scenarios, and internal liquidity limits are increased, where required, on a monthly basis.

ALCO is responsible for setting more detailed limits within the context of overall Board limits, including the level and maturity profile of wholesale funding, and for monitoring the composition of the Group balance sheet. Wholesale funding maturities are monitored to ensure that future maturities are not concentrated on a calendar basis. This enhances the ability of the Group to refinance maturing liabilities throughout forward months and quarters. A consolidated cash flow forecast is maintained on a continuous basis and reviewed by ALCO.

A Contingency Funding Plan has been approved by ALCO, and describes procedures and available actions to manage the Group's liquidity resources through a period of market disruption or heavy retail outflows. This is reviewed on a biannual basis.

For each material class of financial liability a maturity analysis is provided in notes 28 to 32 (See the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference). In practice, customer deposits will be repaid later than on the earliest date on which repayment can be required.

The table below analyzes the carrying value of assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

At April 4, 2009 – Residual maturity	Repayable on demand £m	Up to 3 months £m	3 - 12 months £m	1 - 5 years £m	More than 5 years £m	Total £m
<b>Assets</b>						
Liquid assets	12,406	1,779	2,165	8,	9,411	34,464
Loans and advances to customers	861	1,726	3,840	23,078	125,977	155,482
Other assets	475	880	1,609	6,443	3,008	12,415
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,742</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>38,224</b>	<b>138,396</b>	<b>202,361</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Shares	93,558	6,490	19,862	8,363	11	128,284
Amounts owed to banks, customers and debt securities in issue	3,714	26,848	10,723	12,173	4,663	58,121
Other liabilities	952	224	703	4,091	1,933	7,903
Subordinated liabilities	-	15	-	19	2,199	2,233
Subscribed capital	-	-	-	-	1,526	1,526
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>98,224</b>	<b>33,577</b>	<b>31,288</b>	<b>24,646</b>	<b>10,332</b>	<b>198,067</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(84,482)</b>	<b>(29,192)</b>	<b>(23,674)</b>	<b>13,578</b>	<b>128,064</b>	<b>4,294</b>

In addition to the assets and liabilities shown in the table above, residential commitments as at the year end for the Group stood at £4,680 million and for Nationwide £4,128 million. These commitments can be drawn at any time, but have a 6 month expiry from inception.

Commercial commitments for both Group and Society shown in note 43 can be drawn at any time (See the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference). They have expiry dates that are specific to each contract and these can be in excess of 5 years. Of the Group commitments outstanding at April 4, 2009, £73 million have a maturity of less than 3 months, £270 million have a maturity of within 3 to 12 months, £1,544 million mature within 1 to 5 years and £774 million mature after 5 years. Of the Society commitments outstanding at the year end, £73 million have a maturity of less than 3 months, £249 million have a maturity of within 3 to 12 months, £1,473 million mature within 1 to 5 years and £755 million mature after 5 years.

At April 4, 2008 – Residual maturity	Repayable on demand £m	Up to 3 months £m	3 - 12 months £m	1 - 5 years £m	More than 5 years £m	Total £m
<b>Assets</b>						
Liquid assets	3,603	10,361	2,050	9,1	6,532	31,676
Loans and advances to customers	1,089	839	3,192	19,272	118,412	142,804
Other assets	279	627	406	1,545	1,690	4,547
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>11,827</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>29,947</b>	<b>126,634</b>	<b>179,027</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Shares	94,154	1,215	15,181	3,266	-	113,816
Amounts owed to banks, customers and debt securities in issue	2,756	24,818	10,384	10,281	5,310	53,549
Other liabilities	940	58	350	828	175	2,351
Subordinated liabilities	-	315	-	-	1,743	2,058
Subscribed capital	-	-	-	-	1,245	1,245
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>97,850</b>	<b>26,406</b>	<b>25,915</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>173,019</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>(92,879)</b>	<b>(14,579)</b>	<b>(20,267)</b>	<b>15,572</b>	<b>118,161</b>	<b>6,008</b>

Liquid assets include cash in hand and balances with the Bank of England, loans and advances to banks and available for sale investment securities.

Other assets include derivative financial instruments, fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk, investments in equity shares, property plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property, other assets, deferred tax assets and accrued income and expenses prepaid.

Other liabilities include derivative financial instruments, fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk, other liabilities, provisions for liabilities and charges, accruals and deferred income, current tax liabilities and retirement benefit obligations.

The following is an analysis of gross contractual cash flows payable under financial liabilities:

Gross contractual cash flows	Repayable on demand £m	Up to 3 months £m	3 - 12 months £m	1 - 5 years £m	More than 5 years £m	Total £m
<b>2009</b>						
Shares	93,558	6,658	20,156	8,721	12	129,105
Amounts owed to banks, customers and debt securities in issue	3,714	26,982	10,941	12,736	4,816	59,189
Other liabilities	952	770	2,202	3,235	878	8,037
Subordinated liabilities	-	22	82	1,688	676	2,468
Subscribed capital	-	10	81	694	1,662	2,447
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>98,224</b>	<b>34,442</b>	<b>33,462</b>	<b>27,074</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>201,246</b>
<b>2008</b>						
Gross contractual cash flows	Repayable on demand £m	Up to 3 months £m	3 - 12 months £m	1 - 5 years £m	More than 5 years £m	Total £m
Shares	94,153	1,449	15,581	3,587	-	114,770
Amounts owed to banks, customers and debt securities in issue	2,756	25,297	11,164	12,371	5,973	57,561
Other liabilities	941	235	455	665	248	2,544
Subordinated liabilities	-	327	70	265	1,718	2,380
Subscribed capital	-	6	74	670	1,484	2,234
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>97,850</b>	<b>27,314</b>	<b>27,344</b>	<b>17,558</b>	<b>9,423</b>	<b>179,489</b>

The analysis of gross contractual cash flows above differs from the analysis of residual maturity due to the inclusion of interest accrued at current rates, for the average period until maturity on the amounts outstanding at the balance sheet date.

### Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The tables below summarize the classification of carrying amounts of the Group's primary financial assets and liabilities as at April 4, 2009 and April 4, 2008.

2009	Liabilities at amortized cost	Available for Sale	Loans and Receivables	Fair value through Income Statement (including Derivatives)	Total
Group	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash and balances with the Bank of England	-	-	8,201	-	8,201
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	5,040	-	5,040
Investment securities	-	21,223	-	-	21,223
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	5,861	5,861
Loans and Advances to customers	-	-	155,482	-	155,482
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	3,408	-	3,408
Investments in equity shares	-	81	-	-	81
Other financial assets*	-	-	-	218	218
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	<b>21,304</b>	<b>172,131</b>	<b>6,079</b>	<b>199,514</b>
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	2,847
<b>Total Assets</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>202,361</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Shares	128,284	-	-	-	128,284
Deposits from banks	13,283	-	-	-	13,283
Other deposits	5,673	-	-	-	5,673
Due to customers	4,371	-	-	-	4,371
Debt securities in issue	34,794	-	-	-	34,794
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	239	-	239
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	5,986	5,986
Subordinated liabilities	2,233	-	-	-	2,233
Subscribed capital	1,526	-	-	-	1,526
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>190,164</b>	-	<b>239</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>196,389</b>
Corporation tax	-	-	-	-	51
Other non financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,627
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>198,067</b>

\*Other financial assets represents mortgage commitments entered into where a loan has not yet been made.

2008	Liabilities at amortized cost	Available for Sale	Loans and Receivables	Fair value through Income Statement (including Derivatives)	Total
Group	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Cash and balances with the Bank of England	-	-	3,353	-	3,353
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	2,837	-	2,837
Investment securities	-	25,486	-	-	25,486
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	2,408	2,408
Loans and Advances to customers	-	-	142,804	-	142,804
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	247	-	247

Investments in equity shares	-	61	-	-	61
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	25,547	149,241	2,408	177,196
Other non-financial assets					1,831
<b>Total Assets</b>					179,027
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Shares	113,816	-	-	-	113,816
Deposits from banks	11,777	-	-	-	11,777
Other deposits	4,567	-	-	-	4,567
Due to customers	3,433	-	-	-	3,433
Debt securities in issue	33,772	-	-	-	33,772
Fair value adjustment for portfolio hedged risk	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	1,201	1,201
Subordinated liabilities	2,058	-	-	-	2,058
Subscribed capital	1,245	-	-	-	1,245
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	-	51	51
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	170,668	-	-	1,252	171,920
Corporation tax					(12)
Other non financial liabilities					1,111
<b>Total Liabilities</b>					173,019

\*Other financial liabilities represents mortgage commitments entered into where a loan has not yet been made.

#### Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Group balance sheets at fair value:

	Group		Society	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
2009	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and advances to banks	5,040	5,040	4,994	4,994
Loans and advances to customers:				
Secured	130,651	132,821	113,445	115,459
Unsecured	2,531	2,561	1,172	1,172
Commercial	22,300	21,635	20,828	20,109
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Shares	128,284	128,895	128,284	128,895
Deposits from banks	13,283	13,297	12,450	12,464
Other deposits	5,673	5,648	10,888	10,863
Due to customers	4,371	4,371	810	810
Debt securities in issue	34,794	32,852	32,452	31,075
Subordinated liabilities	2,233	1,518	2,233	1,518
Subscribed capital	1,526	753	1,526	753

2008	Group		Society	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and advances to banks (reclassified)	2,837	2,837	2,777	2,777
Loans and advances to customers:				
Secured	119,546	119,277	105,495	105,205
Unsecured	2,630	2,632	1,002	1,002
Commercial	20,628	20,448	19,549	19,363
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Shares	113,816	113,827	113,816	113,827
Deposits from banks	11,777	11,788	11,227	11,228
Other deposits	4,567	4,566	7,871	7,870
Due to customers	3,433	3,433	732	732
Debt securities in issue	33,772	33,162	34,026	33,360
Subordinated liabilities	2,058	2,071	2,058	2,071
Subscribed capital	1,245	1,254	1,245	1,254

#### a) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

#### b) Deposits and borrowings

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings without quoted market price is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

#### c) Debt securities in issue

The aggregate fair values are calculated based on quoted market prices. For those notes where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

#### Fair value measurement

The following table summarizes the fair value measurement basis used for assets and liabilities held on the Balance Sheet at fair value:

2009

Group	Group			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Investment securities - AFS	4,719	16,504	-	21,223
Investments in equity shares	-	-	80	80
Derivative financial instruments	-	5,861	-	5,861
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	(5,986)	-	(5,986)

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

These definitions have been taken from the March 2009 amendment to IFRS 7 'Improving Disclosures about financial Instruments'.

Equity investments, categorized as level 3, are classified as available for sale with changes in value recognized in the available for sale reserve. When estimating the fair value of equity investments the exercise of judgment is required due to uncertainties inherent in estimating the value of private equity portfolios, however the estimation is based on guidelines issued by industry bodies, the financial position and results, industry and company risk profiles, and future prospects.

## MANAGEMENT

Our business is under the control of our Board of Directors. Each director is elected by the members, retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election every three years. The executive directors are the Chief Executive, the Group Finance Director, the Group Product & Marketing Director, the Group Operations Director, the Group Distribution Director and the Group Development Director. All other directors are non-executive directors. The business address of all of the directors and officers is Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW, England.

Under our rules, the Board of Directors must consist of not less than eight directors of whom not less than five must be present at a Board Meeting to form a quorum.

No potential conflicts of interest exist between any duties to us, as Issuer, of the persons on the board of directors and their private interests or other duties.

### Directors

The following table presents information with respect to current directors:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Other Directorships</u>
Geoffrey Howe	59	Chairman	Gateway Electronics Components Ltd Investec Ltd, South Africa Investec plc Jardine Lloyd Thompson Group plc, Chairman
Robert Walther	65	Joint Deputy Chairman	British United Provident Association Ltd BUPA Health Assurance Ltd BUPA Insurance Ltd BUPA Insurance Services Ltd Derbyshire Building Society Staff Pension Scheme Trustee Co Ltd Fidelity European Values plc, Chairman  Nationwide Pension Fund Nominee Ltd Nationwide Pension Fund Trustee Ltd Portman Pension Trustees Ltd
Graham Beale	50	Chief Executive	Visa Europe Ltd Visa Europe Services Inc.
Mark Rennison	48	Group Finance Director	Confederation Mortgage Services Ltd Exeter Trust Ltd First Nationwide LBS Mortgages Ltd Nationwide Anglia Property Services Ltd Nationwide Investments (No.1) Ltd Nationwide BES Fund Managers Ltd Nationwide Housing Trust Ltd Nationwide Lease Finance Ltd Nationwide Mortgage Corporation Ltd Nationwide Syndications Ltd Staffordshire Financial Services Ltd The Mortgage Works (UK) plc UCB Home Loans Corporation Ltd
Stuart Bernau*	57	Group Product & Marketing Director	at.home nationwide ltd, Chairman  Ethos Independent Financial Services Ltd, Chairman Jubilee Mortgages Ltd

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
			The Minchinhampton Golf Club Ltd
David Rigney	45	Group Operations Director	HM Land Registry NBS Fleet Services Ltd Monument (Sutton) Ltd Nationwide Anglia Property Services Ltd Staffordshire Leasing Ltd The Derbyshire (Premises) Ltd
Stella David	46	Non-executive Director	Bacardi Global Brands Incorporated Bacardi Global Brands Ltd
Mark Nicholls	59	Non-executive Director	Burcot House Management Ltd EcoSecurities Group plc, Ireland, Chairman Northern Investors Company plc The Evolution Group plc Venture Production plc, Deputy Chairman
Sue Ellen	60	Non-executive Director	Prudential Health Holdings Ltd Prudential Health Ltd Prudential Health Services Ltd Prudential Protect Ltd S.T. Ellen Consultancy Ltd St. John Ambulance West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust, Chairman
Derek Ross	58	Non-executive Director	Access Bank (UK) Ltd European Central Counterparty Ltd
Suzanna Taverne	49	Non-executive Director	FCE Bank plc National Council for One Parent Families The Design Museum Vlessing & Taverne Ltd Good Governance Network Consumer Credit Counselling Service
Matthew Wyles	50	Group Distribution Director	Confederation Mortgage Services Ltd Exeter Trust Ltd Derbyshire Home Loans Ltd E-Mex Home Funding Ltd Jubilee Mortgages Ltd LBS Mortgages Ltd Ridgeway Mortgage Services Ltd Staffordshire Financial Services Ltd The Mortgage Works (UK) plc UCB Home Loans Corporation Ltd
Tony Prestedge	39	Group Development Director	The Nationwide Foundation
Bill Tudor John	64	Joint Deputy Chairman	Grainger plc Lehman Brothers European Mezzanine 2004



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Other Directorships</u>
			SICAV NFTS Foundation Wales in London Ltd
Michael Jary	45	Non-executive Director	Duchy Originals Ltd Duchy Originals Foods Ltd International Consulting Partners Societe Civile (France) OC&C Peleus Advisors LLP OC&C Strategy Consultants Limited Partnership (Guernsey) OC&C Resources Ltd OC&C Strategy Consultants S.A.R.L. (France) OC&C Strategy Consultants LLP OC&C Strategy Consultants International (Netherlands)
Kevin Loosemore	50	Non-executive Director	Farnham Castle Micro Focus International plc Morse plc
Chris Rhodes*	46	Group Product and Marketing Director	Derbyshire Home Loans Ltd  E-Mex Home Funding Ltd The Mortgage Works (UK) plc UCB Home Loans Corporation Ltd

\* Chris Rhodes replaced Stuart Bernau as Group Product & Marketing from 20 April 2009. Stuart Bernau will stand down from his responsibilities as an executive director and a member of the Board at the Society's AGM in July 2009.

### Biographies

**Geoffrey Howe** joined our Board as a non-executive Director in January 2005 and became Chairman in August 2007. He brings considerable legal, regulatory and management experience to the Board. He is also currently Chairman of Jardine Lloyd Thompson Group plc and a Director of Investec plc and the JP Morgan Fleming Overseas Investment Trust plc, and an adviser to a number of leading professional and financial services organizations. He was formerly Chairman of Railtrack Group plc, a Director and Group General Counsel of Robert Fleming Holdings Ltd and Managing Partner of Clifford Chance.

**Robert Walther** joined our Board as a non-executive Director in July 2002 and became Deputy Chairman in July 2006. His background in investment and insurance was mainly built within a mutual organization. He was Chief Executive of Clerical Medical from 1995 to 2001, which he joined in 1965. He is currently Chairman of Fidelity European Values plc and a non-executive Director of BUPA.

**Graham Beale** joined Nationwide in 1985 and was appointed to our Board of Directors in April 2003 as Group Finance Director, taking up the position of Chief Executive in April 2007. He is a chartered accountant and worked extensively in the Finance function before undertaking more general management responsibilities including Managing Director of our property rental company, at.home nationwide ltd, and Divisional Director of Commercial Lending. As Group Finance Director he was responsible for running the Finance, Legal Compliance, Risk Management and Treasury Divisions and the Strategy and Planning function.

**Mark Rennison** was appointed to our Board of Directors in February 2007. His responsibilities are Finance and Planning, Risk Management, Legal Compliance, Internal Audit and Treasury. Prior to his appointment he was a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP where he worked in the financial services practice with a specific focus on retail and corporate banking. He has also worked extensively with group treasury operations, leasing and asset finance businesses. He is a director of various Nationwide subsidiaries.

**Stuart Bernau** joined Nationwide in 1990 and was appointed to our Board of Directors in 1996. He has served as Retail Operations Director, Marketing & Commercial Director, Commercial & Treasury Director and Commercial &

Communications Director. Under the new Group structure he is currently Group Retail Director, with responsibilities for all aspects of the retail facing side of the business, including Sales & Marketing. Before joining Nationwide he worked in the financial services industry for 17 years. He was appointed Chairman of the Council of the Financial Skills Council in February 2006 and was Chairman of the Council of Mortgage Lenders in 2005.

**David Rigney** joined Nationwide in 1999 as Head of Nationwide Direct and was appointed to the Board in October 2006. He has executive responsibility for Technology, Member Account Administration, Business Services and Procurement. He is also leading a transformation programme to complete the modernization of the Society's systems. Prior to his appointment to the Board, he held roles as Divisional Director Central Retail Operations and Personnel & Development. He is a director of several Nationwide subsidiaries and a non-executive director of HM Land Registry. Prior to joining the Society, David held a number of senior management positions in both the public and private sector.

**Stella David** was appointed to our Board as a non-executive Director in April 2003 and is Chairman of the Remuneration Committee. She brings considerable expertise in general management as well as branding, marketing and the management of consumer goods. She is Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer for Bacardi Ltd. and prior to this she was Vice President of their Global Operations.

**Mark Nicholls** joined the Board in August 2007 and was previously a non-executive Director of Portman Building Society. He has broad experience in financial markets and was a main Board Director of SG Warburg Group plc and Managing Director of the private equity group of the Royal Bank of Scotland. He is Chairman of EcoSecurities Group plc, Deputy Chairman of Venture Production plc and a non-executive Director of Northern Investors Company plc and The Evolution Group plc.

**Sue Ellen** joined our Board as a non-executive director in August 2007 following the merger with Portman where she was also a non-executive director. She has been a director, both executive and non-executive, of a diverse range of companies and institutions in the retail, healthcare, leisure and financial sectors. Previous positions have included non-executive director of Birmingham Midshires Building Society, governor of BUPA, managing director of BUPA Health Services and managing director of United Racecourses. She is currently chairman of West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust.

**Derek Ross** was appointed to our Board as a non-executive Director in December 2004. He has extensive experience in audit and financial advisory services particularly in areas of treasury and risk management. From 1986 until his appointment to our Board, he was a senior partner of Deloitte & Touche LLP and from 1979 to 1984 he was a corporate treasurer and tax manager with Black & Decker.

**Suzanna Taverne** joined our Board as a non-executive Director in November 2005. Prior to her appointment she held various positions in the public sector and industry and was formerly a Director of Imperial College London, Managing Director of the British Museum, Director of Strategy at Pearson plc, a Consultant at Saatchi & Saatchi plc, Finance Director of The Independent and a Senior Manager at S G Warburg & Co Ltd. She is currently Chair of the National Council for One Parent Families.

**Matthew Wyles** was appointed to the Board in August 2007 and was previously Group Development Director of Portman Building Society. Prior to joining Portman in 1997, Matthew was an executive director within the Global Reinsurance Division at the Willis Corroon Group specializing in mortgage risk. Matthew is responsible for the branch network, direct channels and group intermediary sales across both Nationwide and The Mortgage Works brands. He is also a Director of various Society subsidiaries.

**Tony Prestedge** was appointed to the Board in August 2007 and was previously Group Operations Director of Portman Building Society. He has held a number of senior management and executive roles at Barclays plc, including Managing Director Home Finance and a Member of the Retail Banking Executive Committee. He is currently responsible for Change Management, Human Resources, Corporate Affairs, Strategy and Planning, Group Legal, Secretariat and Member Services and Regional Brands inclusive of Derbyshire, Cheshire and Dunfermline Building Societies. He is currently a Trustee of The Nationwide Foundation.

**Michael Jary** joined the Board in January 2009. He is the Managing Partner of OC&C Strategy Consultants, a global strategy consulting firm with 15 offices worldwide, having been one of the founders of the firm in 1987. He is an advisor to the boards of leading retail and consumer companies in Europe, the USA and Asia. He is a regular commentator in the retail industry, the co-author of a number of books including "Retail Power Plays", and a guest lecturer at INSEAD Business School. He is also the Chairman of Duchy Originals.

**Kevin Loosemore** joined the Board in January 2009. He has a strong information technology background having held senior executive positions at IBM, De La Rue, Motorola and Cable & Wireless. He is currently Chairman of both Micro Focus International plc and Morse plc and a Director of Farnham Castle. During his career Kevin has run businesses in software, services, communications and manufacturing and has overseen the delivery of major IT and transformation programs.

**Chris Rhodes** joined the Board in April 2009 from Abbey Santander, where he was previously Director for Retail Distribution for Alliance & Leicester. Chris is responsible for Mortgages (retail and specialist lending), Insurance and Investments, Savings, Consumer Finance (credit cards and personal loans), Banking (current account, debit card and money transmission) and Commercial together with Customer Strategy and Marketing and Customer Experience.

**Bill Tudor John** joined our Board as Joint Deputy Chairman in August 2007 following the merger with Portman. As a lawyer and investment banker, he brings considerable experience with financial institutions. He was a partner in Allen & Overy until 2001, including as senior partner. He is currently a Managing Director of Lehman Brothers. He is a Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of England Financial Markets Law Committee and was, until the merger, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Portman.

### **Committees of Our Board of Directors**

Our Board of Directors operates through its meetings and through its three main committees, the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee. To the extent that matters are not reserved to our Board of Directors, responsibility is delegated to the Chief Executive, who is assisted by the Executive Directors' Committee and its sub-committees, the Chief Executive's Committee, the Retail Credit Retail Committee, the Commercial & Treasury Credit Committee and the Assets & Liabilities Committee.

The Audit Committee, in accordance with its commitment to good corporate governance, seeks to ensure that we maintain sound controls in relation to the responsibilities of the directors, meets regularly with senior management and the internal audit department and regularly reviews its relationship with the external auditors.

The Nomination Committee regularly reviews the balance of skills and experience on the Board and the requirements of the business. It also considers the appointment of new directors and makes recommendations to the Board.

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for our director and executive officer remuneration policy. We have designed our policy to ensure that director and executive officer remuneration reflects performance and allows us to attract, retain and motivate a sufficient number of talented executives. The Remuneration Committee reviews, evaluates and makes recommendations to the Board regarding our executive compensation standards and practices, including basic salaries, bonus distributions, pension fund contribution and the medium-term incentive scheme. The Remuneration Committee consists of all non-executive directors.

The Executive Directors' Committee is our key operational committee which oversees the day-to-day operations of our business. This committee meets once each week, reviews all matters that are to be presented to the Board of Directors, and is composed of our Chief Executive and the four other executive directors. The Executive Directors' Committee delegates certain authority to its subcommittees, including the Banking and Savings Executive Committee, the Mortgage Executive Committee and the Project Approval Executive Committee.

The Chief Executive's Committee provides a forum for consultation and information sharing purposes. The Chief Executive's Committee has also assumed the responsibilities of our former Operational Risk Committee, including overseeing the arrangements necessary to mitigate the operational risks inherent within our business. The Chief Executive's Committee meets eleven times per year and is composed of five executive directors and 12 senior officers.

The Asset and Liability Committee, or ALCO, sets operational limits to control exposures so that they are within overall limits set by our Board of Directors. The ALCO meets eleven times per year. The ALCO comprises two executive directors, one non-executive director, two senior officers and a senior manager. For more information about the ALCO, see the section entitled "Financial Risk Management – Strategy in using financial instruments – *Control of derivatives*".

The Retail Credit Committee and the Commercial & Treasury Credit Committee are responsible for establishing our credit strategy and monitoring the credit performance of all our retail and wholesale credit portfolios, respectively.

The two Credit Committees set a wide range of credit exposure limits, receive regular reports on the performance of all portfolios and report to our Board of Directors. The Retail Credit Committee is comprised of two executive directors, four senior officers and two senior managers. The Commercial & Treasury Credit Committee is comprised of two executive directors, three senior officers and two senior managers. For more information about the Credit Committees and credit risk management, see the section entitled "Financial Risk Management – Principal risks – *Credit risk*".

### **Compensation**

For the financial year ended April 4, 2009 the aggregate amount of compensation, excluding pension benefits, that we paid to all directors and executive officers as a group totaled £6.6 million.

Directors receive an annual bonus which only pays out if performance targets are met under pre-defined Group performance, local performance (which relates to the area of the business for which the director is directly responsible) and individual performance measures. No payment has been made under the Annual Performance Pay Plan this year.

The Medium Term Incentive Plan (MTIP) rewards our directors for sustained performance and achieving challenging financial targets over a three year performance cycle. A new three year performance cycle starts each year. The maximum incentive that could be paid during the year to the Chief Executive is 130% of base salary and for other executive directors it is 100%. The maximum can only be paid if Nationwide out-performs its competitors. If performance falls below the minimum acceptable performance, then no bonus will be paid. The Remuneration Committee reviews performance against targets each financial year.

In addition executive directors receive other benefits including a car allowance, healthcare and mortgage allowance.

### **Directors' Loans**

At April 4, 2009, we had loans to directors or persons connected to directors totaling £0.4 million. All of these loans were granted in the normal course of business and were largely made up of residential mortgage loans and balances on credit cards. Our directors and other employees are eligible for discounts on residential mortgage loans.

We maintain a register containing the details of all loans, transactions and other arrangements made between our directors (and persons connected with our directors) and Nationwide or its subsidiaries. This register is available for inspection at our annual general meetings and during normal business hours at our principal office during the fifteen days prior to our annual general meeting.

### **Management Employee Pension Schemes**

Three executive directors, G.J. Beale, S.D.M. Bernau, and D.J. Rigney, are members of the executive section of the Nationwide Pension Fund, and they have been able to accrue a pension of 1/30th of pensionable salary for each year of service up to a maximum of two-thirds of pensionable salary. Pension entitlements are reduced to take account of any entitlement a director may have under the Group's funded unregistered pension scheme and any elections to restrict pension accrual. Two executive directors have elected to receive pension allowances in compensation for restricting pension accrual, and details can be found in the notes to the Report of the Directors on Remuneration in our financial statements.

T.P. Prestedge is a member of the Portman Executive Stakeholder Scheme.

Mr. Rennison receives payments to compensate him for pension benefits that he gave up when he left his previous employer to join Nationwide. He also receives pension accrual under our 1/54th Career Averaged Re-valued Earnings Pension Scheme and a monthly pension allowance.

M.P.V. Wyles is a member of the executive section of the Portman Final Salary Scheme and is able to accrue a pension of 3% of pensionable salary for each year of service up to a maximum of two-thirds of the scheme earnings cap. He also receives a monthly pension allowance.

### **Related-Party Transactions**

For information on transactions with related parties, see note 47 to our audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference herein.

## COMPETITION

### Industry Background

Our main competitors have traditionally been providers of personal financial services in the United Kingdom. These include other building societies, banks, life insurance companies and mutual insurance organizations. In recent years, competitive pressures, consolidation and changes in the regulatory environment have led to a blurring of the boundaries between building societies, banks and insurance companies in the United Kingdom. In addition, new providers of financial services have emerged as competitors in the U.K. residential mortgage lending market and U.K. retail savings market. A description of the traditional types of organizations with which we continue to compete as well as a description of certain new competitors is set forth below.

### *Building Societies and U.K. Banks*

Over the past 20 years, many building societies have demutualized and converted to banks, merged with other building societies or transferred their business to existing banks. As a result, the number of building societies in the United Kingdom has fallen from 139 in 1985 to 53 as of 1 June 2009. Many building societies have chosen not to demutualize or merge, and legislation from 1997 enables these organizations to compete more freely with banks. Within the U.K. retail banking sector there have also been a number of significant business combinations.

### *U.K. Insurance Companies*

The U.K. insurance industry has traditionally been made up of a large number of mutual insurance organizations and several composite insurers originating a range of products, distributed through building societies, banks, direct sales forces and independent financial advisers. Recent trends include consolidation within the industry, the demutualization of mutual insurers and the entry of building societies and banks into the market as underwriters as well as distributors. In addition, the growth of internet aggregator sites has made price comparison more easily available.

### *Other Competitors*

Certain large retailers and utility companies sell financial services to their customers. A number of U.K. building societies and banks have co-operation arrangements with large U.K. retailers and utility companies to provide personal banking services to their customer base. In addition, foreign banks, investment banks, insurance and life assurance companies are active in the mortgage and retail savings markets. Companies are using low cost telephone, mail and internet based distribution channels to offer competitively priced retail savings products and mortgages. The internet, in particular, provides opportunities for further competition from other new banking entrants. The use of the intermediary sector also allows new entrants to gain access to the U.K. mortgage market.

### The U.K. Residential Mortgage Market

The table below sets out information for the last three years concerning year-end balances of U.K. lending secured on residential property and the proportions held by building societies, banks and us.

Year ended December 31,	Total Balances <sup>(1)</sup>	Building Societies <sup>(1)</sup>	Banks <sup>(1)</sup>	Others	Our share of total U.K. residential mortgages <sup>(1)</sup>
	<i>(£ billions, except percentages)</i>				
2008.....	1224.8	17.5%	47.9%	34.6%	10.8%
2007 .....	1187.0	17.1%	52.8%	30.1%	10.2%
2006.....	1079.4	17.6%	56.2%	26.2%	8.8%

Note:

- (1) Source: Council of Mortgage Lenders (using information based upon Bank of England data), except for information regarding our balances which are taken from our own data. Building society figures include our own balances.

Competition in the U.K. mortgage market involves defending the existing stock of balances and competing for the flow of new lending. New lending is driven by first-time buyers or next-time buyers remortgaging, changing homes or extending their mortgages. In most cases this is for residential purposes, although the popularity of buy-to-let has grown fairly rapidly in recent years. In recent years, the proportion of the U.K. population owning their own homes has stabilized at just under 70%. Although this figure is high by European standards, we believe it is unlikely to change significantly in the near future, despite the increase in the buy-to-let sector. Consequently, we view the mortgage market

in the United Kingdom as a mature and increasingly commoditized market driven primarily by price, especially with respect to new lending.

U.K. gross residential mortgage lending in the year ended March 31, 2009 was £210 billion, a decrease of 39% on U.K. gross residential mortgage lending of £349 billion in the year ended March 31, 2008. U.K. net residential mortgage lending decreased by 79% during the same period, falling to £19 billion in the year ending March 31, 2009 from £94 billion in the year ending March 31, 2008.

In recent years, a feature of the U.K. mortgage market has been the differential pricing structure that has developed, mainly in response to increased competition. New customers have been offered attractive interest rates in the form of discounts or cash-backs for a period of time. A growing number of residential mortgage borrowers actively search to replace existing mortgages with new mortgages at lower rates. Other borrowers now purchase a discounted or fixed rate residential mortgage for a number of years, and, at the end of the fixed or discounted period, they remortgage or switch to another mortgage lender. At the same time, those residential mortgage borrowers who do not remortgage pay a variable rate which can be adjusted at the lender's discretion in response to competitive forces and U.K. monetary and economic policy. The rapid fall in interest rates and the decline in house prices has meant that more borrowers now stay on lenders' backbook products. This may be either through necessity, as the loan to value of their house has risen in line with price falls and they are unable to refinance, and/or due to the fact that the fall in rates has meant that the backbook rates are more in line with front book deal pricing. Overall, the profitability of mortgage lending has improved in recent months as lenders are able to extract larger margins on new business and, in some cases, have been able to widen margins on backbook rates.

As a building society, we do not have equity shareholders and, therefore, do not pay equity dividends. Instead, we seek to return value to our members by generally offering higher savings interest rates and lower borrowing interest rates than our main competitors. As a result of our products and interest rates, we believe that we had a market share of approximately 8.2% by net value of new residential mortgages in the United Kingdom in our financial year ended April 4, 2009. In addition, our competitive mortgage rates provide us the opportunity to be more selective with our potential customers and, generally, to avoid high risk borrowers. Our lending at above a 95% loan to value ratio in the past three years is lower than the estimated market average for such lending.

### The U.K. Retail Deposit Market

The U.K. retail deposit market is dominated by building societies, banks and National Savings, a U.K. government-sponsored savings and investment organization. Below is a table breaking down the total U.K. retail deposit market by type of financial institution compiled from details published by the Bank of England.

<b>Year ended December 31,</b>	<b>Total U.K. retail deposits<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Building societies' share of total U.K. retail deposits<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Banks' share of total U.K. retail deposits<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Others<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Our share of total U.K. retail deposits<sup>(1)</sup></b>
	<i>(£ billions, except percentages)</i>				
2008.....	1040.4	22.3%	68.5%	9.2%	12.0%
2007.....	984.4	21.4%	70.1%	8.5%	11.2%
2006.....	909.8	20.7%	70.7%	8.6%	9.3%

Note:

(1) Source: Bank of England, except for information regarding our balances which are taken from our own data.

Like the residential mortgage market, we believe that the U.K. retail deposit market is an increasingly commoditized market driven primarily by price, particularly for the flow of new money that generally seeks the most attractive rates available. Older deposit balances have traditionally subsidized the cost of new retail deposits, primarily reflecting customer inertia.

In the last few years, competition for U.K. retail deposits has increased as new participants, such as foreign banks, supermarkets, insurance/life assurance companies and direct online banking providers have entered the market by offering attractive rates of interest. These new entrants have caused the cost of attracting new retail deposits to increase for existing players in the market and have impacted the flow of new retail deposits.

We believe that increased consumer awareness driven by the press and increased competition has created potentially greater volatility of retail deposit balances both between different organizations and between different accounts within organizations. This, in turn, has resulted in a reduction in the differential between rates paid to existing and new balances as customers transfer to high rate accounts and organizations aim to retain existing balances.

We have sought to defend our market share of the U.K. retail deposit market in the face of increasing competition for retail deposit balances. Because of our member ownership status, we are able to offer competitive savings rates that are typically higher than general market rates. In the financial year ended April 4, 2009, we experienced an increase in our U.K. member retail deposits of £4.5 billion.

### **Competitive Outlook**

In recent years, we have experienced substantial competitive pressure in our traditional U.K. residential mortgage market and retail deposit market, and we expect this competitive pressure to continue. This pressure is primarily the result of increased price competition, with customers across our entire residential mortgage portfolio seeking to remortgage at a lower interest rate. This is likely to continue for the foreseeable future, resulting in continued pressure on retail spreads for the entire sector.

We expect U.K. gross residential lending in the current financial year to be lower than residential lending for the financial year ended April 4, 2009, which was approximately £19 billion. This is likely to be driven by weaker house purchase and remortgage activity, plus the impact on average loan size of lower house prices.

## SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

### European Union Directives

The framework for supervision and regulation of banking and financial services in the United Kingdom has been, and continues to be, heavily influenced by European Union, or EU, directives that are required to be implemented in member states through national legislation. In March 2000, the adoption by the European Union of the Banking Consolidation Directive (as recast in July 2006) resulted in the consolidation of the main pan-European banking legislation into a single directive. The principal intention underlying the EU Banking Consolidation Directive is the harmonization of banking regulation and supervision throughout the European Union and Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, commonly known as the European Economic Area, or EEA. The EU Banking Consolidation Directive prescribes minimum standards in key areas and requires EEA member states to give “mutual recognition” to each other’s standards of regulation. The EU Banking Consolidation Directive establishes the “passport” concept, freedom to establish branches in, and to provide cross-border services into, other EEA member states once a credit institution is authorized in its “home” state.

Although credit institutions are primarily regulated in their home state by a local regulator, the EU Banking Consolidation Directive prescribes minimum criteria for regulation of the authorization of credit institutions and the prudential supervision applicable to them. Our local regulator is the Financial Services Authority. For further information about regulation in the United Kingdom see the subsection entitled “—U.K. Regulation”. Investment firms and other similar institutions that engage in the provision of services relating to securities, derivatives and other similar instruments are subject to a similar regulatory environment and can obtain a “passport” under the EU Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive (2004/39/EC) (“MiFID”). MiFID, among other things, repealed and replaced the Investment Services Directive and is designed to create a single European market in financial services. It covers most firms previously subject to the Investment Services Directive.

EU legislation transposing the new Basel Capital Accord (commonly referred to as Basel II), through the Capital Requirements Directive, makes substantial changes to the capital adequacy regime set out in the 1988 Basel Capital Accord, as amended. Broadly, the principal changes effected by the revised requirements include the application of risk-weighting and supervisory review of the process of evaluating risk measurement and capital ratios. The requirements were partially implemented at the start of 2007, with more advanced techniques in relation to the calculation of capital requirements for credit risk and operational risk having been implemented at the start of 2008.

In April 2008, the European Parliament and the Council adopted a second directive on consumer credit which provides that (subject to exemptions) loans not exceeding €75,000 will be regulated. This directive will repeal and replace the first consumer credit directive and requires member states to implement the directive by measures coming into force by May 12, 2010. Loan agreements secured by land mortgage are exempted from the consumer credit directives. However, the EU Commission has published a White Paper on mortgage credit in December 2007, setting out its tasks for 2008 to 2010 including, among other things, an assessment of the regulation of early repayment charges under mortgages, pre-contract disclosure and interest rate restrictions. The European Commission has stated that in its view it is too early to decide on whether a mortgage directive would be appropriate. Until the final form of any initiatives on mortgage credit is decided and the details of U.K. legislation implementing the second consumer credit directive are published, it is not certain what effect the adoption and implementation of the directive or initiatives would have on our credit businesses.

### U.K. Regulation

#### *The U.K. Building Societies Act*

The main piece of legislation regulating building societies is the U.K. Building Societies Act. The U.K. Building Societies Act governs the creation, authorization and management of building societies. Prior to December 1, 2001, it also established the Building Societies Commission as the primary body responsible for regulating building societies. On December 1, 2001, the role of the Building Societies Commission as our primary regulator was taken over by the Financial Services Authority pursuant to the ongoing reorganization of the regulation of the U.K. financial services industry. With the introduction of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, certain sections of the U.K. Building Societies Act were repealed. However, a substantial part of the U.K. Building Societies Act, including the constitutional parts dealing with the principal purpose of building societies, nature limits, general governance, among others, still remain in force. The U.K. Building Societies Act has been amended and supplemented since its introduction



by secondary legislation. For further information on these reforms under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, see the subsection entitled “Financial Services and Markets Act 2000”.

### ***Financial Services and Markets Act 2000***

The U.K. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 consolidated and harmonized the regulation of financial services in the United Kingdom. As part of this process, the Financial Services Authority became the sole regulatory body responsible for regulating and supervising the financial services industry in the United Kingdom save in respect of certain lending activities.

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 imposes an on-going system of regulation and control on building societies. The detailed rules and prudential standards set by the Financial Services Authority are contained in various parts of the FSA Handbook. The Interim Prudential Sourcebook for building societies has been largely superseded by the General Prudential Sourcebook, the Prudential Sourcebook for Banks, Building Societies and Investment Firms, and the Building Societies Regulatory Guide.

The following sections set forth some of the concepts for a building society under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

#### *Mutuality*

Building societies are mutual organizations that are managed for the benefit of their members, who are primarily retail savings customers and residential mortgage customers. Each member is normally entitled to one vote at a building society’s general meeting, regardless of the size of its deposit account or mortgage loan or the number of accounts it maintains.

#### *Purpose*

Building societies are required to be engaged primarily in the business of making loans secured on residential property, which are substantially funded by members. In addition, as long as building societies comply with specific limits on lending and funding, they may engage in additional activities such as commercial lending, unsecured personal lending, insurance and personal investment product activities.

Building societies have a statutory duty to keep accounting records as well as establishing and maintaining systems of control. The Financial Services Authority is empowered to request ad hoc reports regarding our compliance with these requirements.

#### *Nature of Membership*

The members of a building society fall into two categories. The first category consists of investing or “shareholding” members. Shareholding members are individuals who have made a deposit (also referred to as an “investment”) in a share account with a building society or who hold deferred shares in the society, and bodies corporate which hold deferred shares. In this Base Prospectus we refer to deposits in these share accounts as “U.K. retail member deposits” and to people holding U.K. retail member deposits as “U.K. retail member depositors”.

There are restrictions on building societies raising funds from individuals other than in the form of deposits in share accounts or by the issue of deferred shares (including permanent interest bearing shares). A subsidiary of a building society may, however, offer deposit accounts which do not confer member status. Deposits in these accounts are referred to as “non-member deposits”.

The second category of members are “borrowing” members, that is, persons who have received a loan from the building society which is fully or, if the rules of the society allow, substantially secured on land. Building societies may also make loans that do not confer member status, which generally consist of unsecured loans.

#### *Limitations on Funding and Lending*

The U.K. Building Societies Act imposes limits on the ability of building societies to raise funds and to make loans. Investing shares in a building society, representing U.K. retail member deposits made with the society, must account for not less than 50% of its total funding. In calculating this amount, a specified amount of deposits made by individuals with a building society's subsidiaries in other EEA member states, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Gibraltar is disregarded. The specified amount is up to 10% of what would have been the society's funding but for the exclusion.

Loans made by a building society and its subsidiaries which are fully secured on residential property must account for not less than 75% of its total trading assets (that is, the total assets of a society and its subsidiaries, plus provisions for bad or doubtful debts, less liquid assets, fixed assets and certain long term insurance funds).

#### *Nature of Capital*

We classify U.K. retail member deposits as shares in our balance sheets. There is a fundamental distinction between a share in a building society and a share in a limited liability company. Holders of ordinary shares in a company normally do not have the right to withdraw their share capital from the company. The share capital of a company is therefore fixed. A U.K. retail member depositor has a right to withdraw his investment from a building society. The share capital of a building society therefore fluctuates each time U.K. retail member depositors deposit or withdraw funds from their account. As a result shares in a building society do not form a permanent capital resource. The permanent capital of a building society consists primarily of its reserves and any deferred shares that it has issued (including permanent interest bearing shares). This is because the profits of a building society must be credited to its reserves and may not be distributed to its members other than on the winding-up or dissolution of that society or, in limited circumstances, by way of bonus.

#### *Hedging*

The U.K. Building Societies Act prohibits building societies and their subsidiaries from entering into any transaction involving derivative instruments unless the transaction falls within one of the specified exceptions, including where it is entered for the purpose of limiting the extent to which it will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, any index of retail prices, any index of residential property prices, any index of the prices of securities or the ability or willingness of a borrower to repay a loan owing to the building society.

#### *Demutualization*

The U.K. Building Societies Act permits a building society to demutualize by transferring the whole of its business to a company so long as the process meets statutory requirements. Any such demutualization must be approved by members and confirmed by the FSA. The successor company will be a bank, which must be duly authorized to carry on its deposit-taking business by the Financial Services Authority or equivalent EEA regulatory authority.

The member approval threshold required for conversion varies depending on the type of demutualization. In order to convert into a new bank, a minimum of 50% of shareholding members qualified to vote would have to vote on a requisite shareholders' resolution, and a minimum of 75% of those voting would have to support the resolution to convert. In addition, more than 50% of borrowing members who vote would have to vote in favor of a borrowing members' resolution to convert. On a demutualization as a result of a takeover by an existing bank or other company, then the requirements would be similar except that 50% of our shareholding members qualified to vote (or shareholding members representing 90% by value of our shares) must vote in favor of the requisite shareholding members' resolution.

#### *Mutual society transfers*

The U.K. Building Societies Act (as modified by the Mutual Transfers Order) permits a building society to transfer the whole of its business to the subsidiary of another mutual society (as defined in section 3 of the Funding and Mutual Societies Transfers Act). The successor subsidiary must be duly authorized to carry on its deposit-taking business by the FSA or an equivalent EEA regulatory authority. The terms of the transfer to the relevant subsidiary must include provision for making membership of the holding mutual (or membership of the parent undertaking of such holding mutual) available to every qualifying member of the building society and to every person who, after the transfer, becomes a customer of the company, and the membership of the holding mutual (or such parent undertaking) must be on terms no less favorable than those enjoyed by existing members of the holding mutual (or such parent undertaking, as the case may be).

A transfer of business to a subsidiary of another mutual society requires approval by members and confirmation by the FSA. The member approval thresholds require a shareholding members' resolution to be passed by a minimum of 75% of shareholding members qualified to vote and voting on the resolution and a borrowing members' resolution to be passed by more than 50% of borrowing members qualified to vote and voting on the resolution.

### ***The Financial Services Authority***

The Financial Services Authority is the regulator for the U.K. financial services industry (save in respect of certain lending activities) and is responsible for supervising building societies, banks, friendly societies, insurance companies and other financial institutions. The regulatory objectives of the Financial Services Authority are:

- maintaining market confidence;
- promoting public awareness of the financial markets;
- protecting consumers; and
- reducing financial crime.

The Financial Services Authority supervises and regulates financial institutions, including building societies, on an ongoing basis by continually assessing their risk profile and capacity to manage and control risks. If the Financial Services Authority finds that a financial institution has failed to comply with the requirements under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the Financial Services Authority has a variety of enforcement powers including:

- issuing a private warning; or
- taking disciplinary measures, such as issuing a public statement of misconduct or imposing a financial penalty.

### ***The Office of Fair Trading***

The Office of Fair Trading is the consumer and competition authority under the U.K. Enterprise Act 2002, and is responsible for the issue of licenses under, and for superintending the working and enforcement, of the U.K. Consumer Credit Act 1974, as amended (the "Consumer Credit Act 1974"). The Office of Fair Trading and other bodies may enforce consumer legislation under the Enterprise Act 2002 by:

- seeking an informal undertaking, or a formal undertaking, from a business; or
- seeking a court enforcement order against a business.

### ***Authorization under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000***

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 prohibits any person from carrying on a "regulated activity" by way of business in the U.K. unless that person is authorized or exempt under this Act. Regulated activities include: deposit-taking, mortgage activities (such as entering into, administering, or advising or arranging in respect of, regulated mortgage contracts), effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance as well as insurance mediation, and investment activities (such as dealing in investments as principal or as agent, arranging deals in investments, and managing investments). We are authorized for, among other things, deposit-taking and mortgage activities. We and our subsidiary Nationwide Unit Trust Managers Limited are authorized for certain investment activities. The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 also prohibits financial promotions in the U.K. unless the promotion is issued or approved by an authorized person or exempt from such requirements.

### ***Lending***

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 regulates mortgage credit within the definition of "regulated mortgage contract" and also regulates certain other types of home finance. A credit agreement is a regulated mortgage contract if it is entered into on or after October 31, 2004 and, at the time it is entered into: (a) the credit agreement is one under which the lender provides credit to an individual or to trustees; (b) the contract provides for the repayment obligation of the borrower to be secured by a first legal mortgage on land (other than timeshare accommodation) in the U.K.; and (c) at least 40% of that land is used, or is intended to be used, as or in connection with a dwelling by the borrower or (in the case of credit provided to trustees) by an individual who is a beneficiary of the trust, or by a related person.

If prohibitions under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 as to authorization or financial promotions are contravened, then the affected regulated mortgage contract is unenforceable against the borrower without a court order. The FSA Handbook part Mortgages and Home Finance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook, sets out rules in respect of regulated mortgage contracts and certain other types of home finance.

Any credit agreement intended to be a regulated mortgage contract or unregulated might instead be wholly or partly a regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974 or treated as such, and any credit agreement intended to be regulated by the Consumer Credit Act 1974 or unregulated might instead be a regulated mortgage contract, because of technical rules on determining whether the credit agreement or any part of it falls within the definition of a regulated mortgage contract and changes to credit agreements.

The Consumer Credit Act 1974 regulates personal credit within the definition of "regulated agreement". A credit agreement is a regulated agreement if: (a) the borrower is or includes an "individual" as defined in this Act; and (b) the credit agreement is not an exempt agreement under this Act. Certain financial limits in respect of the credit provided applied to credit agreements entered into before April 6, 2008, or before October 31, 2008 in the case of buy-to-let mortgages satisfying prescribed conditions. Buy-to-let mortgages entered into on or after October 31, 2008 and satisfying prescribed conditions are exempt agreements under the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

If requirements under the Consumer Credit Act 1974 as to licensing of lenders or brokers or entering into and documenting a credit agreement are not met, then the affected regulated agreement is unenforceable against the borrower without an order of the Office of Fair Trading or court order or (for agreements entered into before April 6, 2007) is totally unenforceable, depending on the circumstances. Under Section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974, a lender is liable to a customer in relation to misrepresentation and breach of contract by a supplier in a transaction financed by the lender, where the related credit agreement is or is treated as entered into under pre-existing arrangements, or in contemplation of future arrangements, between the lender and the supplier; and the lender has a statutory indemnity from the supplier against such liability, subject to any agreement between the lender and the supplier.

### ***Insurance***

Two of our subsidiaries undertake insurance business. Nationwide Life Limited is a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales and is authorized for effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance. Our offshore captive insurer, Foundation Insurance Limited, is a company incorporated under the laws of the Isle of Man and is regulated by the Isle of Man Insurance and Pensions Authority.

Nationwide Building Society and Nationwide Life Limited are also authorized for carrying out insurance mediation. The FSA Handbook part Insurance: Conduct of Business Sourcebook, sets out rules in respect of non-investment insurance.

### ***Financial Services Compensation Scheme***

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 established the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, or FSCS, which pays compensation to eligible customers of authorized financial services firms which are unable, or are likely to be unable, to pay claims against them. The maximum levels of compensation are, for example: (i) for deposit claims against firms declared in default between October 1, 2007 and October 6, 2008, the maximum level of compensation is £35,000 (100% of first £35,000); (ii) for deposit claims against firms declared in default before October 1, 2007 the maximum level of compensation is £31,700 (100% of the first £2,000 and 90% of the next £33,000); (iii) for deposit claims against firms declared in default from October 7, 2008 the maximum level of compensation is £50,000 per person (100% of the first £50,000); and (iv) for mortgage advice and arranging £48,000 per person (100% of the first £30,000 and 90% of the next £20,000); and for long-term insurance, such as pensions and life assurance, an unlimited amount (100% of the first £2,000 and 90% of the remainder of the claim). The FSCS may also take measures for safeguarding policyholders, such as facilitating the transfer of a distressed insurer's business, insofar as consisting of carrying out contracts of insurance, to another authorized person. By December 31, 2010, member states must set compensation for deposit-taking at €100,000 per person unless a European Commission impact assessment by December 31, 2009 concludes that such increase is inappropriate.

### ***Financial Ombudsman Service***

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 established the Financial Ombudsman Service, or FOS, which determines complaints by eligible complainants in relation to authorized financial services firms, consumer credit licensees and certain other businesses, in respect of activities and transactions under its jurisdiction. The FOS determines complaints on the basis of what, in its opinion, is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case. The maximum level of money award by the FOS is £100,000 plus interest and costs. The FOS may also make directions awards, which direct the business to take steps as the FOS considers just and appropriate.

### ***Other Relevant Legislation & Regulation***

The EU anti-money laundering regime has been amended by the implementation of the EU Third Money Laundering Directive, which has imposed requirements in relation to such matters. As a result, the U.K. Money Laundering Regulations 2007 place a requirement on us to verify the identity and address of customers opening accounts with us, and to keep records to help prevent money laundering and fraud. Guidance in respect of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007 is contained in the Guidance Notes of the Joint Money Laundering Steering Group, including in respect of the identification of new clients, record keeping and otherwise.

The U.K. Data Protection Act 1998 regulates the processing of data relating to individual customers. The U.K. Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1999 (together with, insofar as applicable, the Unfair Terms in Consumer Contracts Regulations 1994) apply to consumer contracts entered into on or after July 1, 1995. The main effect of these Regulations is that a contract term which is "unfair" will not be enforceable against a consumer. This applies to, among other things, mortgages and related products and services. The Financial Services Authority has issued statements of good practice in this regard in May 2005 and January 2007, and worked with the Office of Fair Trading to allocate responsibility for regulation of mortgage products.

An unclaimed assets scheme was introduced on March 12, 2009 by the U.K. government to enable money in dormant bank and building society accounts to be distributed to social projects, while protecting customers' rights to reclaim their money.

We also follow the U.K. Banking Code, which is a voluntary code that sets standards of good banking practice for financial institutions to follow when dealing with personal customers in the U.K. The Banking Code Standards Board monitors compliance with the code. The FSA Handbook part Banking: Conduct of Business Sourcebook sets out rules in respect of deposit-taking business with effect from November 1, 2009. FSA Handbook requirements in respect of payment services, alongside the Payment Services Regulations 2009, will also come into effect on November 1, 2009.

## **EXCHANGE CONTROLS AND OTHER LIMITATIONS AFFECTING HOLDERS OF NOTES**

Subject to the withholding tax requirements set out under the section entitled “U.K. Taxation”, there are currently no U.K. laws, decrees or regulations that would affect the payment of interest or other payments to holders of notes who are neither residents of, nor trading in, the United Kingdom. For further discussion, see the section entitled “U.K. Taxation”. There are also no restrictions under our memorandum and rules or under current U.K. laws that limit the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold the notes or to vote, when entitled to do so.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

This section describes the material terms and provisions of the notes to which any Final Terms may relate. We will describe in each Final Terms the particular terms of the notes that we offer by that Final Terms and the extent, if any, to which the general provisions described below may apply to those notes. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this section have the meanings given to them in the senior notes, subordinated notes, or indenture, as the case may be. The following are the terms and conditions of the notes which, as supplemented, modified or replaced in relation to any notes by applicable Final Terms, will be applicable to each series of the notes.

### General

We will offer the notes under an indenture, dated as of February 8, 2002 and as supplemented and amended from time to time, between us and The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association (as successor to Bank One Trust Company, N.A.)), as trustee. The notes are limited to an aggregate principal amount of up to \$20,000,000,000 outstanding at any time, including, in the case of notes denominated in one or more other currencies or composite currencies, the equivalent thereof at the Market Exchange Rate in the one or more other currencies on the Original Issue Date, subject to reduction by or pursuant to action of our Board of Directors, provided that a reduction will not affect any note already issued or as to which we have already accepted an offer to purchase. We may, however, increase these limits without the consent of the holders of the notes if in the future we determine that we wish to sell additional notes.

The notes will mature nine months or more from the date of issue and may be subject to redemption or early repayment at our option or the holder's option as further described in the section entitled “—Redemption and Repurchase”. The notes may be issued as Extendable Maturity Notes as further described in “—Extendable Maturity Notes”. Each note will be denominated in U.S. dollars or in another currency as we specify in the applicable Final Terms. For a further discussion, see “—Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest, if any”. Each note will be either:

- a Fixed Rate Note; or
- a Floating Rate Note which will bear interest at a rate determined by reference to the interest rate basis or combination of interest rate bases specified in the applicable Final Terms, which may be adjusted by a Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, each as defined below.

### Status of Senior Notes

The senior notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and, subject to the provisions set forth under the subsection entitled “—Redemption and Repurchase—Negative Pledge”, unsecured obligations without any preference among themselves. The senior notes will rank equally with non-member deposits and all our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The senior notes will rank senior to our U.K. retail member deposits, subject, in the event of insolvency, to laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights, and provided that our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness may contain covenants, events of default and other provisions which differ from or which are not contained in the senior notes. If we demutualize or transfer the whole of our business to the subsidiary of another mutual society, our U.K. retail member deposits will rank *pari passu* with our obligations under our senior debt, including the senior notes. For a further discussion of the effects of demutualization on the ranking of our obligations, see the section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business—Demutualization, mutual society transfers and consequences of the U.K. Building Societies Act may have an adverse impact on the holders of notes”.

### Status and Subordination of Subordinated Notes

The subordinated notes will constitute our direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations, conditional in the event of a winding up, and rank without any preference among themselves. The subordinated notes will rank equally with all our other unsecured and subordinated indebtedness, other than some subordinated indebtedness, including our permanent interest bearing shares, which rank junior to the subordinated notes, and any other subordinated indebtedness as to which, in the instrument evidencing or creating the same or pursuant to which the same is outstanding, it is provided that that indebtedness is junior to the subordinated notes. In the event that we are wound up, our U.K. retail member deposits and our other Senior Claims (as defined below) will rank senior to the subordinated notes. The subordinated notes do not have the benefit of the negative pledge covenant described below under the subsection entitled “—Negative Pledge” and are subordinated to most of our liabilities. For a further discussion of risks relating to subordination see the

section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes—The subordinated notes are subordinated to most of our liabilities”.

“Senior Claims” means the aggregate amount of all claims which are admitted against us in the event of our winding up (i) relating to all U.K. retail member deposits in respect of any principal and interest due in respect thereof up to the date of commencement of the winding up (but excluding all claims in respect of our subordinated indebtedness) and (ii) relating to our obligations to our other creditors (including, without limitation, all contingent and potential claims, all claims in respect of deposits with or loans to us and all claims of interest thereon or in respect thereof) but excluding (a) all claims in respect of our subordinated indebtedness and (b) all claims in respect of our permanent interest bearing shares.

If we are, at any time, in winding up we will make no payments of principal or interest in respect of subordinated notes (whether or not already due or accrued or due prior to the commencement of the winding up) and no claims in respect thereof will be provable against us in such winding up, unless and until and except to the extent that we could make such payment in whole or in part and still be solvent immediately thereafter. For the purpose of this subsection, we will be deemed to be solvent if we are able to pay our debts in full, or our liquidator determines that we will be able to do so within twelve months. To determine whether we are deemed to be solvent, any obligations which are not provable in our winding up or which are themselves subordinated to the claims of all or any of our unsecured creditors will be disregarded.

To the extent that holders of the notes are entitled to any recovery with respect to the notes in any winding up or liquidation, it is unclear whether such holders would be entitled in such proceedings to recovery in U.S. dollars and they may be entitled only to a recovery in pounds sterling and, as a general matter, the right to claim for any amounts payable on notes may be limited by applicable insolvency law.

#### **Guaranteed Notes**

Where the applicable Final Terms of an issue of senior notes indicates that an Eligibility Certificate (as defined in the Guarantee (as defined below)) in respect of such Notes has been issued then, in respect of such Notes, The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury ("HM Treasury") will unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due payment of all sums due and payable by us under such Notes (the "Guaranteed Notes"). HM Treasury's obligations in that respect are contained in a Deed of Guarantee (the "Guarantee") dated 13 October 2008 (as amended by a supplemental deed dated 20 October 2008 and a second supplemental deed dated 6 February 2009 and as further amended and/or supplemented from time to time), the form of which is available at [www.dmo.gov.uk](http://www.dmo.gov.uk). Any demand under the Guarantee must be made in writing and in the form set out in Annex 9 to the Rules of the United Kingdom government's 2008 Credit Guarantee Scheme.

In the event that any payment made by HM Treasury in respect of the Deed of Guarantee is made subject to deduction or withholding for or on account of any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of any nature, no additional amounts shall be payable by us, HM Treasury, any paying agent or any other person in respect of such deduction or withholding.

#### **Certain Definitions**

“Business Day” means, unless otherwise defined in a Final Terms, any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which commercial banks are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in New York City; provided, however, that, with respect to notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, it is also not a day on which commercial banks are authorized or required by law, regulation or executive order to close in the Principal Financial Center, as defined below, of the country issuing the Specified Currency (or, if the Specified Currency is euro or EURIBOR is an applicable Interest Rate Basis, such day is also a day on which the euro payments settlement system known as TARGET2 (or any successor thereto) is open for settlement of payments in euro, a “TARGET Settlement Date”); provided, further, that, with respect to notes as to which LIBOR is an applicable Interest Rate Basis, it is also a London Business Day.

“London Business Day” means a day on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in the Designated LIBOR Currency, as defined below) in London.

"New York City Banking Day" means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the city of New York.



“Principal Financial Center” means the capital city of the country issuing the Specified Currency except, that with respect to U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, and Swiss francs, the “Principal Financial Center” shall be New York City, Toronto, and Zurich, respectively.

“Relevant Supervisory Consent” means the consent to the relevant redemption, payment, repayment or purchase, as the case may be, of the Financial Services Authority or any other body performing the same or similar functions in relation to building societies (so long as we remain a building society) or banks (in the event that we transfer our business to an authorized institution pursuant to section 97 of the U.K. Building Societies Act).

“Specified Currency” means a currency issued and actively maintained as a country’s or countries’ recognized unit of domestic exchange by the government of any country and such term shall also include the euro.

"TARGET2" means the Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilizes a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto.

"U.S. Government Securities Business Day" means any day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which The Bond Market Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

### **Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, notes of a series will initially be represented by a global note or global notes in fully registered form. Notes offered in the United States to qualified institutional buyers in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by one or more U.S. global notes (“U.S. Global Notes”). Notes offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by one or more international global notes (“International Global Notes”).

Notes will bear a legend setting forth transfer restrictions and may not be transferred except in compliance with these transfer restrictions and subject to certification requirements.

The global note or global notes representing a series of notes will be issued to and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC in New York City and registered in the name of Cede & Co. (“Cede”), as DTC’s nominee. Interests in a global note or global notes representing notes of a series will be shown in, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants until such time, if any, as physical registered certificates (“Certificated Notes”) in respect of such notes are issued, as set forth in the subsection entitled “Description of the Global Notes—Book-Entry System”. In no event will definitive notes in bearer form be issued.

The global note or global notes representing a series of notes may be transferred only to a successor of DTC or another nominee of DTC. For additional information, see the sub-section entitled “Description of the Global Notes—Book-Entry System”.

Under the following circumstances, global notes of a series may be exchanged for certificated registered notes of such Series:

- if at any time DTC notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as the depository for the notes, or DTC ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act, and we are unable to appoint a successor to DTC registered as a clearing agency under the Exchange Act within 90 days of such notification or of our becoming aware of such ineligibility;
- upon the occurrence of any Event of Default under the indenture; and
- if we determine in our sole discretion (subject to DTC's procedures) that the notes of any series should no longer be represented by such global note or notes.

Certificated Notes representing a series of notes, if any, will be exchangeable for other Certificated Notes representing notes of such series of any authorized denominations and of a like aggregate principal amount and tenor. Certificated Notes will be serially numbered.

Certificated Notes may be presented to the trustee for registration of transfer of exchange at its Corporate Trust Office which at the date hereof is located at 101 Barclay Street, 8W, New York, New York 10286. Certificated Notes may be presented for exchange and transfer in the manner, at the places and subject to the restrictions set forth in the indenture and the notes. We have not registered the notes under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory

authority of any jurisdiction, and accordingly, transfers of the notes will be subject to the restrictions set forth in the sections entitled “Notice to Investors” and “Transfer Restrictions”.

Certificated Notes and interests in the U.S. Global Notes may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of interests in an International Global Note only upon receipt by the trustee of written certifications, in the form provided in the indenture, to the effect that the transfer is being made in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144 under the Securities Act and that, if this transfer occurs prior to 40 days after the commencement of the offering of such notes, the interest transferred will be held immediately thereafter through Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. (“Euroclear”) or Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“Clearstream”), each of which is a participant in DTC.

Until 40 days after the closing date for the offering of a series of notes, interests in an International Global Note may be held only through Euroclear or Clearstream, which are participants in DTC. Certificated Notes and interests in International Global Notes may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of interests in a U.S. Global Note only upon receipt by the trustee of written certifications, in the form provided in the indenture, to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 144A to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is purchasing for its own account or for an account as to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that such person and such account or accounts are “qualified institutional buyers” within the meaning of Rule 144A and agree to comply with the restrictions on transfer set forth in the section entitled “Notice to Investors” and “Transfer Restrictions”.

In the event of any redemption of notes, we will not be required to (i) register the transfer of or exchange the notes during a period of 15 calendar days immediately preceding the date of redemption; (ii) register the transfer of or exchange the notes, or any portion thereof called for redemption, except the unredeemed portion of any of the notes being redeemed in part; or (iii) with respect to notes represented by a global note or global notes, exchange any such note or notes called for redemption, except to exchange such note or notes for another global note or global notes of that series and like tenor representing the aggregate principal amount of notes of that series that have not been redeemed.

The Bank of New York Mellon (as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) is the principal paying agent pursuant to the indenture. We may at any time designate additional paying agents or rescind the designation of any paying agent provided that if and for so long as the notes are listed on any stock exchange which requires the appointment of a paying agent in any particular place, we shall maintain a paying agent with an office in the place required by such stock exchange or relevant authority.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, we will issue senior notes in minimum denominations of \$100,000 and subordinated notes in minimum denominations of \$250,000, and in each case in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, or the equivalent of these amounts in other currencies or composite currencies. The authorized denominations of any note denominated in other than U.S. dollars will be the amount of the Specified Currency for such note equivalent, at the Market Exchange Rate on the first Business Day in New York City and the country issuing such currency (or, in the case of euro, the first TARGET Settlement Date) immediately preceding the date on which we accept the offer to purchase such note, to U.S.\$100,000, or such other minimum denomination as may be allowed or required from time to time by any relevant central bank or equivalent governmental body, however designated, or by any laws or regulations applicable to the notes or to such Specified Currency. The notes will be issued in integral multiples of 1,000 units of any such Specified Currency in excess of their minimum denominations. If any of the notes are to be denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars, or if the principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on any of the notes not denominated in U.S. dollars are to be payable at our or the holder’s option in U.S. dollars, the applicable Final Terms will provide additional information, including applicable exchange rate information, pertaining to the terms of such notes and other matters of interest to the holders thereof.

#### **Extendable Maturity Notes**

Extendable Maturity Notes will mature on the Initial Maturity Date specified in the applicable Final Terms, unless the Maturity of all or any portion of the principal of the Extendable Maturity Notes is extended in accordance with the procedures described herein (or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms). In no event will the Maturity be extended beyond the Final Maturity Date specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The election dates to extend the Maturity of the Extendable Maturity Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. During the notice period relating to each election date, holders of the Extendable Maturity Notes may elect to extend the Maturity of all or any portion of the principal amount of the Extendable Maturity Notes so that the Maturity of the Extendable Maturity Notes will be extended for the period specified in the applicable Final Terms. However, if the

new Maturity falls on a date that is not a Business Day, the Maturity of the Extendable Maturity Notes will be extended to the immediately preceding Business Day (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms). To make an election effective on any election date, the holder of the Extendable Maturity Notes must deliver a notice of election during the notice period for that election date. The notice of election must be delivered to the Paying Agent for the Extendable Maturity Notes, through the normal clearing system channels specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If, with respect to any election date, a holder of Extendable Maturity Notes does not make an election to extend the Maturity of all or any portion of the principal amount of Extendable Maturity Notes held by that holder, the principal amount of the Extendable Maturity Notes for which such holder has failed to make such an election will become due and payable on the Initial Maturity Date, or any later date to which the Maturity of such Extendable Maturity Notes has previously been extended. The principal amount of the Extendable Maturity Notes for which such election is not exercised will be represented by a note issued on such election date. The note so issued will not be extendable and, except as otherwise described herein, will have the same terms as, but will have a different CUSIP and ISIN number from, the Extendable Maturity Notes. The failure to elect to extend the Maturity of all or any portion of the Extendable Maturity Notes will be irrevocable and will be binding upon any subsequent holder of such Extendable Maturity Notes.

The applicable Final Terms will specify certain terms with respect to which each Extendable Maturity Note is being delivered: including, the minimum denominations of Extendable Maturity Notes whose Maturity may be extended, the notice period, the method for delivery of notice, and the method for revocation of the election (if any).

#### **Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest, if any**

Payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, to owners of beneficial interests in the notes are expected to be made in accordance with those procedures of DTC and its participants in effect from time to time as described in the section entitled “Description of the Global Notes—Book-Entry System”.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, with respect to any Certificated Note, payments of interest, if any, and, in the case of Amortizing Notes, principal (other than principal payable at Maturity) will be made by mailing a check to the holder at the address of such holder appearing on the register for the notes on the regular record date (the “Regular Record Date”). Notwithstanding the foregoing, at our option, all payments of interest and, in the case of Amortizing Notes, principal on the notes may be made by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account at a bank located within the United States as designated by each holder not less than 15 calendar days prior to the Interest Payment Date. A holder of \$10,000,000 (or, if the Specified Currency is other than U.S. dollars, the equivalent thereof in that Specified Currency) or more in aggregate principal amount of notes of like tenor and terms with the same Interest Payment Date may demand payment by wire transfer but only if appropriate payment instructions have been received in writing by any paying agent with respect to such note appointed by us, not less than 15 calendar days prior to the Interest Payment Date. In the event that payment is so made in accordance with instructions of the holder, such wire transfer shall be deemed to constitute full and complete payment of such principal, premium and/or interest on the notes. Payment of the principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, due with respect to any Certificated Note at Maturity will be made in immediately available funds upon surrender of such note at the principal office of any paying agent appointed by us with respect to that note and accompanied by wire transfer instructions, provided that the Certificated Note is presented to such paying agent in time for such paying agent to make such payments in such funds in accordance with its normal procedures.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to any note to be made in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars will be made by check mailed to the address of the person entitled thereto as its address appears in the register for the notes or by wire transfer to such account with a bank located in a jurisdiction acceptable to us and the trustee as shall have been designated at least 15 calendar days prior to the Interest Payment Date or Maturity, as the case may be, by the holder of such note on the relevant Regular Record Date or at Maturity, provided that, in the case of payment of principal of, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, due at Maturity, the note is presented to any paying agent appointed by us with respect to such note in time for such paying agent to make such payments in such funds in accordance with its normal procedures. Such designation shall be made by filing the appropriate information with the trustee at its Corporate Trust Office, and, unless revoked, any such designation made with respect to any note by a holder will remain in effect with respect to any further payments with respect to such note payable to such holder. If a payment with respect to any such note cannot be made by wire transfer because the required designation has not been received by the trustee on or before the requisite date or for any other reason, a notice will be mailed to the holder at its registered address requesting a designation pursuant to which

such wire transfer can be made and, upon such trustee's receipt of such a designation, such payment will be made within 15 calendar days of such receipt. We will pay any administrative costs imposed by banks in connection with making payments by wire transfer, but any tax, assessment or governmental charge imposed upon payments will be borne by the holders of such notes in respect of which such payments are made.

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, except as provided below, payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to any note denominated in other than U.S. dollars will be made in U.S. dollars, as set forth below. If the holder of such note on the relevant Regular Record Date or at Maturity, as the case may be, requests payments in a currency other than U.S. dollars, the holder shall transmit a written request for such payment to any paying agent appointed by us with respect to such note at its principal office on or prior to such Regular Record Date or the date 15 calendar days prior to Maturity, as the case may be. Such request may be delivered by mail, by hand, by cable or by telex or any other form of facsimile transmission. Any such request made with respect to any note by a holder will remain in effect with respect to any further payments of principal, and premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to such note payable to such holder, unless such request is revoked by written notice received by such paying agent on or prior to the relevant Regular Record Date or the date 15 calendar days prior to Maturity, as the case may be (but no such revocation may be made with respect to payments made on any such note if an Event of Default has occurred with respect thereto or upon the giving of a notice of redemption). Holders of notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars whose notes are registered in the name of a broker or nominee should contact such broker or nominee to determine whether and how an election to receive payments in a currency other than U.S. dollars may be made.

The U.S. dollar amount to be received by a holder of a note denominated in other than U.S. dollars who elects to receive payments in U.S. dollars will be based on the highest indicated bid quotation for the purchase of U.S. dollars in exchange for the Specified Currency obtained by the Currency Determination Agent, as defined below, at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second Business Day immediately preceding the applicable payment date (the "Conversion Date") from the bank composite or multicontributor pages of the Quoting Source for three (or two if three are not available) major banks in New York City. The first three (or two) such banks selected by the Currency Determination Agent which are offering quotes on the Quoting Source will be used. If fewer than two such bid quotations are available at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second Business Day immediately preceding the applicable payment date, such payment will be based on the Market Exchange Rate as of the second Business Day immediately preceding the applicable payment date. If the Market Exchange Rate for such date is not then available, such payment will be made in the Specified Currency. As used herein, the "Quoting Source" means Reuters Monitor Foreign Exchange Service, or if the Currency Determination Agent determines that such service is not available, such comparable display or other comparable manner of obtaining quotations as shall be agreed between us and the Currency Determination Agent. All currency exchange costs associated with any payment in U.S. dollars on any such notes will be borne by the holder thereof by deductions from such payment. The currency determination agent (the "Currency Determination Agent") with respect to any such note will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If the Specified Currency for a note denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars is not available for the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, in respect thereof due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control, we will be entitled to satisfy our obligations to the holder of such note by making such payment in U.S. dollars on the basis of the Market Exchange Rate, computed by the Currency Determination Agent, on the second Business Day prior to such payment or, if such Market Exchange Rate is not then available, on the basis of the most recently available Market Exchange Rate, or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms. Any payment made in U.S. dollars under such circumstances where the required payment was to be in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars will not constitute an Event of Default under the indenture with respect to the notes.

All determinations referred to above made by the Currency Determination Agent shall be at its sole discretion in accordance with its normal operating procedures and shall, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on all holders and beneficial owners of notes.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, if the principal of any Original Issue Discount Note is declared to be immediately due and payable as described herein under the subsections entitled "—Events of Default—Senior Notes" and "—Events of Default—Subordinated Notes", the amount of principal due and payable with respect to such note shall be the Amortized Face Amount of such note as of the date of such declaration. The "Amortized Face Amount" of an Original Issue Discount Note that does not bear stated interest shall be an amount equal to the sum of (i) the principal amount of such note multiplied by the price (which may be expressed as a percentage of the aggregate

principal amount thereof) at which such note will be issued (the “Issue Price”) set forth in the applicable Final Terms plus (ii) the portion of the difference between (x) the U.S. dollar amount determined pursuant to the preceding clause and (y) the principal amount of such note that has accrued at the Yield to Maturity set forth in the Final Terms (computed in accordance with generally accepted financial practices) to such date of declaration, but in no event shall the Amortized Face Amount of an Original Issue Discount Note exceed its principal amount.

### **Interest and Interest Rates**

Each note other than certain Original Issue Discount Notes will bear interest from the date on which such note will be issued (the “Original Issue Date”) or from the most recent Interest Payment Date to which interest on such note has been paid or duly provided for at a fixed rate or rates per annum, or at a rate or rates determined pursuant to an Interest Rate Basis or Bases stated therein and in the applicable Final Terms that may be adjusted by a Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, until the principal thereof is paid or made available for payment. Interest will be payable on each Interest Payment Date and at Maturity. “Maturity” means the date, if any, on which the principal (or, if the context so requires, lesser amount in the case of Original Issue Discount Notes) of (or premium, if any, on) a note becomes due and payable in full in accordance with its terms and the terms of the indenture, whether at Stated Maturity or earlier by declaration of acceleration, call for redemption, repayment or otherwise. Interest (other than Defaulted Interest which may be paid as of a Special Record Date) will be payable to the holder at the close of business on the Regular Record Date immediately preceding such Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that interest payable at Maturity will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable. The first payment of interest on any note originally issued between a Regular Record Date for such note and the succeeding Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date for such note to the holder.

Interest rates, Interest Rate Basis or Bases, Spreads and Spread Multipliers are subject to change by us but no such change will affect any note already issued or which we have agreed to sell. The Interest Payment Dates for each Fixed Rate Note shall be as described below under the subsection entitled “—Fixed Rate Notes” and in the applicable Final Terms. The Interest Payment Dates for each Floating Rate Note shall be as described below under the subsection entitled “—Floating Rate Notes” and in the applicable Final Terms. The Regular Record Date for a note will be the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) immediately preceding each Interest Payment Date.

#### ***Fixed Rate Notes***

Interest on Fixed Rate Notes will be payable semi-annually in arrears on such dates as are specified in the applicable Final Terms (each, an “Interest Payment Date” with respect to Fixed Rate Notes) and on the date of Maturity. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest on Fixed Rate Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. If any Interest Payment Date or the date of Maturity of a Fixed Rate Note falls on the day that is not a Business Day, the required payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to such note will be made on the next succeeding Business Day as if made on the date such payment was due, and no interest will accrue on such payment for the period from and after such Interest Payment Date or the date of Maturity, as the case may be, to the date of such payment on the next succeeding Business Day.

#### ***Floating Rate Notes***

Interest on Floating Rate Notes will be determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis or Bases, which may, as described below, include:

- the CD Rate;
- the CMT Rate;
- the Commercial Paper Rate;
- the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate;
- EURIBOR;
- The Federal Funds Rate;
- LIBOR;
- The Prime Rate;
- The Treasury Rate; or

- such other Interest Rate Basis or Bases or interest rate formula as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The applicable Final Terms will specify certain terms with respect to which each Floating Rate Note is being delivered, including: whether such Floating Rate Note is a Regular Floating Rate Note, a Floating Rate/ Fixed Rate Note or an Inverse Floating Rate Note, the Fixed Rate Commencement Date, if applicable, Fixed Interest Rate, if applicable, Interest Rate Basis or Bases, Initial Interest Rate, if any, Initial Interest Reset Date, Interest Reset Dates, Interest Payment Dates, Index Maturity, Maximum Interest Rate and/or Minimum Interest Rate, if any, and Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, as such terms are defined below. If one or more of the applicable Interest Rate Bases is the CMT Rate, EURIBOR or LIBOR, the applicable Final Terms will also specify the Designated CMT Maturity Index or the Designated CMT Reuters Page, the Designated EURIBOR Page or the Designated LIBOR Currency and Designated LIBOR Page respectively, as such terms are defined below.

The interest rate borne by the Floating Rate Notes will be determined as follows:

- (i) Unless such Floating Rate Note is designated as a “Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note” or an “Inverse Floating Rate Note”, or as having an Addendum attached or having “Other/ Additional Provisions” apply, in each case, relating to a different interest rate formula, such Floating Rate Note will be designated a “Regular Floating Rate Note” and, except as described below or in the applicable Final Terms, will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis or Bases (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any. Commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date, the rate at which interest on such Regular Floating Rate Note shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate.
- (ii) If such Floating Rate Note is designated as a “Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note”, then, except as described below or in the applicable Final Terms, such Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis or Bases (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any. Commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date, the rate at which interest on such Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that (y) the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate and (z) the interest rate in effect (the “Fixed Interest Rate”) for the period commencing on the date specified therefor in the applicable Final Terms (the “Fixed Rate Commencement Date”) to the Maturity Date shall be in the interest rate so specified in the applicable Final Terms or, if no such rate is specified, the interest rate in effect thereon on the day immediately preceding the Fixed Rate Commencement Date.
- (iii) If such Floating Rate Note is designated as an “Inverse Floating Rate Note”, then, except as described below or in the applicable Final Terms, such Floating Rate Note will bear interest at the Fixed Interest Rate minus the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis or Bases (a) plus or minus the applicable Spread, if any, and/or (b) multiplied by the applicable Spread Multiplier, if any; provided, however, that unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the interest rate thereon will not be less than zero. Commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date, the rate at which interest on such Inverse Floating Rate Note shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period, if any, from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate.

The “Spread” is the number of basis points to be added or subtracted from the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to such Floating Rate Note. The “Spread Multiplier” is the percentage of the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to such Floating Rate Note by which such Interest Rate Basis or Bases will be multiplied to determine the applicable interest rate on such Floating Rate Note. The “Index Maturity” is the period to maturity of the instrument or obligation with respect to which the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases will be calculated.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the interest rate with respect to each Interest Rate Basis will be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions below. Except as set forth above or in the applicable Final Terms, the interest rate in effect on each day shall be (i) if such day is an Interest Reset Date, the interest

rate determined as of the Interest Determination Date (as defined below) immediately preceding such Interest Reset Date or (ii) if such day is not an Interest Reset Date, the interest rate determined as of the Interest Determination Date immediately preceding the most recent Interest Reset Date.

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether the rate of interest on the related Floating Rate Note will be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually or at such other specified intervals as specified in the applicable Final Terms (each, an “Interest Reset Period”) and the dates on which such rate or interest will be reset (each, an “Interest Reset Date”). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest on Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes will not reset after the applicable Fixed Rate Commencement Date. If any Interest Reset Date for any Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day, such Interest Reset Date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day except that in the case of a Floating Rate Note as to which EURIBOR or LIBOR is an applicable Interest Rate Basis and such Business Day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, such Interest Reset Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

The interest rate applicable to each Interest Reset Period commencing on the related Interest Reset Date will be the rate determined by the Calculation Agent as of the applicable Interest Determination Date and calculated on or prior to the Calculation Date (as defined below), except with respect to the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate, EURIBOR and LIBOR, which will be calculated on such Interest Determination Date, except with respect to the Commercial Paper Rate and the Prime Rate, which will be calculated on or prior to the day that is one New York City Banking Day following the Interest Reset Date pertaining to such Interest Determination Date, and except with respect to the CMT, which will be calculated on the dates specified below under “—CMT Rate”. The “Interest Determination Date” with respect to:

- the CD Rate and the Commercial Paper Rate will be the second Business Day preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date;
- the Federal Funds Rate will be the Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date;
- the CMT Rate will be the second U.S. Government Securities Business Day preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date;
- the Prime Rate will be the applicable Interest Reset Date;
- the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate will be the last Business Day of the month immediately preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date on which the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco (the “FHLB of San Francisco”) publishes the Index, as defined below;
- EURIBOR will be the second TARGET Settlement Date immediately preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date;
- LIBOR will be the second London Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Interest Reset Date, unless the Designated LIBOR Currency is pounds sterling, in which case the “Interest Determination Date” will be the applicable Interest Reset Date; and
- the Treasury Rate will be the day in the week in which the applicable Interest Reset Date falls on which the day Treasury Bills, as defined below, are normally auctioned (Treasury Bills are normally sold at an auction held on Monday of each week, unless such Monday is a legal holiday, in which case the auction is normally held on the immediately succeeding Tuesday although such auction may be held on the preceding Friday); provided, however, that if an auction is held on the Friday of the week preceding the applicable interest Reset Date, the “Interest Determination Date” will be such preceding Friday; provided, further, that if the Interest Determination Date would otherwise fall on an Interest Reset Date, then such Interest Reset Date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day.

The “Interest Determination Date” pertaining to a Floating Rate Note the interest rate of which is determined by reference to two or more Interest Rate Bases will be the most recent Business Day which is at least two Business Days prior to the applicable Interest Reset Date for such Floating Rate Note on which each Interest Rate Basis is determinable. Each Interest Rate Basis will be determined as of such date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the applicable Interest Reset Date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Floating Rate Note may also have, if specified in the applicable Final Terms, either or both of the following: (i) a Maximum Interest Rate, or ceiling, that may apply during any Interest Reset Period and (ii) a Minimum Interest Rate, or floor, that may apply during any Interest Reset Period. In addition to any Maximum Interest Rate that may apply to any Floating Rate Note, the interest rate on Floating Rate Notes will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York law, as the same may be modified, or other applicable law.

The date(s) on which interest on Floating Rate Notes is payable (each, an “Interest Payment Date” with respect to Floating Rate Notes) will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If any Interest Payment Date other than the Maturity Date for any Floating Rate Note would otherwise be a day that is not a Business Day, such Interest Payment Date will be postponed to the next succeeding Business Day, except that in the case of a Floating Rate Note as to which EURIBOR or LIBOR is an applicable Interest Rate Basis and such Business Day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, such Interest Payment Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day. If the Maturity Date of a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest will be made on the next succeeding Business Day as if made on the date such payment was due, and no interest will accrue on such payment for the period from and after the Maturity Date to the date of such payment on the next succeeding Business Day.

All percentages resulting from any calculation on Floating Rate Notes will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five-or more one millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655)), and all amounts used in or resulting from such calculation on Floating Rate Notes will be rounded, in the case of U.S. dollars, to the nearest cent or, in the case of a Specified Currency, to the nearest unit (with one-half cent or unit being rounded upwards).

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, each payment of Interest on a Floating Rate Note includes interest accrued from and including the Original Issue Date, or the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date to which interest has been paid or duly provided for, to but excluding the applicable Interest Payment Date or Maturity. Accrued interest on each Floating Rate Note, is calculated by multiplying its principal amount by an accrued interest factor. Such accrued interest factor is computed by adding the interest factor calculated for each day in the applicable Interest Period but excluding the date for which accrued interest is being calculated. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the interest factor for each such day will be computed by dividing the interest rate applicable to such day by 360, in the case of Floating Rate Notes for which an applicable Interest Rate Basis is the CD Rate, the Commercial Paper Rate, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate, EURIBOR, the Federal Funds Rate, LIBOR or the Prime Rate, or by the actual number of days in the year in the case of Floating Rate Notes for which an applicable Interest Rate Basis is the CMT Rate or the Treasury Rate. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the interest factor for Floating Rate Notes for which the interest rate is calculated with reference to two or more Interest Rate Bases will be calculated in each period in the same manner as if only the applicable Interest Rate Basis specified in the applicable Final Terms applied.

Upon request of the holder of any Floating Rate Note, the “Calculation Agent” (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) will disclose the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate that will become effective as a result of a determination made for the next succeeding Interest Reset Date with respect to such Floating Rate Note. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the “Calculation Date”, if applicable, pertaining to any Interest Determination Date will be the earlier of (i) the tenth calendar day after such Interest Determination Date or, if such day is not a Business Day, the next succeeding Business Day or (ii) the Business Day immediately preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date or the Maturity Date, as the case may be.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Calculation Agent shall determine each Interest Rate Basis in accordance with the following provisions:

#### *CD Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “CD Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the CD Rate, the rate on such date for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15(519), (as defined below), under the heading “CDs (secondary market)” or, if not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time on the related Calculation Date, the rate on such Interest Determination Date for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit of the Index Maturity specified in the applicable



Final Terms as published in H.15 Daily Update (as defined below), or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “CDs (secondary market)”. If such rate is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m. New York City time on the related Calculation Date, then the CD Rate on such Interest Determination Date will be calculated by the Calculation Agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the secondary market offered rates as of 10:00 a.m. New York City time on such Interest Determination Date, of three leading non-bank dealers in negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit in New York City (which may include the Placement Agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) for negotiable U.S. dollar certificates of deposit of major U.S. money center banks with a remaining maturity closest to the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; provided, however, that if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the CD Rate determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be the CD Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no CD Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

“H.15(519)” means the weekly statistical release designated as such, or any successor publication, published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Board of Governors”), or its successor, available through the website of the Board of Governors at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/update/h15upd.htm>.

“H.15 Daily Update” means the daily update of H.15(519) available at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System’s Internet web site located at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/update/h15upd.htm>, or any successor site or publication.

#### *CMT Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “CMT Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the CMT Rate:

- (1) if the Reuters 7051 Page is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the Designated CMT Reuters Page:
  - (a) the percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the Designated CMT Maturity Index specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities”, as the yield is displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page FRBCMT (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) (“T7051 Page”), on such Interest Determination Date, or
  - (b) if the rate referred to in clause (a) does not so appear on the T7051 Page, the percentage equal to the yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index and for such Interest Determination Date as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities”, or
  - (c) if the rate referred to in clause (b) does not so appear in H.15(519), the rate on such Interest Determination Date for the period of the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index as may then be published by either the Board of Governors or the United States Department of the Treasury that the Calculation Agent determines to be comparable to the rate which would otherwise have been published in H.15(519), or
  - (d) if the rate referred to in clause (c) is not so published, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date of three leading primary United States government securities dealers in The City of New York (which may include the agents or their affiliates) (each, a “Reference Dealer”), selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) from five Reference Dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation, or, in the event of equality, one of the highest, and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index, a remaining term to maturity no more than one year shorter than that Designated CMT Maturity Index

and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or

- (e) if fewer than five but more than two of the prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations shall be eliminated, or
  - (f) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) from five Reference Dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index, a remaining term to maturity closest to that Designated CMT Maturity Index and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or
  - (g) if fewer than five but more than two prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations will be eliminated, or
  - (h) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the CMT Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, provided that if no CMT Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.
- (2) if the Reuters Page T7052 is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the Designated CMT Reuters Page:
- (a) the percentage equal to the one-week average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the Designated CMT Maturity Index specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Week Ending” and opposite the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities”, as the yield is displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) (on page 7052 or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) on page FEDCMT (or any other page as may replace the specified page on that service) (“T7052 Page”), for the week preceding the week in which such Interest Determination Date falls, or
  - (b) if the rate referred to in clause (a) does not so appear on the T7052 Page, the percentage equal to the one-week average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index and for the week preceding such Interest Determination Date as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Week Ending” and opposite the caption “Treasury Constant Maturities,” or
  - (c) if the rate referred to in clause (b) does not so appear in H.15(519), the one-week average yield for United States Treasury securities at “constant maturity” having the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index as otherwise announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the week preceding the week in which such Interest Determination Date falls, or
  - (d) if the rate referred to in clause (c) is not so published, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices at approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) from five Reference Dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation, or, in the event of equality, one of the highest, and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity equal to the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index, a remaining term to maturity no more than one year shorter

than that Designated CMT Maturity Index and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at that time, or

- (e) if fewer than five but more than two of the prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest nor the lowest of the quotations shall be eliminated, or
- (f) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (d) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent as a yield to maturity based on the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid prices as of approximately 3:30 P.M., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date of three Reference Dealers selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) from five Reference Dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent and eliminating the highest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the highest and the lowest quotation or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest, for United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index, a remaining term to maturity closest to that Designated CMT Maturity Index and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the securities in that market at the time, or
- (g) if fewer than five but more than two prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the rate on such Interest Determination Date calculated by the Calculation Agent based on the arithmetic mean of the bid prices obtained and neither the highest or the lowest of the quotations will be eliminated, or
- (h) if fewer than three prices referred to in clause (f) are provided as requested, the CMT Rate in effect on that Interest Determination Date, provided that if no CMT Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

If two United States Treasury securities with an original maturity greater than the Designated CMT Maturity Index specified in the applicable Final Terms have remaining terms to maturity equally close to the particular Designated CMT Maturity Index, the quotes for the United States Treasury security with the shorter original remaining term to maturity will be used.

“Designated CMT Maturity Index” means the original period to maturity of the U.S. Treasury securities (either 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20 or 30 years) specified in the applicable Final Terms with respect to which the CMT Rate will be calculated.

#### *Commercial Paper Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “Commercial Paper Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the Commercial Paper Rate, the Money Market Yield (as defined below) on such date of the rate for commercial paper having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15(519) under the caption “Commercial Paper— Nonfinancial” or, if not so published by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the day that is one New York City Banking Day following the Interest Reset Date pertaining to such Interest Determination Date, the Money Market Yield on such Interest Determination Date for commercial paper having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “Commercial Paper—Nonfinancial”. If such rate is not yet published in H.15(519), the H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the day that is one New York City Banking Day following the Interest Reset Date pertaining to such Interest Determination Date, then the Commercial Paper Rate on such Interest Determination Date will be calculated by the Calculation Agent and will be the Money Market Yield of the arithmetic mean of the offered rates at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time on such Interest Determination Date of three leading dealers of U.S. dollar commercial paper in New York City (which may include the Placement Agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) for U.S. dollar commercial paper having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms placed for industrial issuers whose bond rating is “Aa”, or the equivalent, from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; provided, however, that if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the Commercial Paper Rate determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be the Commercial

Paper Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no Commercial Paper Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

“Money Market Yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:  $D \times 360$

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360}{360 - (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the applicable Interest Reset Period.

#### *Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate, the rate equal to the monthly weighted average cost of funds for the calendar month immediately preceding the month in which such Interest Determination Date falls as set forth opposite the caption “11th Dist COFI” on the display on Reuters (or any successor service) on page COFI/ARMS (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) (“COFI/ARMS Page”) as of 11:00 a.m., San Francisco time, on such Interest Determination Date. If such rate does not appear on the COFI/ARMS Page on such Interest Determination Date then the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate on such Interest Determination Date shall be the monthly weighted average cost of funds paid by member institutions of the Eleventh Federal Home Loan Bank District that was most recently announced (the “Index”) by the FHLB of San Francisco as such cost of funds for the calendar month immediately preceding such Interest Determination Date. If the FHLB of San Francisco fails to announce the Index on or prior to such Interest Determination Date for the calendar month immediately preceding such Interest Determination Date, the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate for such Interest Determination Date will be the Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date; provided, that if no Eleventh District Cost of Funds Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

#### *EURIBOR*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “EURIBOR” means the rate determined in accordance with the following provisions:

- (i) With respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to EURIBOR, EURIBOR will be the rate for deposits in euro for a period of the Index Maturity as specified in such Final Terms commencing on the applicable Interest Reset Date, that appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 A.M., Brussels time, on such Interest Determination Date; or if no such rate so appears, EURIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be determined in accordance with the provisions described in clause (ii) below.
- (ii) With respect to an Interest Determination Date on which no rate appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page as specified in Clause (i) above, the Calculation Agent will request the principal Euro-zone office of each of four major reference banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) in the Euro-zone interbank market, as selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us), to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation for deposits in euro for the period of the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms commencing on the applicable Interest Reset Date, to prime banks in the Euro-zone interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M., Brussels time, on such EURIBOR Interest Determination Date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in euro in such market at such time. If at least two such quotations are so provided, then EURIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two such quotations are so provided, then EURIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 A.M., Brussels time, on such Interest Determination Date by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) in the Euro-zone selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) for loans in

euro to leading European banks, having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms commencing on that Interest Reset Date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in euro in such market at such time; provided, however, that if the banks so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, EURIBOR determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be EURIBOR in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no EURIBOR was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

“Designated EURIBOR Page” means the display on the page specified in the applicable Final Terms for the purpose of displaying the Euro-zone interbank rates of major banks for the euro; provided, however, if no such page is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the display on Reuters (or any successor service) on the EURIBOR 01 page (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) shall be used.

“Euro-zone” means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty on European Union signed at Maastricht on February 7, 1992.

#### *Federal Funds Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “Federal Funds Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the Federal Funds Rate, the rate on such date for U.S. dollar federal funds as published in H.15(519) opposite the heading “Federal Funds (Effective)”, as such rate is displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page FEDFUNDS 1 (or any other page as may replace such page) (“Reuters Page FEDFUNDS 1”), or, if such rate does not appear on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS 1 or is not so published by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on such Interest Determination Date for U.S. dollar federal funds as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “Federal Funds (Effective)”. If such rate does not appear on Reuters Page FEDFUNDS 1 or is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the related Calculation Date, then the Federal Funds Rate on such Interest Determination Date will be calculated by the Calculation Agent and will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. dollar federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of U.S. dollar federal funds transactions in New York City (which may include the Placement Agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on such Interest Determination Date; provided, however, that if the brokers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the Federal Funds Rate determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be the Federal Funds Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no Federal Funds Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

#### *LIBOR*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “LIBOR” means the rate determined in accordance with the following:

- (i) With respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to LIBOR, LIBOR will be the rate for deposits in the Designated LIBOR Currency for a period of the Index Maturity specified in such Final Terms commencing on the applicable Interest Reset Date, that appears on the Designated LIBOR Page as of 11:00 A.M., London time, on such Interest Determination Date, or if no such rate so appears, LIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be determined in accordance with the provisions described in clause (ii) below.
- (ii) With respect to an Interest Determination Date on which no rate appears on the Designated LIBOR Page as specified in clause (i) above, the Calculation Agent will request the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) in the London interbank market, as selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us), to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation for deposits in the Designated LIBOR Currency for the period of the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms, commencing on the applicable Interest Reset Date, to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 A.M.,

London time, on such Interest Determination Date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the Designated LIBOR Currency in such market at such time. If at least two such quotations are so provided, then LIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two such quotations are so provided, then LIBOR on such Interest Determination Date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 A.M., in the applicable Principal Financial Center, on such Interest Determination Date by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) in such Principal Financial Center selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) for loans in the Designated LIBOR Currency to leading European banks, having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms, commencing on that Interest Reset Date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in the Designated LIBOR Currency in such market at such time; provided, however, that if the banks so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, LIBOR determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be LIBOR in effect on such Interest Determination Date or, if no LIBOR rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

“Designated LIBOR Currency” means the currency specified in the applicable Final Terms as to which LIBOR shall be calculated or, if no such currency is specified in the applicable Final Terms, U.S. dollars.

“Designated LIBOR Page” means the display on the page specified in the applicable Final Terms for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the Designated LIBOR Currency, provided, however, if no such page is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the display on Reuters (or any such service) on the LIBOR 01 page (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) shall be used for the purpose of displaying the London interbank rates of major banks for the Designated LIBOR Currency.

#### *Prime Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “Prime Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined with reference to the Prime Rate, the rate on such date as such rate is published in H.15(519) opposite the caption “Bank Prime Loan” or, if not published by 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the day that is one New York City Banking Day following the Interest Reset Date pertaining to such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Interest Determination Date as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, opposite the caption “Bank Prime Loan”. If such rate is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source by 5:00 p.m. New York City time on the day that is one New York City Banking Day following the Interest Reset Date pertaining to such Interest Determination Date, then the Prime Rate shall be the arithmetic mean, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the rates of interest publicly announced by three major banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) in New York City selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us) as the U.S. dollar prime rate or base lending rate in effect for such Interest Determination Date. (Each change in the prime rate or base lending rate of any bank so announced by such bank will be effective as of the effective date of the announcement or, if no effective date is specified, as of the date of the announcement.) If fewer than three major banks (which may include affiliates of the Placement Agents) so selected in New York City have publicly announced a U.S. dollar prime rate or base lending rate for such Interest Determination Date, the Prime Rate with respect to such Interest Determination Date shall be the rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no Prime Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

#### *Treasury Rate*

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, “Treasury Rate” means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date relating to a Floating Rate Note for which the interest rate is determined by reference to the Treasury Rate, the rate from the auction held on such Interest Determination Date (the “Auction”) of direct obligations of the United States (“Treasury Bills”) having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms under the caption “INVEST RATE” on the display on Reuters (or any successor service) on page USAUCTION 10 (or any other page as may replace such page) (“Reuters Page USAUCTION 10”) or page USAUCTION 11 (or any other page as may replace such page) (“Reuters Page USAUCTION 11”) or, if not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the Bond Equivalent Yield (as defined below) of the rate for such Treasury Bills as published in H.15

Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/ Auction High” or, if not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the Bond Equivalent Yield of the auction rate of such Treasury Bills as announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In the event that the auction rate of Treasury Bills having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms is not so announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or if no such Auction is held, then the Treasury Rate will be the Bond Equivalent Yield of the rate on such Interest Determination Date of Treasury Bills having the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms as published in H.15(519) under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Secondary Market” or, if not yet published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related Calculation Date, the rate on such Interest Determination date of such Treasury Bills as published in H.15 Daily Update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Secondary Market”. If such rate is not yet published in H.15(519), H.15 Daily Update or another recognized electronic source, then the Treasury Rate will be calculated by the Calculation Agent and will be the Bond Equivalent Yield of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such Interest Determination Date, of three primary U.S. government securities dealers (which may include the Placement Agents or their affiliates) selected by the Calculation Agent (after consultation with us), for the issue of Treasury Bills with a remaining maturity closest to the Index Maturity specified in the applicable Final Terms; provided, however, that if the dealers so selected by the Calculation Agent are not quoting as mentioned in this sentence, the Treasury Rate determined as of such Interest Determination Date will be the Treasury Rate in effect on such Interest Determination Date, or, if no Treasury Rate was in effect on such Interest Determination Date, the rate on such Floating Rate Note for the following Interest Reset Period shall be the Initial Interest Rate.

“Bond Equivalent Yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Bond Equivalent Yield} = \frac{D \times N \times 100}{360 - (D \times M)}$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for Treasury Bills quoted on a bank discount basis, “N” refers to 365 or 366, as the case may be, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the applicable Interest Reset Period.

#### **Other/Additional Provisions; Addendum**

Any provisions with respect to the notes, including the specification and determination of one or more Interest Rate Bases, the calculation of the interest rate applicable to a Floating Rate Note, the Interest Payment Dates, the Stated Maturity, any redemption or repayment provisions or any other term relating thereto, may be modified and/or supplemented as specified under “Other/Additional Provisions; Addendum” in the applicable Final Terms.

#### **Original Issue Discount Notes**

We may from time to time offer notes (“Original Issue Discount Notes”) that have an Issue Price (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that is less than 100% of the principal amount thereof (i.e., par) by more than a percentage equal to the product of 0.25% and the number of full years to the Stated Maturity. Original Issue Discount Notes may not bear any interest currently or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. The difference between the Issue Price of an Original Issue Discount Note and par is referred to herein as the “Discount”. In the event of redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity of an Original Issue Discount Note, the amount payable to the holder of such Original Issue Discount Note will be equal to the sum of (i) the Issue Price (increased by any accruals of Discount) and, in the event of any redemption of such Original Issue Discount Note (if applicable), multiplied by the Initial Redemption Percentage (as adjusted by the Annual Redemption Percentage Reduction, if applicable) and (ii) any unpaid interest accrued thereon to the date of such redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity, as the case may be.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, for purposes of determining the amount of Discount that has accrued as of any date on which a redemption, repayment or acceleration of Maturity occurs for an Original Issue Discount Note, such Discount will be accrued using a constant yield method. The constant yield will be calculated using a 30-day month, 360-day year convention, a compounding period that, except for the Initial Period (as defined below), corresponds to the shortest period between Interest Payment Dates for the applicable Original Issue Discount Note (with rateable accruals within a compounding period), a coupon rate equal to the initial coupon rate applicable to such Original Issue Discount Note and an assumption that the Maturity of such Original Issue Discount Note will not be accelerated. If the period from the Original Issue Date to the initial Interest Payment Date for an Original Issue Discount

Note (the “Initial Period”) is shorter than the compounding period for such Original Issue Discount Note, a proportionate amount of the yield for an entire compounding period will be accrued. If the Initial Period is longer than the compounding period, then such period will be divided into a regular compounding period and a short period with the short period being treated as provided in the preceding sentence. The accrual of the applicable Discount may differ from the accrual of original issue discount for purposes of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). Certain Original Issue Discount Notes may not be treated as having original issue discount within the meaning of the Code, and Notes other than Original Issue Discount Notes may be treated as issued with original issue discount for federal income tax purposes. For a further discussion of U.S. federal income tax implications, see the section entitled “U.S. Federal Income Taxation—Original Issue Discount”.

### **Index Linked Notes**

We may from time to time offer notes (“Index Linked Notes”) with the amount of principal, premium and/or interest payable in respect thereof to be determined with reference to the price or prices of specified commodities or stocks, to the exchange rate of one or more designated currencies relative to an indexed currency or to other items, in each case as specified in the applicable Final Terms. In certain cases, a holder of an Index Linked Note may receive a principal payment on Maturity that is greater than or less than the principal amount of such Index Linked Note depending upon the relative value on Maturity of the specified indexed item. If the redemption amount is less than the principal amount of such Index Linked Notes, such non-principal protected Index Linked Notes will constitute derivative securities for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive. As such, Annex XII of the Prospectus Directive Regulations (Commission Regulation (EC) No 8091/2004) will apply and we may prepare and publish a supplementary prospectus, if so required, supplementing this Base Prospectus to the extent required under section 87G of Schedule 1 of the prospectus regulations that implement the Prospectus Directive in the United Kingdom. Information as to the method for determining the amount of principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, if any, payable in respect of Index Linked Notes, certain historical information with respect to the specified indexed item and any material tax considerations associated with an investment in Index Linked Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms. For further information, see the section entitled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Notes— Fluctuations in applicable indices may adversely affect the value of index linked notes”.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms, in the event that the principal, premium and/or interest, if any, or any other amount payable in respect of any note is to be determined by means of quotations obtained from major banks or other relevant sources, such quotations will be requested on the basis of a representative amount of a normal single transaction in the relevant market and at the relevant time for such quotation.

### **Additional Notes**

We may issue additional notes of a series having identical terms to that of a prior series of notes of the same series but for the Original Issue Date and the public offering price (“Additional Notes”). The Final Terms relating to any Additional Notes will set forth matters related to such issuance, including identifying the prior series of notes, their Original Issue Date and the aggregate principal amount of notes then comprising such series.

### **Amortizing Notes**

We may from time to time offer notes with the amount of principal thereof and interest thereon payable in installments over the term of such notes (“Amortizing Notes”). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest on each Amortizing Note will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Payments with respect to Amortizing Notes will be applied first to interest due and payable thereon and then to the reduction of the unpaid principal amount thereof. Further information concerning additional terms and provisions of Amortizing Notes will be specified in the applicable Final Terms, including a table, formula or formulae setting forth repayment information for such Amortizing Notes.

### **Payment of Additional Amounts**

Subject to the limitation with respect to Guaranteed Notes set forth under “—Guaranteed Notes” above, we will pay to the holder of any note such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that every net payment of the principal of (including premium or final redemption amount, initial redemption amount or early redemption amount, if any, and in the case of OID Notes, the Amortized Face Amount or other amount payable in respect thereof) and interest, if any, on such note, after deduction or other withholding for or on account of any present or future tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed, levied or collected by or on behalf of the United



Kingdom, or any political subdivision thereof or authority therein having power to tax, will not be less than the amount provided for in such note as then due and payable. No such additional amount shall, however, be payable on any note on account of any tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge which is payable:

- (i) otherwise than by deduction or withholding from any payments of principal (including premium or final redemption amount, initial redemption amount or early redemption amount, if any, and in the case of OID Notes, the Amortized Face Amount or other amount payable in respect thereof) or interest, if any, on such note;
- (ii) by reason of the holder or beneficial owner who is liable for such taxes having some connection with the United Kingdom (including being a citizen or resident or national of, or carrying on a business or maintaining a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom) other than by the mere holding of such note or enforcement of rights thereunder or the receipt of payments in respect thereof;
- (iii) by reason of a change in law or official practice of any relevant taxing authority that becomes effective more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) for payment of principal (including premium or final redemption amount, initial redemption amount or early redemption amount, if any, and in the case of OID Notes, the Amortized Face Amount or other amount payable in respect thereof) or interest, if any, in respect of such note;
- (iv) on a payment to or for the benefit of an individual and is required to be made pursuant to any European Union Directive on the taxation of savings income implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive;
- (v) by or on behalf of a holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant note to another paying agent in a member state of the European Union;
- (vi) by reason of any estate, excise, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, wealth, personal property tax or any similar assessment or governmental charge;
- (vii) as a result of the failure of a holder to satisfy any statutory requirements or make a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the relevant tax authority;
- (viii) by reason of any note presented for payment in the United Kingdom if such payment could have been made by or through any other paying agent without such tax, assessment, duty or other governmental charge; or
- (ix) owing to a combination of clauses (i) through (viii) above.

“Relevant Date” means the date on which the payment of principal (including premium or final redemption amount, initial redemption amount or early redemption amount, if any, and in the case of OID Notes, the Amortized Face Amount or other amount payable in respect thereof) or interest, if any, on a note first becomes due and payable but, if the full amount of the monies payable on such date has not been received by the relevant Paying Agent or as it shall have directed on or prior to such date, the “Relevant Date” means the date on which such monies shall have been so received. No additional amounts will be paid as provided above with respect to any payment of principal (including premium or final redemption amount, initial redemption amount or early redemption amount, if any, and in the case of OID Notes, the Amortized Face Amount or other amount payable in respect thereof) or interest, if any, on such note to any holder who is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of any such payment, to the extent that a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary, a member of such partnership or the beneficial owner of such payment would not have been entitled to the additional amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the holder of any such note.

## **Redemption and Repurchase**

### ***General***

The Final Terms relating to a series of notes will indicate either that such notes cannot be redeemed prior to Maturity, other than for tax reasons (as set forth below), or the terms on which the notes will be redeemable prior to Maturity at our or the holder’s option. Notice of redemption shall be provided as set forth below under the section entitled “—Notices”.

### ***Redemption for Tax Reasons***

The notes of any series may be redeemed, subject to any other terms set forth in the applicable Final Terms, and, in the case of the subordinated notes, the subordination provisions in the indenture and any Relevant Supervisory Consent, as a whole but not in part, at our option upon not more than 60 days', nor less than 30 days', prior notice given as provided below under the section entitled "—Notices", at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount (or at the then current Amortized Face Amount if the note is an OID Note or, if such note is an Index Linked Note or Amortizing Note at the Redemption Price (as defined below) specified in the applicable Final Terms) (and premium, if any, thereon) together with interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption, if on the next succeeding Interest Payment Date we would become obligated to pay additional amounts (as provided in the indenture) and such obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us; provided, that notes of a series may not be so redeemed if our obligation to pay such additional amount arises by reason of the notes not being admitted to listing on the Official List maintained by the U.K. Listing Authority, and not being admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange or not being listed on another "recognized stock exchange" within the meaning of Section 1005 of the U.K. Income Tax Act 2007.

In the event that we elect to redeem the notes of any series pursuant to the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph, we will deliver to the trustee (i) a certificate, signed by two of our authorized officers, evidencing compliance with such provisions and stating that we are entitled to redeem the notes of any such series pursuant to the terms of such notes and the indenture and (ii) a written opinion of our counsel to the effect that the circumstances referred to above exist.

### ***Redemption at Our Option***

Other than in the case of Guaranteed Notes, the notes will be redeemable at our option prior to the Stated Maturity, if and only if an initial redemption date ("Initial Redemption Date") is specified in the applicable Final Terms. If so specified, and subject to any other terms set forth in the applicable Final Terms and, in the case of subordinated notes, any Relevant Supervisory Consent, the notes will be subject to redemption at our option on any date on and after the applicable Initial Redemption Date in whole or from time to time in part in minimum increments of \$100,000 for senior notes and \$250,000 for subordinated notes, or the minimum denomination specified in such Final Terms (provided that any remaining principal amount thereof shall be at least \$100,000 for senior notes and \$250,000 for subordinated notes, or such minimum denomination), at the applicable Redemption Price on notice given not more than 60 days, if the notes are being redeemed in whole, or 45 days, if the notes are being redeemed in part, nor less than 30 days prior to the date of redemption and in accordance with the provisions of the indenture. "Redemption Price" with respect to a note, means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Initial Redemption Percentage specified in such Final Terms (as adjusted by the Annual Redemption Percentage Reduction, if applicable (as specified in such Final Terms)) multiplied by the unpaid principal amount or the portion to be redeemed plus (ii) accrued interest, if any, to the date of redemption. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Initial Redemption Percentage, if any, applicable to a note shall decline at each anniversary of the Initial Redemption Date by an amount equal to the applicable Annual Redemption Percentage Reduction, if any, until the Redemption Price is equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount thereof or the portion thereof to be redeemed.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.

### ***Repayment at the Option of the Holders***

Other than in the case of Guaranteed Notes, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, the notes will be repayable by us in whole or in part at the option of the holders thereof on their respective optional repayment dates ("Optional Repayment Dates") specified in such Final Terms subject, in the case of subordinated notes, to any Relevant Supervisory Consent. If no Optional Repayment Date is specified with respect to a note, such note will not be repayable at the option of the holder thereof prior to the Stated Maturity. Any repayment in part will be in increments of \$100,000 for senior notes and \$250,000 for subordinated notes, or the minimum denomination specified in the applicable Final Terms (provided that any remaining principal amount thereof shall be at least \$100,000 for senior notes and \$250,000 for subordinated notes, or such minimum denomination). Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the repayment price for any note to be repaid means an amount equal to the sum of the unpaid principal amount thereof or the portion thereof plus accrued interest to the date of repayment. Except as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, exercise of the repayment option is irrevocable.

### ***Selection of Notes for Partial Redemption***

In the case of any partial redemption of notes, and subject to any other terms specified in the applicable Final Terms, the notes to be redeemed shall be selected by the trustee individually by lot not more than 60 days prior to the Redemption Date from the outstanding notes not previously called for redemption, provided that partial redemption of global notes shall be effected in accordance with DTC's procedures.

### ***Repurchase***

We may at any time purchase notes at any price or prices in the open market or otherwise. Notes so purchased may be held or resold and, at our discretion, notes (other than Guaranteed Notes) may be surrendered to the trustee for cancellation.

If any applicable Final Terms provides for mandatory sinking fund payments with respect to such notes, the indenture provides that in lieu of making all or any part of any mandatory sinking fund payment in cash, we may deliver to the trustee notes previously purchased or otherwise acquired by us (to the extent not previously credited).

### ***Financial Services Authority Consents***

Under the Financial Services Authority requirements, any optional tax redemption or repurchase or any other optional redemption or purchase by us of subordinated notes of any series may be made only with the prior consent of the Financial Services Authority and subject to such conditions as the Financial Services Authority may impose at the time of any consent.

### ***Negative Pledge***

The negative pledge applies to the senior notes only. So long as any of the senior notes remain outstanding, we will not, and will not suffer or permit any of our subsidiaries to, create or have outstanding any mortgage, lien (other than a lien arising by operation of law), pledge or other charge or security interest upon the whole or any part of our or its business or assets, present or future (for the purposes of this subsection, a "Security Interest"), to secure any of our Loan Stock or the Loan Stock of any of our subsidiaries or any of our or our subsidiaries' obligations under any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the Loan Stock of any other person, without at the same time or prior thereto securing the senior notes equally and ratably therewith to the satisfaction of the trustee or providing such other security for the senior notes which the trustee in its absolute discretion shall deem to be not materially less beneficial to the holders of senior notes or which shall be approved by a majority of the holders of senior notes then outstanding provided that we or any of our subsidiaries may create or have outstanding Security Interests with respect to Loan Stock (without the obligation to secure the senior notes as aforesaid) if at the date of the creation thereof we or any of our subsidiaries have and thereafter maintain free and clear of Security Interests assets the fair market value of which (calculated on a consolidated basis) is at least twice the aggregate principal amount of all Loan Stock which is not secured by any such Security Interest. As used in this subsection, "Loan Stock" means indebtedness for the time being outstanding which is in the form of or represented or evidenced by bonds, notes, debentures, loan stock or other similar securities.

### **Events of Default—Senior Notes**

The following shall constitute "Events of Default" with respect to the senior notes:

- (i) we fail to pay any principal within three days of the due date or interest within seven days of the due date in respect of the senior notes of such series; or
- (ii) we default in performance or observance of or compliance with any of our other obligations set out in the senior notes of such series or the indenture which default is incapable of remedy or which, if capable of remedy, is not, in the opinion of the trustee, remedied within 30 days (or such longer period as the trustee may permit) after notice requiring remedy of such default shall have been given to us by the trustee; or
- (iii)
  - (a) any other present or future indebtedness in respect of moneys borrowed or raised in an amount of £40,000,000 or more (or its equivalent in any other currency) of us or any Material Subsidiary becomes due and payable prior to its stated maturity pursuant to a default; or
  - (b) any such indebtedness is not paid when due or (as the case may be) within any applicable grace period therefore; or

- (c) we fail or any Material Subsidiary fails to pay when due or (as the case may be) within any applicable grace period therefor any amount payable by us or it under any present or future guarantee in an amount of £40,000,000 or more (or its equivalent in any other currency) (other than any guarantee given in the ordinary course of our or its business) for any indebtedness in respect of moneys borrowed or raised; or
- (d) any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other encumbrance present or future securing an amount of £40,000,000 or more (or its equivalent in any other currency) and created or assumed by us or any Material Subsidiary becomes enforceable and the holder thereof takes any steps to enforce the same; or
- (iv) a distress or execution or other similar legal process in respect of a claim for £20,000,000 or more is levied or enforced or sued out upon or against any part of our property, assets or revenues or the property, assets or revenues of any Material Subsidiary and is not discharged or stayed within 30 days of having been so levied, enforced or sued out; or
- (v) we become, or any Material Subsidiary becomes, insolvent or unable to pay our or its debts as they mature; or we apply, or any Material Subsidiary applies, for or consents to or suffers the appointment of a liquidator or receiver or administrator or similar officer of ourself or itself or the whole or any substantial part of our or its undertaking, property, assets or revenues; or we take, or any Material Subsidiary takes, any proceeding under any law for a readjustment or deferment of our or its obligations or any part thereof; or we make or enter, or any Material Subsidiary makes or enters, into a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of our or its creditors; or we stop, or any Material Subsidiary stops or threatens to cease, to carry on our or its business or any substantial part of our or its business except in any case in connection with a substitution pursuant to the Consolidation, Merger and Sale or Lease of Assets provisions of the indenture (see the subsection entitled “—Consolidation, Merger and Sale or Lease of Assets”) or for the purpose of a reconstruction, union, transfer, merger or amalgamation effected with the prior written consent of the trustee, or in the case of a Material Subsidiary in connection with the transfer of all or the major part of its business, undertaking and assets to us or another of our wholly-owned subsidiaries; or
- (vi) an order is made or an effective resolution is passed to wind up or dissolve us or any Material Subsidiary or our authorization or registration is, or is proposed to be cancelled, suspended or revoked or anything analogous or similar to any of the foregoing occurs (except in any case for the purposes of a reconstruction, union, transfer, merger or amalgamation effected with the consent of the trustee or in the case of a voluntary solvent winding up of a wholly-owned Material Subsidiary in connection with the transfer of all or the major part of its business, undertaking and assets to us or another of our wholly owned Subsidiaries or in connection with a substitution pursuant to the senior notes or the indenture).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Event of Default specified in clause (iii) above shall not apply with respect to any Guaranteed Notes.

“Material Subsidiary” means a Subsidiary of ours whose total assets (attributable to us) represent 10% or more of our and our subsidiaries consolidated total assets (all as more particularly described in the indenture).

#### **Events of Default—Subordinated Notes**

The following shall constitute “Events of Default” with respect to the subordinated notes:

- (i) if default is made for a period of seven days or more in the payment of any principal due on the subordinated notes of such series or for a period of 14 days or more in the payment of any interest due on the subordinated notes of such series; or
- (ii) if, otherwise than by virtue of Section 93(5), Section 94(10), Section 97(9) or Section 97(10) of the U.K. Building Societies Act, (a) we are dissolved by consent of our members, (b) a special resolution of our members is passed that we be wound up voluntarily or (c) a petition to a court in England for our winding up shall have been granted; or
- (iii) if our registration under the U.K. Building Societies Act is cancelled otherwise than under Section 103(1)(a) of the U.K. Building Societies Act.

## **Collection of Indebtedness and Suits for Enforcement by Trustee**

If any event of default has occurred and is continuing with regard to senior notes of any series, the trustee may, at its discretion and without further notice, take such proceedings against us as it may think fit to enforce payment on such senior notes. However, the trustee will not be bound to take any action with respect to such series of senior notes unless:

- (i) it shall have been so requested in writing by holders of at least 25% of the nominal amount of the Outstanding Notes of such series of senior notes; and
- (ii) it shall have been indemnified to its satisfaction.

If any event of default has occurred and is continuing with regard to subordinated notes of any series, the trustee may at its discretion institute proceedings for our winding up in England (but not elsewhere) to enforce our obligations in respect of the subordinated notes and the indenture insofar as it relates to the subordinated notes. However, we may not make any payment of principal in respect of the subordinated notes, nor will the trustee accept any such payment of principal from us, other than during or after our winding up or dissolution, unless a Relevant Supervisory Consent has been granted. For the purposes of the foregoing, a payment shall be deemed to be due even if we are not solvent.

## **Judgments**

Under current New York law, a state court in the State of New York rendering a judgment in respect of a note denominated in other than U.S. dollars would be required to render such judgment in the Specified Currency, and such judgment would be converted into U.S. dollars at the Market Exchange Rate prevailing on the date of entry of such judgment. Accordingly, the holder of such Note denominated in other than U.S. dollars would be subject to exchange rate fluctuations between the date of entry of a judgment in a currency other than U.S. dollars and the time the amount of such judgment is paid to such holder in U.S. dollars and converted by such holder into the Specified Currency. It is not certain, however, whether a non-New York state court would follow the same rules and procedures with respect to conversions of judgments in currency other than U.S. dollars.

We will indemnify the holder of any note against any loss incurred by such holder as a result of any judgment or order being given or made for any amount due under such note and such judgment or order requiring payment in a currency (the "Judgment Currency") other than the Specified Currency, and as a result of any variation between (i) the rate of exchange at which the Specified Currency amount is converted into the Judgment Currency for the purpose of such judgment or order, and (ii) the rate of exchange at which the holder of such note, on the date of payment of such judgment or order, is able to purchase the Specified Currency with the amount of the Judgment Currency actually received by such holder, as the case may be.

## **Consolidation, Merger and Sale or Lease of Assets**

So long as any note of a series remains outstanding, we will not consolidate or amalgamate with or merge into any other Person or convey, transfer or lease our properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any Person unless:

- (i) the Person formed by such consolidation or amalgamation or into which we are merged or the Person which acquired by conveyance or transfer, or which leases, our properties and assets substantially as an entirety shall be a Person organized and validly existing under the laws of the United Kingdom which shall expressly assume, by an amendment to the indenture that is executed and delivered to the trustee and is in form reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, the due and punctual payment of the principal of (and premium, if any, on) and interest, if any, on all of the notes of such a series and the performance of every covenant of the indenture (other than a covenant included in the indenture solely for the benefit of notes of another series) and of such notes to be performed, and such assumption shall provide that such corporation or Person shall pay to the holder of any such notes such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that every net payment of the principal of (and premium, if any, on) and interest, if any, on such notes will not be less than the amounts provided for in such notes to be then due and payable and such obligations shall extend to any deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future tax, assessment or governmental charge imposed upon such payment (it being understood that, except as aforesaid, no such corporation or Person shall be obligated to make any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequences to any holder as a result of such

assumption of rights and obligations if such corporation or Person would not be obligated to pay an additional amount pursuant to the indenture if such corporation or Person were us);

- (ii) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Event of Default with respect to notes of such series, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time, or both, would become an Event of Default with respect to such notes, shall have occurred and be continuing; and
- (iii) we have delivered to the trustee a certificate signed by two duly authorized officers and an opinion of counsel each stating that such consolidation, amalgamation, merger, conveyance, transfer or lease and such amendment to the indenture evidencing the assumption by such corporation or Person comply with the indenture and that all conditions precedent provided for in the Indenture relating to such transaction have been complied with.

Upon any such consolidation, amalgamation or merger, or any such conveyance, transfer or lease, the successor corporation or Person will succeed to, and be substituted for, and may exercise every right and power of ours, under the indenture with the same effect as if such successor corporation or Person has been named as the issuer thereunder, and thereafter, except in the case of a lease, the predecessor corporation shall be relieved of all obligations and covenants under the indenture and such notes.

### **Satisfaction and Discharge**

Except as may otherwise be set forth in the Final Terms relating to the notes of a series, the indenture provides that we will be discharged from our obligations under the notes of a series (with certain exceptions) at any time prior to the Stated Maturity, or redemption of such notes when (i) we have irrevocably deposited with or to the order of the trustee, in trust, (a) sufficient funds in the currency, currencies, currency unit or units in which such notes are payable (without consideration of any reinvestment thereof) to pay the principal of (and premium, if any, on) and interest, if any, on such notes to the Stated Maturity (or Redemption Date), or (b) such amount of U.S. Government Obligations (as defined below) as will, together with the predetermined and certain income to accrue thereon (without consideration of any reinvestment thereof), be sufficient to pay when due the principal of (and premium, if any, on) and interest, if any, to the Stated Maturity (or Redemption Date), on such notes, or, (c) such amount equal to the amount referred to in clause (a) or (b) in any combination of currency or currency unit of U.S. Government Obligations; (ii) we have paid all other sums payable with respect to such notes; (iii) we have delivered to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that (a) we have received from, or there has been published by, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service a ruling, or (b) since the date of the indenture there has been a change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law, in either case to the effect that, and based upon which such opinion of counsel shall confirm that, the holders of such notes will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of such discharge and will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amount and in the same manner and at the same time as would have been the case if such discharge had not occurred; and (iv) certain other conditions are met. Upon such discharge, the holders of the notes of such a series shall no longer be entitled to the benefits of the terms and conditions of the indenture and notes, except for certain provisions including registration of transfer and exchange of such notes and replacement of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen notes of such series, and shall look for payment only to such deposited funds or obligations. In addition, any such discharge with respect to the subordinated notes of any series would require a Relevant Supervisory Consent.

“U.S. Government Obligations” means non-callable (i) direct obligations (or certificates representing an ownership interest in such obligations) of the United States for which its full faith and credit are pledged or (ii) obligations of a Person controlled or supervised by, and acting as an agency or instrumentality of, the United States, the timely payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed as a full faith and credit obligation of the United States.

### **Supplemental Indentures**

The indenture contains provisions permitting us and the trustee (i) without the consent of the holders of any notes issued under the indenture, to execute supplemental indentures for certain enumerated purposes, such as to cure any ambiguity or inconsistency or to make any change that does not have a materially adverse effect on the rights of any holder of such notes, and (ii) with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Notes of each series of notes issued under the indenture and affected thereby, to execute supplemental indentures for the purpose of adding any provisions to or changing in any manner or eliminating any of the provisions of the indenture or of modifying in any manner the rights of holders of any such note under the indenture; provided, that no such supplemental indenture may, without the consent of the holder of each such Outstanding Note affected thereby (a)

change the Stated Maturity or the principal of or interest on any such note, or reduce the principal amount of any such note or the rate of interest thereon, if any, or any premium or principal payable upon redemption thereof, or change any obligation of ours to pay additional amounts thereon, or change any Place of Payment where, or change the currency in which, any such note or the interest, if any, thereon is payable, or impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or after the Stated Maturity, if any, thereof or the date any such payment is otherwise due and payable (or, in the case of redemption, on or after the redemption date); or (b) reduce the percentage in aggregate principal amount of such Outstanding Notes of any particular series, the consent of whose holders is required for any such supplemental indenture, or the consent of whose holders is required for any waiver (of compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or certain defaults thereunder and their consequences) provided for in the indenture; or (c) change any obligation we have to maintain an office or agency in the places and for the purposes specified in the indenture; or (d) modify certain of the provisions of the indenture pertaining to the waiver by holders of such notes of past defaults, supplemental indentures with the consent of holders of such notes and the waiver by holders of such notes of certain covenants, except to increase any specified percentage in aggregate principal amount required for any actions by holders of notes or to provide that certain other provisions of the indenture cannot be modified or waived without the consent of the holder of each such note affected thereby; or (e) in the case of the subordinated notes, change in any manner adverse to the interests of the holders of such Outstanding subordinated notes the subordination provisions of such subordinated notes.

In case of Guaranteed Notes, no modification of the terms and conditions of the notes shall be effected without the prior written consent of HM Treasury having been obtained by us.

In addition, material variations in the terms and conditions of the subordinated notes of any series, which may include modifications relating to the status, subordination, redemption, repurchase or Events of Default with respect to such subordinated notes, may require a Relevant Supervisory Consent.

#### **Waivers**

The holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Notes of a series of notes affected thereby, may on behalf of the holders of all notes of such series waive compliance by us with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture as pertain to the corporate existence of us, the maintenance of certain agencies by us or, solely with respect to senior notes, as pertain to the negative pledge covenant as described under the subsection entitled “—Redemption and Repurchase—Negative Pledge”.

The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Notes of a series of notes may waive on behalf of the holders of all notes of such series, any past default and its consequences under the indenture, except a default in the payment of the principal of (or premium, if any, on) or interest, if any, on any such note of that series or a default in respect of a covenant or a provision which under the indenture cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each Outstanding Note of such series.

#### **Notices**

Notices to holders of notes will be given by mail to addresses of such holders as they appear in the notes' register.

#### **Governing Law**

The indenture and the notes shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York; except that the subordination provisions contained in clause 1201 in the indenture and the subordinated notes will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and Wales, with the intention that such provisions be given full effect in any insolvency proceeding relating to us in England and Wales.

#### **Consent to Service**

We have designated and appointed CT Corporation System at 111 Eighth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York 10011 as our authorized agent upon which process may be served in any suit or proceeding arising out of or relating to the notes or the indenture which may be instituted in any State or Federal court located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, and have submitted (for the purposes of any such suit or proceeding) to the jurisdiction of any such court in which any such suit or proceeding is so instituted. We have agreed, to the fullest extent that we lawfully may do so, that final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding brought in such a

court shall be conclusive and binding upon us and may be enforced in the courts of England and Wales (or any other courts to the jurisdiction of which it is subject).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any actions arising out of or relating to the notes or the indenture may be instituted by us, the trustee or the holder of any note in any competent court in England and Wales or such other competent jurisdiction, as the case may be.

**Concerning the Trustee**

The indenture provides that, except during the continuance of an event of default for a series of notes, the trustee will have no obligations other than the performance of such duties as are specifically set forth in the indenture. If an event of default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee will use the same degree of care and skill in its exercise of the rights and powers vested in it by the indenture as a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of such person's own affairs.



## DESCRIPTION OF THE GLOBAL NOTES

### Global Notes

So long as DTC or its nominee is the holder of the global notes, any owner of a beneficial interest in the notes of a series must rely upon the procedures of DTC and institutions having accounts with DTC to exercise or be entitled to any rights of a holder of such global notes. See the subsection entitled “—Book-Entry System” for a further description of DTC’s procedures.

### Book-Entry System

DTC will act as securities depository for the global notes. The global notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede (DTC’s partnership nominee), unless otherwise specified. No global note may be transferred except by DTC to a nominee of DTC or by a nominee of DTC to DTC or another nominee of DTC or any successor thereof.

We have been advised by DTC that upon the deposit of a global note with DTC, DTC will immediately credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the respective principal amounts of such beneficial interests in that global note to the accounts of the DTC Participants. The accounts to be credited shall be designated by the soliciting Placement Agent or, to the extent that the notes are offered and sold directly, by us.

We understand that DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a “Banking Organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities that its participants (“Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the clearance and settlement among Participants of transactions in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in Participants’ accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants (“Direct Participants”) include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its Direct Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC’s system is also available to others such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The rules applicable to DTC and its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a global note in respect of a series of notes will be limited to DTC Participants, including Clearstream and Euroclear, or persons who hold interests through DTC Participants. In addition, ownership of beneficial interests will be evidenced only by, and the transfer of that ownership interest will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee and DTC Participants until such time, if any, as Certificated Notes are issued, as set forth above under the section entitled “Description of the Notes—Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination”. The laws of some states require that certain purchasers of notes take physical delivery of such notes in certificated form. Such laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a global note.

Interests held through Clearstream and Euroclear will be recorded on DTC’s books as being held by the U.S. depository for each of Clearstream and Euroclear, which U.S. depositories will in turn hold interests on behalf of their participants’ customers’ securities accounts.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all global notes deposited with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede. DTC has no knowledge of the actual owners of beneficial interests in the global notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such beneficial interests in global notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to Cede and any subsequent nominee of DTC. If less than all of the notes within a series are being redeemed, DTC's current practice is to determine *pro rata* or by lot the amount of the beneficial interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Principal and interest payments on the global notes will be made to DTC as the registered holder of the global notes. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on the payable date. Payments by Participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as in the case of securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, or us, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to DTC is our responsibility, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A beneficial owner shall give notice to elect to have its beneficial interests in the global notes purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the trustee for a series of notes, and shall effect delivery of such beneficial interests in the global notes by causing the Direct Participant to transfer the Participant's beneficial interest in the global notes, on DTC's records, to the trustee.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the global notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to us and the Placement Agents. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, certificated notes in registered form will be printed and delivered in exchange for beneficial interests in the global notes as described under the subsection entitled "Description of the Notes—Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination".

We may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, certificated notes in registered form will be printed and delivered in exchange for beneficial interests in the global notes as described under the section entitled "Description of the Notes—Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination".

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

In no event will definitive notes in bearer form representing any series of notes be issued.

None of us, any trustee, any paying agent, any registrar for the notes or any Placement Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of DTC's records or any DTC Participant's records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a global note or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any of DTC's records or any DTC Participant's records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

The indenture and the notes require that payments in respect of the notes be made in immediately available funds. Interests in the notes are expected to trade in DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System, and any permitted secondary market trading activity in the notes will be required to be settled in immediately available funds. We do not know the effect, if any, of such settlement arrangements on trading activity in the notes or interests in the notes.

### **Issuance of Certificated Notes**

If (i) DTC notifies us and the trustee that it is unwilling or unable to continue as holder of the global notes or if at any time it ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and, in either case, a successor holder is not appointed by us within 90 days of such notification or of our becoming aware of such ineligibility, (ii) an Event of Default occurs with respect to one or more series of notes, or (iii) we determine in our sole discretion (subject to DTC's procedures) that certificated notes of such series will be issued in registered form, then in any such case, upon the written request of the holder of the global note, the trustee will issue certificated registered notes in the names and in the amounts as specified by the holder of the global note. The request for certificated notes may be made by the holder in the circumstances and subject to the conditions described under the section entitled "Description of the Notes—Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination".

The exchange of interests in the global note for certificated notes of a particular series shall be made free of any fees of the trustee to the holder, provided, however, that such person receiving notes in certificated form will be obligated

to pay or otherwise bear the cost of any tax or other governmental charge as required by the indenture and any cost of insurance, postage, transportation and the like.

### **Repayment**

If a note becomes repayable at the option of the holder on a date or dates specified prior to its maturity date, if any, and the trustee is so notified, the trustee will promptly notify the holder of the global note that such note has become repayable. In order for the repayment option on any note to be exercised, the owners of beneficial interests in the global note must instruct the broker or other DTC Participant through which it holds an interest in the global note to notify the trustee of its desire to exercise that right to repayment. Different firms have different cut-off times for accepting instructions from their customers and, accordingly, each beneficial owner should consult the broker or other DTC Participant through which it holds its beneficial interest in a global note in order to ascertain the cut-off time by which such an instruction must be given in order for timely notice to be delivered to the depository.

### **Record Date**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, or unless we otherwise instruct the trustee in writing, the record date for the determination of the holder of global notes entitled to receive payment in respect of a global note will be the date which is 15 calendar days prior to the applicable payment date on such global note in respect of such global note, provided that interest payable at Maturity will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable. If such 15th day is not a Business Day, the record date for determination will be the next succeeding Business Day. Whenever we or the trustee deem it appropriate to fix a record date for the determination of the holder of global notes who should be entitled to receive payment or take any action in respect of global notes, the trustee, with our consent, will set such record date at least 15 days prior to the date on which such payment is to be made or such action is to be taken.

### **Reports**

The trustee will send promptly to the applicable holders of the global notes any notices, reports and other communications from us that are received by the custodian as holder of the global notes and that we make generally available to holders of the notes.

## FORM OF FINAL TERMS

Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each series of Notes other than Guaranteed Notes.

[Date]

**Nationwide Building Society**  
**[Title of relevant Series of Notes (specifying type of Notes)]**  
**issued pursuant to its \$20,000,000,000 Senior and Subordinated Medium-Term Note Program**

### PART A - CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated [date] which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the **Prospectus Directive**). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at and copies may be obtained from the registered office of the Issuer at Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW and the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents.

*[The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an Base Prospectus with an earlier date.]*

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the **Conditions**) set forth in the Base Prospectus dated [original date]. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC) (the **Prospectus Directive**) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated [current date] which constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive, save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Base Prospectus dated [original date] and are attached hereto. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectuses dated [current date] and [original date]. Copies of such Base Prospectuses are available for viewing at and copies may be obtained from the registered office of the Issuer at Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW and the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents.

*[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 subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]*

*[When 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 16 of the Prospectus Directive.]*

#### TYPE OF NOTE

1. Senior/Subordinated: [ ]
2. (a) Interest/Payment Basis: [Fixed Rate/Floating Rate/Index Linked/  
(b) Redemption Basis: Amortizing/Other]  
[Redemption at par/Index Linked Redemption/Dual  
Currency/Partly-paid/Installment/Other]  
*(N.B. If the Final Redemption Amount is other than  
100% of the nominal value the notes will be derivative  
securities for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive  
and the requirements of Annex XII to the Prospectus  
Directive Regulation will apply)*
3. If Original Issue Discount Note, insert:  
Total Amount of OID: [ ]  
Yield to Maturity: [ ]  
Initial Accrual Period: [ ]

4. If Extendable Maturity Notes, insert:
- |                                      |     |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Initial Maturity Date:               | [ ] |
| Final Maturity Date:                 | [ ] |
| Election Dates:                      | [ ] |
| Minimum Denominations for extension: | [ ] |
| Notice Period:                       | [ ] |
| Method for delivery of Notice:       | [ ] |
| Method for revocation of election:   | [ ] |

**DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES**

5. Registered Notes: The notes are in [certificated/book-entry] form  
[Specify the name and address of Registrar]
6. (a) Series Number: [ ]
- (b) Details (including the date, if any, on which the notes become fully fungible) if forming part of an existing Series: [number and other details]
7. (a) Nominal Amount of notes to be issued: [ ]
- (b) Aggregate nominal amount of Series (if more than one issue for the Series): [ ]
- (c) Specified Currency: [ ]
- (d) Specified Denomination(s): [ ]
8. Issue Price: [ ] (before deduction of commission)  
[ ] (after deduction of commission)
9. Issue Date: [ ]
10. Interest Commencement Date: [Specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable]

**PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE**

**FIXED RATE NOTE**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*

11. (a) Interest Basis/Bases: [ ] per cent. per annum
- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [ ]
- (c) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA) or 30/360 or *specify other*]
- (d) [Determination Dates: [ ] in each year (*insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA)*)]
- (e) Business Day convention: [next succeeding Business Day]
- (f) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [Not applicable/give details]

**FLOATING RATE NOTES OR INDEX LINKED INTEREST NOTES**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*

12. (a) Interest Payment Date(s): [ ]
- (b) Minimum Interest Rate (if any): [ ] per cent. per annum

- (c) Maximum Interest Rate (if any): [ ]  
[ ] per cent. per annum
- (d) Business Day convention: [next succeeding Business Day/preceding Business Day/other convention – insert details]
- (e) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/365]  
[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]  
Actual/365 (Fixed)  
Actual/365 (Sterling)  
Actual/360  
30/360  
Other]
- (f) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest, including party responsible for such calculation if not the Calculation Agent: [ ]

**FLOATING RATE NOTES**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*  
Type of Floating Rate Note:

13. (a) [Regular Floating Rate Note OR Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note OR Inverse Floating Rate Note]
- (b) Fixed Rate Commencement Date: [ ]
- (c) Fixed Interest Rate: [ ]
- (d) Interest Rate Basis/Bases: [ ]
- (e) Initial Interest Rate: [ ]
- (f) Initial Interest Reset Date: [ ]
- (g) Interest Reset Dates: [ ]
- (h) Index Maturity: [ ]
- (i) Spread: [ ]
- (j) Spread Multiplier: [ ]

**INDEX LINKED INTEREST NOTES**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*

14. Index/Formula: [insert details of the index to which amounts payable in respect of interest are linked and/or the formula to be used in determining the rate of interest together with details of the Calculation Agent and the fallback provisions including a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]

**PROVISIONS REGARDING REDEMPTION/MATURITY**

15. Maturity: [specify date or (for Floating Rate Notes) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year]

16. (a) Redemption at Issuer’s option: [No/Yes]  
 [If Yes, insert Initial Redemption Date(s)/  
 Redemption Price of each Note: [ ] per Note of [ ] Specified Denomination]
- (b) Notice Period: [ ]
17. (a) Redemption at holder’s option: [No/Yes]  
 [If Yes, insert Optional Repayment Date(s)/ repayment  
 price of each Note [ ] per Note of [ ]  
 Specified Denomination]
- (b) Notice Period: [ ]
18. Redemption where index/formula linked: [Include a description of market disruption or  
 settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]  
 [Name and address]
19. Calculation Agent responsible for calculating final  
 redemption amount:
20. Other terms applicable on redemption: [ ]

**GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS  
 ISSUE OF NOTES**

21. Other final terms: [insert details]  
*(When adding 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.)*
22. Additional selling restrictions: [insert details]
23. Additional U.S. federal income tax considerations: [insert details/None]
24. Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated] insert name(s) of relevant  
 Placement Agent(s) here]
25. Stabilizing Manager: [insert details/None]
26. Clearing System: [ ]
27. Redenomination and Exchange provisions:
28. Date [Board] approval for issuance of notes obtained: [ ]

**[LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING:**

These final terms comprise the final terms required for the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the \$20,000,000,000 Senior and Subordinated Medium-Term Note Program of Nationwide Building Society to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the United Kingdom Listing Authority and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange’s regulated market (as from [insert Issue Date for the Notes]) for which purpose it is hereby submitted.]

**RESPONSIBILITY**

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms. [[ ] has been extracted from [ ]. 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 [ ], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading].

Acceptance for and on behalf of the Issuer of the terms of the Final Terms

NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title:



## PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

### 1. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (i) Listing: [London/other (*specify*)/None]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [ ] with effect from [ ].] [Not Applicable.]
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [ ]

### 2. RATINGS

Ratings: The [Program/notes to be issued] [has/have] been rated:  
[Moody's: [ ] ]  
[S&P: [ ] ]  
[Fitch: [ ] ]  
[[Other]: [ ] ]

*(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to notes of the type being issued under the Program generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)*

### 3. INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Save for any fees payable to the Placement Agents, so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the issue of the notes has an interest material to the offer.—*Amend as appropriate if there are other interests*]

### 4. 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: [ ]. [Include breakdown of expenses] *(If the notes are derivative securities to which Annex XII of the Prospectus Directive Regulation applies it is only necessary to include disclosure of net proceeds and total expenses at (ii) and (iii) above where disclosure is included at (i) above)*

### 5. YIELD (*Fixed Rate Notes only*)

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.

6. **PERFORMANCE OF INDEX/FORMULA, EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT AND ASSOCIATED RISKS AND OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNDERLYING** (*Index Linked Notes only*)

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the index/formula can be obtained.]

[Where the underlying is an index need to include the name of the index and a description if composed by the Issuer and if the index is not composed by the Issuer need to include details of where the information about the index can be obtained. Where the underlying is not an index need to include equivalent information.]

The Issuer [intends to provide post-issuance information] [specify what information will be reported and where it can be obtained] [does not intend to provide post-issuance information].

7. **PERFORMANCE OF RATE[S] OF EXCHANGE AND EXPLANATION OF EFFECT ON VALUE OF INVESTMENT** (*Dual Currency Notes only*)

[Need to include details of where past and future performance and volatility of the relevant rates can be obtained.]

8. **OPERATIONAL INFORMATION**

- (i) CUSIP [ ]
- (ii) ISIN Code: [ ]
- (iii) Common Code: [ ]
- (iv) Any clearing system(s) other than The Depository Trust Company and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- (v) Settlement Procedures Delivery [against/free of] payment
- (vi) Delivery [ ]
- (vii) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [ ]

## FORM OF FINAL TERMS FOR GUARANTEED NOTES

*Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each series of Guaranteed Notes.*

[Date]

**Nationwide Building Society**  
**[Title of relevant Series of Notes (specifying type of Notes)]**  
**issued pursuant to its \$20,000,000,000 Senior and Subordinated Medium-Term Note Program**

Provided an Eligibility Certificate (as defined in the Guarantee) has been issued in respect of the Notes, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (**HM Treasury**) has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the due payment of all sums due and payable by the Issuer under the Notes.

HM Treasury's obligations in that respect are contained in a deed of guarantee (the **Guarantee**) dated 13 October 2008, (as amended by a supplemental deed dated 20 October 2008 and a second supplemental deed dated 6 February 2009 and as further amended and/or supplemented from time to time), the form of which is available at *www.dmo.gov.uk*.

### PART A - CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the document titled "Base Prospectus" dated [●] June 2009, the purpose of which is to give information with respect to the issue of Guaranteed Notes (the **Exempt Prospectus**) [and the supplements to the Exempt Prospectus dated [date]] which for the purposes of the issue of Notes described in these Final Terms does not constitute a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the Exempt Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Exempt Prospectus [as so supplemented]. The Exempt Prospectus [and the supplement to the Exempt Prospectus] [is/are] available for viewing during normal office hours at and copies may be obtained from, the principal office of the Issuer at Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW and the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents.

*[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 subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]*

#### TYPE OF NOTE

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 9.  | Guaranteed Note                          | Yes  |
| 10. | Senior Note:                             | Yes  |
| 11. | (a) Interest/Payment Basis:              | [Fixed Rate/Floating Rate/Zero Coupon  |
|     | (b) Redemption Basis:                    | Amortizing/Other]<br>[Redemption at par/Dual Currency/Partly-paid/Installment/Other] |
| 12. | If Original Issue Discount Note, insert: |  |
|     | Total Amount of OID:                     | [ ]  |
|     | Yield to Maturity:                       | [ ]  |
|     | Initial Accrual Period:                  | [ ]  |
| 13. | If Extendable Maturity Notes, insert:    |  |
|     | Initial Maturity Date:                   | [ ]  |
|     | Final Maturity Date:                     | [ ]  |
|     | Election Dates:                          | [ ]  |
|     | Minimum Denominations for extension:     | [ ]  |
|     | Notice Period:                           | [ ]  |
|     | Method for delivery of Notice:           | [ ]  |
|     | Method for revocation of election:       | [ ]  |

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

14. Registered Notes: The notes are in [certificated/book-entry] form  
[Specify the name and address of Registrar]
15. (a) Series Number: [ ]
- (b) Details (including the date, if any, on which the notes become fully fungible) if forming part of an existing Series: [number and other details]
16. (a) Nominal Amount of notes to be issued: [ ]
- (b) Aggregate nominal amount of Series (if more than one issue for the Series): [ ]
- (c) Specified Currency: [ ]
- (d) Specified Denomination(s): [ ]
17. Issue Price: [ ] (before deduction of commission)  
[ ] (after deduction of commission)
18. Issue Date: [ ]
19. Interest Commencement Date: [Specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable]

**PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE**

**FIXED RATE NOTE**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*

20. (a) Interest Basis/Bases: [ ] per cent. per annum
- (b) Interest Payment Date(s): [ ]
- (c) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ICMA) or 30/360 or *specify other*]
- (d) [Determination Dates: [ ] in each year (*insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA))*]
- (e) Business Day convention: [next succeeding Business Day]
- (f) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes: [Not applicable/give details]

**FLOATING RATE NOTES**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*

21. (a) Interest Payment Date(s): [ ]
- (b) Minimum Interest Rate (if any): [ ] per cent. per annum
- (c) Maximum Interest Rate (if any): [ ]  
[ ] per cent. per annum
- (d) Business Day convention: [next succeeding Business Day/preceding Business Day/other convention – insert details]
- (e) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/365]  
[Actual/Actual (ISDA)]  
Actual/365 (Fixed)  
Actual/365 (Sterling)  
Actual/360  
30/360

*Other]*

- (f) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest, including party responsible for such calculation if not the Calculation Agent: [ ]

**FLOATING RATE NOTES**

[Applicable/Not Applicable]  
*(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*  
Type of Floating Rate Note:

22. (a) [Regular Floating Rate Note OR Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note OR Inverse Floating Rate Note]
- (b) Fixed Rate Commencement Date: [ ]
- (c) Fixed Interest Rate: [ ]
- (d) Interest Rate Basis/Bases: [ ]
- (e) Initial Interest Rate: [ ]
- (f) Initial Interest Reset Date: [ ]
- (g) Interest Reset Dates: [ ]
- (h) Index Maturity: [ ]
- (i) Spread: [ ]
- (j) Spread Multiplier: [ ]

**PROVISIONS REGARDING REDEMPTION/MATURITY**

23. Maturity: *[specify date or (for Floating Rate Notes) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year]*  
*[Name and address]*
24. Calculation Agent responsible for calculating final redemption amount:
25. Other terms applicable on redemption: [ ]

**GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS ISSUE OF NOTES**

26. Other final terms: [insert details]
27. Additional selling restrictions: [insert details]
28. Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated] insert name(s) of relevant Placement Agent(s) here]
29. Stabilizing Manager: [insert details/None]
30. Clearing System: [ ]
31. Redenomination and Exchange provisions:
32. Date [Board] approval for issuance of notes obtained: [ ]

**[LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING:**

These final terms comprise the final terms required for the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the \$20,000,000,000 Senior and Subordinated Medium-Term Note Program of Nationwide Building Society to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the United Kingdom Listing Authority and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's regulated market (as from [insert Issue Date for the Notes]) for which purpose it is hereby submitted.]

**RESPONSIBILITY**

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms. [[ ] has been extracted from [ ]. 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 [ ], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading].

Acceptance for and on behalf of the Issuer of the terms of the Final Terms

NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title:

## PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

### 33. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (i) Listing: [London/other (*specify*)/None]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [ ] with effect from [ ].] [Not Applicable.]
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [ ]

### 34. RATINGS

Ratings: The [Program/notes to be issued] [has/have] been rated:  
[Moody's: [ ]]  
[S&P: [ ]]  
[Fitch: [ ]]  
[[Other]: [ ]]

*(The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to notes of the type being issued under the Program generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)*

### 35. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- (i) CUSIP [ ]
- (ii) ISIN Code: [ ]
- (iii) Common Code: [ ]
- (iv) Any clearing system(s) other than The Depository Trust Company and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- (v) Settlement Procedures
- (vi) Delivery Delivery [against/free of] payment
- (vii) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [ ]

## U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

**THE DISCUSSION OF TAX MATTERS IN THIS BASE PROSPECTUS IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED BY ANY PERSON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING U.S. FEDERAL, STATE OR LOCAL TAX PENALTIES, AND WAS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE NOTES. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON SUCH PERSON'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.**

The following summary describes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of notes as of the date hereof. The discussion set forth below is applicable to U.S. Holders (as defined below) who purchase notes. The discussion set forth below assumes that all notes issued pursuant to the medium-term note program constitute debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If any note did not constitute debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax consequences of the ownership of such note could differ materially from the tax consequences described herein. Except where noted, this discussion deals only with U.S. Holders that acquire the notes at their original issuance and that will hold the notes as capital assets and does not deal with special situations, such as those of dealers in securities or currencies, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, persons holding notes as a part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or constructive sale transaction or a straddle, partnerships or pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, traders in securities that elect to use mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, persons liable for alternative minimum tax or holders of notes whose "functional currency" is not the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, the discussion below is based upon the provisions of the Code, the Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, rulings and judicial decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect or possible differing interpretations so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. This summary assumes that there will be no substitution of another entity in the place of the Issuer as principal debtor in respect of the notes. Any special U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to a particular issue of the notes will be provided in the applicable Final Terms. If a partnership holds notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership holding notes should consult its tax advisors.

As used herein, a "U.S. Holder" of a note means a beneficial owner that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) a citizen or individual resident alien of the United States, (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof (including the District of Columbia), (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust (X) that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons (as defined in the Code) have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (Y) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

**THE SUMMARY OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF OWNING THE NOTES, THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.**

### **Characterisation of the notes**

Whether a note is properly treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes is an inherently factual question and no single factor is determinative. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer intends to treat the notes as indebtedness for U.S. federal income tax purposes, although no opinions have been sought, and no assurances can be given, with respect to such treatment. The following discussion assumes that such treatment will be respected.

### **Payments of Interest**

Except as set forth below, interest on a note will generally be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's method of tax accounting. Interest income (including original issue discount, if any, as discussed below) on the notes will generally be treated as foreign source income and, for purposes of the U.S. foreign tax credit, will generally be considered passive category income or, in the case of certain holders, general category income. A U.S. Holder will generally be denied a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed



with respect to the notes where the holder does not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which it is not protected from risk of loss.

### **Original Issue Discount**

U.S. Holders of notes issued with original issue discount (“OID”) will be subject to special tax accounting rules, as described in greater detail below. U.S. Holders of such notes should be aware that they generally must include OID in gross income as ordinary income in advance of the receipt of cash attributable to that income. However, U.S. Holders of such notes generally will not be required to include separately in income cash payments received on the notes, even if denominated as interest, to the extent such payments do not constitute “qualified stated interest” (as defined below). Notes issued with OID will be referred to as “Original Issue Discount Notes”.

Additional rules applicable to Original Issue Discount Notes that are denominated in or determined by reference to a currency other than the U.S. dollar are described under “—Foreign Currency Notes” below. The following discussion does not address notes providing for contingent payments that do not constitute qualified stated interest.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a note with an “issue price” that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity (the sum of all payments to be made on the note other than “qualified stated interest”) will be issued with OID unless such difference is *de minimis* (i.e., less than 0.25 percent of the stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity or, in the case of an Amortizing Note, the weighted average maturity). The “issue price” of each note in a particular offering will be the first price at which a substantial amount of that particular offering is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents, or wholesalers. The term “qualified stated interest” means stated interest that is unconditionally payable over the entire term of the note in cash or in property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices. Interest is payable at a single fixed rate only if the rate appropriately takes into account the length of the interval between payments.

In the case of a note issued with *de minimis* OID, the U.S. Holder generally must include such *de minimis* OID in income as at the time principal payments on the note are made in proportion to the amount paid for the note. Any amount of *de minimis* OID that has been included in income will be treated as capital gain.

Certain of the notes may be redeemed prior to their Maturity at the option of the Issuer and/or at the option of the holder. Original Issue Discount Notes containing such features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed herein. In the case of notes that provide for alternative payment schedules, OID is calculated by assuming that (i) the holder will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes the holder's yield and (ii) the issuer will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes the holder's yield.

U.S. Holders of Original Issue Discount Notes with a maturity upon issuance of more than one year must, in general, include OID in income in advance of the receipt of some or all of the related cash payments. The amount of OID includible in income by the initial U.S. Holder of an Original Issue Discount Note is the sum of the “daily portions” of OID with respect to the note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year in which such U.S. Holder held such note (“accrued OID”). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any “accrual period” a pro rata portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. The “accrual period” for an Original Issue Discount Note may be of any length and may vary in length over the term of the note, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first day or the final day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to any accrual period is an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the product of the note’s “adjusted issue price” at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over (b) the sum of any qualified stated interest allocable to the accrual period. OID allocable to a final accrual period is the difference between the amount payable at maturity (other than a payment of qualified stated interest) and the adjusted issue price at the beginning of the final accrual period. Special rules will apply for calculating OID for an initial short accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a note at the beginning of any accrual period is equal to its issue price increased by the accrued OID for each prior accrual period (determined without regard to the amortization of any acquisition or bond premium, as described below) and reduced by any payments made on such note (other than qualified stated interest) on or before the first day of the accrual period. Under these rules, a U.S. Holder will generally have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

In the case of an Original Issue Discount Note that is a Floating Rate Note that is treated as a “variable rate debt instrument” under U.S. Treasury regulations, both the “yield to maturity” and “qualified stated interest” will be determined solely for purposes of calculating the accrual of OID as though the note will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the note on its date of issue or, in the case of certain Floating Rate Notes, the rate that reflects the yield to maturity that is reasonably expected for the note. Additional rules may apply if interest on a Floating Rate Note is based on more than one interest index or if the principal amount of the Floating Rate Note is indexed in any manner. Different rules may apply if a Floating Rate Note is treated as a “contingent payment debt instrument” under U.S. Treasury regulations.

U.S. Holders may elect to treat all interest on any note as OID and calculate the amount includible in gross income under the constant yield method described above. For the purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium. The election is to be made for the taxable year in which the U.S. Holder acquired the note, and may not be revoked without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”).

### **Notes Subject to Redemption**

Certain of the notes: (i) may be redeemable at the option of the Issuer prior to their maturity, (ii) may be repayable at the option of the holder prior to their stated maturity, or (iii) may be otherwise subject to mandatory redemption. Notes containing such features may be subject to rules that are different from the general rules discussed above, which will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of such notes.

### **Short-Term Notes**

In the case of Original Issue Discount Notes having a term of one year or less (“Short-Term Notes”), under the U.S. Treasury regulations relating to OID all payments (including all stated interest) will be included in the stated redemption price at maturity and will not be qualified stated interest. Thus, U.S. Holders will generally be taxable on the discount in lieu of stated interest. The discount will be equal to the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity over the issue price of a Short-Term Note, unless the U.S. Holder elects to compute this discount using tax basis instead of issue price. In general, individuals and certain other cash method U.S. Holders of a Short-Term Note are not required to include accrued discount in their income currently unless they elect to do so (but may be required to include any stated interest in income as it is received). U.S. Holders that report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes on the accrual method and certain other U.S. Holders are required to accrue discount on such Short-Term Notes (as ordinary income) on a straight-line basis, unless an election is made to accrue the discount according to a constant yield method based on daily compounding. In the case of a U.S. Holder that is not required, and does not elect, to include discount in income currently, any gain realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of the Short-Term Note will generally be ordinary income to the extent of the discount accrued through the date of sale, exchange or retirement. In addition, a U.S. Holder that does not elect to include currently accrued discount in income may be required to defer deductions of all or a portion of the U.S. Holder’s interest expense with respect to any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such notes.

Nationwide may, without the consent of the Holders of outstanding notes, issue additional notes with identical terms. These additional notes, even if they are treated for non-tax purposes as part of the same series as the original notes, in some cases may be treated as a separate series for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such a case, the additional notes may be considered to have been issued with OID even if the original notes had no OID, or the additional notes may have a greater amount of OID than the original notes. These differences may affect the market value of the original notes if the additional notes are not otherwise distinguishable from the original notes.

### **Market Discount**

If a U.S. Holder purchases a note (other than an Original Issue Discount Note) for an amount that is less than its stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of an Original Issue Discount Note, its adjusted issue price, the amount of the difference will be treated as “market discount” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless such difference is less than a specified *de minimis* amount. Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder will be required to treat any principal payment on, or any gain on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a note as ordinary income to the extent of the market discount which has not previously been included in income and is treated as having accrued on such note at the time of such payment or disposition. In addition, the U.S. Holder may be required to defer, until the maturity of the note or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction, the deduction of all or a portion of the interest expense on any indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry such note.

Any market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the note, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue on a constant yield method. This election to accrue market discount on a constant interest method is to be made for the taxable year in which the U.S. Holder acquired the note, applies only to that note, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder of a note may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a rateable or constant-yield method), in which case the rule described above regarding deferral of interest deductions will not apply. This election to include market discount in income currently, once made, applies to all market discount obligations acquired on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

### **Acquisition Premium; Amortizable Bond Premium**

A U.S. Holder that purchases an Original Issue Discount Note for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price but equal to or less than the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest will be considered to have purchased such note at an “acquisition premium”. Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID which such U.S. Holder must include in its gross income with respect to such note for any taxable year will be reduced by the portion of such acquisition premium properly allocable to such year.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a note (including an Original Issue Discount Note), for an amount in excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the note after the purchase date other than qualified stated interest will be considered to have purchased the note at a “bond premium”. A U.S. Holder generally may elect to amortize bond premium over the remaining term of the note on a constant yield method as an offset to interest when includible in income under the U.S. Holder’s regular accounting method. In the case of instruments that provide for alternative payment schedules, bond premium is calculated by assuming that (i) the holder will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that maximizes the holder’s yield and (ii) the issuer will exercise or not exercise options in a manner that minimizes the holder’s yield except with respect to call options for which the issuer is assumed to exercise such call options in a manner that maximizes the holder’s yield. Bond premium on a note held by a U.S. Holder that does not make such an election will decrease the gain or increase the loss otherwise recognized on disposition of the note. The election to amortize premium on a constant yield method once made applies to all debt obligations held or subsequently acquired by the electing U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

### **Sale, Exchange and Retirement of Notes**

A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in a note will, in general, be the U.S. Holder’s cost therefor, increased by OID, market discount or any income attributable to *de minimis* OID or *de minimis* market discount with respect to a Short-Term Note previously included in income by the U.S. Holder and reduced by any amortizable bond premium and any cash payments on the note other than qualified stated interest. Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a note, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued but unpaid qualified stated interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the adjusted tax basis of the note. Except as with respect to certain Short-Term Notes or market discount as described above, with respect to gain or loss attributable to changes in exchange rates, with respect to certain Foreign Currency Notes as described below, and with respect to contingent payment debt instruments which this summary generally does not discuss, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss. Gain or loss realized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange or retirement of a note will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Capital gains of individuals derived in respect of capital assets held for more than one year may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

### **Foreign Currency Notes**

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder of the ownership of a note denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar (a “Foreign Currency Note”).

#### *Qualified Stated Interest Payments*

Cash basis U.S. Holders are required to include in income the U.S. dollar value of the amount of interest received, based on the “spot rate” for such foreign currency in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. No exchange gain or loss is recognized with respect to the receipt of such payment.

Accrual basis U.S. Holders may determine the amount of income recognized with respect to such interest payment in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the U.S. Holder will be required to include in income for each taxable year the U.S. dollar value of the interest that has accrued during such year, determined by translating such interest at the average rate of exchange for the period or periods during which such interest accrued. Under the second method, an accrual basis holder may elect to translate interest income at the spot rate on the last day of the accrual period (or last day of the taxable year in the case of an accrual period that straddles the holder's taxable year) or on the date the interest payment is received if such date is within five days of the end of the accrual period. Upon receipt of an interest payment on such note (including, upon the sale of such note, the receipt of proceeds that include amounts attributable to accrued interest previously included in income), such U.S. Holder will recognize ordinary income or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating any foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date received) and the U.S. dollar value of the interest income that such U.S. Holder has previously included in income with respect to such payment.

#### *Original Issue Discount*

OID on a note that is also a Foreign Currency Note will be determined for any accrual period in the applicable foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars in the same manner as interest income accrued by a holder on the accrual basis, as described above. Additionally, a U.S. Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss when the OID is paid (including, upon the sale of such note, the receipt of proceeds that include amounts attributable to OID previously included in income) to the extent of the difference between the U.S. dollar value of such payment (determined by translating any foreign currency received at the spot rate for such foreign currency on the date of payment) and the U.S. dollar value of the accrued OID (determined in the same manner as for accrued interest). For these purposes, all receipts on a note will be viewed: first, as the receipt of any stated interest payments called for under the terms of the note; second, as receipts of previously accrued OID (to the extent thereof), with payments considered made for the earliest accrual periods first; and third, as the receipt of principal.

#### *Market Discount*

The amount of market discount on Foreign Currency Notes includible in income will generally be determined by translating the market discount determined in the foreign currency into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Note is retired or otherwise disposed of. If the U.S. Holder has elected to accrue market discount currently, then the amount which accrues is determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. dollars on the basis of the average exchange rate in effect during such accrual period. A U.S. Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss with respect to market discount which is accrued currently using the approach applicable to the accrual of interest income as described above.

#### *Amortizable Bond Premium*

Bond premium on a Foreign Currency Note will be computed in the applicable foreign currency. With respect to a U.S. Holder that elects to amortize the premium, the amortizable bond premium will reduce interest income in the applicable foreign currency. At the time bond premium is amortized, exchange gain or loss (which is generally ordinary income or loss) will be realized based on the difference between spot rates at such time and at the time of acquisition of the Foreign Currency Note. A U.S. Holder that does not elect to amortize bond premium will translate the bond premium, computed in the applicable foreign currency, into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the maturity date and such bond premium will constitute a capital loss which may be offset or eliminated by exchange gain.

#### *Sale or Other Disposition of Foreign Currency Notes*

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued and unpaid interest, which will be treated as a payment of interest for federal income tax purposes) and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Foreign Currency Note.

If a U.S. Holder receives foreign currency on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Note, then the amount realized generally will be based on the spot rate of the foreign currency on the date of sale, exchange or retirement. For purchases and sales of Foreign Currency Notes traded on an established securities market as defined in applicable Treasury regulations by a cash method taxpayer, however, foreign currency paid or received is translated into U.S. dollars at the spot rate on the settlement date of the purchase or sale. An accrual method taxpayer may elect the

same treatment with respect to the purchase and sale of Foreign Currency Notes traded on an established securities market, provided that the election is applied consistently. This election cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a Foreign Currency Note generally will be the U.S. Holder's cost therefor, which, in the case of a U.S. Holder that purchases a Foreign Currency Note with foreign currency, will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency amount paid for such Foreign Currency Note determined at the time of such purchase. If the Notes are traded on an established securities market, as defined in applicable Treasury regulations, cash method taxpayers (and electing accrual method taxpayers) will determine the U.S. dollar cost of the note on the settlement date. A U.S. Holder that purchases a note with previously owned foreign currency will recognize exchange gain or loss at the time of purchase attributable to the difference at the time of purchase, if any, between the U.S. Holder's tax basis in such foreign currency and the fair market value of the note in U.S. dollars on the date of purchase. Such gain or loss will be ordinary income or loss.

Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of a Foreign Currency Note will generally be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Subject to the foreign currency rules discussed below, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition, the note has been held for more than one year. Capital gains of individuals derived with respect to capital assets held for more than one year are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

A U.S. Holder will recognize exchange gain or loss attributable to the movement in exchange rates between the time of purchase and the time of disposition (including the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition) of a Foreign Currency Note. Such gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss (and will not be treated as interest income or expense, except to the extent provided in U.S. Treasury regulations or administrative pronouncements of the IRS) and generally will be U.S. source gain or loss. The realization of such gain or loss will be limited to the amount of overall gain or loss realized on the disposition of a Foreign Currency Note.

#### *Exchange Gain or Loss With Respect to Foreign Currency*

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in foreign currency received as interest on (or OID with respect to), or received on the sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of, a Foreign Currency Note will be the U.S. dollar value thereof at the spot rate at the time the holder received such foreign currency. As discussed above, if the Foreign Currency Notes are traded on an established securities market, a cash basis U.S. Holder (or, upon election, an accrual basis U.S. Holder) will determine the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency by translating the foreign currency received at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange or retirement. Accordingly, no foreign currency gain or loss will result from currency fluctuations between the trade date and settlement date of a sale, exchange or retirement. Any gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange, retirement or other disposition of foreign currency will be ordinary income or loss and generally will be U.S. source gain or loss.

#### *Dual Currency Notes*

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms relating to a Foreign Currency Note, the Issuer may have the option to make all payments of principal and interest scheduled after the exercise of such option in a currency (the "Optional Payment Currency") other than the Specified Currency. Applicable Treasury regulations generally (i) apply the principles contained in regulations governing contingent debt instruments to Dual Currency Notes in the "predominant currency" of the Dual Currency Notes and (ii) apply the rules discussed above with respect to Foreign Currency Notes with OID for the translation of interest and principal into U.S. dollars.

A U.S. Holder of a Dual Currency Note with respect to which the Issuer's option has been exercised may be considered to have exchanged a Note denominated in the Specified Currency for a Note denominated in the Optional Payment Currency. If the exercise of the option by the Issuer is not treated as a deemed exchange, a U.S. Holder of a Dual Currency Note will not recognize gain or loss and the U.S. Holder's basis in the Note will be unchanged. If the exercise of the option is treated as a taxable exchange, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss, if any, equal to the difference between the holder's basis in the Note denominated in the Specified Currency and the value of the Note denominated in the Optional Payment Currency.

### **Extendable Maturity Notes**

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, a holder may have the option to extend the maturity of a note. There is no direct authority on how to apply the relevant U.S. federal income tax rules to an instrument with terms like the Extendable Maturity Notes.

### **Index Linked Notes**

The tax treatment of a U.S. Holder of an Index Linked Note will depend on factors including the specific index or indices used to determine indexed payments on the note and the amount and timing of any contingent payments of principal and interest.

### **Tax Return Disclosure Requirements**

Treasury regulations issued under the Code (the “Tax Shelter Regulations”) requiring the reporting of certain tax shelter transactions (“Reportable Transactions”) could be interpreted to cover and require reporting of transactions that are generally not regarded as tax shelters, including certain foreign currency transactions. Under the Tax Shelter Regulations, certain transactions may be characterized as Reportable Transactions based upon any of several indicia, including, in certain circumstances, a sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Foreign Currency Note or foreign currency received in respect of a Foreign Currency Note to the extent that such sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition results in a tax loss in excess of a threshold amount.

### **Information Reporting and Backup Withholding**

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal, interest, OID and premium paid on notes and to the proceeds of sale of a note made to U.S. Holders other than certain exempt recipients (such as corporations). A backup withholding tax generally will apply to such payments if the U.S. Holder fails to provide a taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status otherwise to comply with the applicable backup withholding requirements.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against such holder’s U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

## U.K. TAXATION

The following is a summary of the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) withholding taxation treatment as at the date of this Base Prospectus in relation to payments of principal and interest in respect of the notes issued by Nationwide and does not deal with other U.K. tax aspects of acquiring, holding or disposing of the notes. This summary relates only to the position of persons who are absolute beneficial owners of the notes. Prospective holders should be aware that the particular terms of issue of any series of the notes as specified in the relevant Final Terms may affect the tax treatment of that and other series of notes. This summary is a general guide and does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the notes, and you should treat it with appropriate caution.

You should seek independent professional advice should you have any doubt as to your tax position. If you may be liable to taxation in jurisdictions other than the U.K. in respect of your acquisition, ownership, holding and disposition of notes, you are particularly advised to consult your professional advisers as to whether you are so liable (and if so under the laws of which jurisdictions), since the following comments relate only to certain U.K. taxation aspects of payments in respect of the notes. In particular, you should be aware that you may be liable to taxation under the laws of other jurisdictions in relation to payments in respect of the notes, even if such payments may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxation under the laws of the U.K.

### **U.K. Withholding on U.K. Source Interest**

#### ***Notes Listed on a Recognized Stock Exchange***

Notes issued by Nationwide which carry a right to interest will constitute “quoted Eurobonds” provided they are and continue to be listed on a recognized stock exchange within the meaning of section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007. The London Stock Exchange is a recognized stock exchange for those purposes. Securities will be treated as listed on the London Stock Exchange if they are included in the Official List (within the meaning of and in accordance with the provisions of Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange. Provided that the notes are and continue to be quoted Eurobonds, payments of interest on the notes may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of U.K. income tax.

#### ***Other Cases***

If the notes do not qualify as quoted Eurobonds, as described in “—Notes Listed on a Recognized Stock Exchange”, interest on the notes will generally (subject to certain other exemptions which may be available in certain circumstances) be paid under deduction of U.K. income tax at the rate of (currently) 20%, subject to such relief as may be available under the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty.

#### ***Provision of Information***

Holders of notes may wish to note that, in certain circumstances, H.M. Revenue & Customs (“HMRC”) has power to obtain information (including the name and address of the beneficial owner of the interest) from any person in the United Kingdom who either pays or credits interest to or receives interest for the benefit of a holder of notes. HMRC also has power, in certain circumstances, to obtain information from any person in the United Kingdom who pays amounts payable on the redemption of notes which are deeply discounted securities for the purposes of the Income Tax (Trading and Other Income) Act 2005 to or receives such amounts for the benefit of another person, although HMRC published practice indicates that HMRC will not exercise the power referred to above to require this information in respect of amounts payable on the redemption of deeply discounted securities where such amounts are paid on or before 5 April 2010. Such information may include the name and address of the beneficial owner of the amount payable on redemption. Any information obtained may, in certain circumstances, be exchanged by HMRC with the tax authorities of the jurisdiction in which the holder of notes is resident for tax purposes.

#### ***Other Rules Relating to U.K. Withholding Tax***

Where notes are to be, or may fall to be, redeemed at a premium, as opposed to being issued at a discount, then any such element of premium may constitute a payment of interest. Payments of interest are subject to U.K. withholding tax and reporting requirements as outlined above.

In addition to the above, in relation to U.K. withholding tax, where interest has been paid under deduction of U.K. income tax, holders of notes who are not resident in the United Kingdom may be able to recover all or part of the tax deducted if there is an appropriate provision in any applicable double taxation treaty.

The references to “interest” in this U.K. Taxation summary mean “interest” as understood in U.K. tax law. The statements in this summary do not take any account of any different definitions of “interest” or “principal” which may prevail under any other law or which may be created by the terms and conditions of the notes or any related documentation. This description of the U.K. withholding tax position assumes that there will be no substitution of the Issuer of the notes pursuant to the terms and conditions of the notes and does not consider the tax consequences of any such substitution.

#### **U.K. Withholding Tax on Guarantee Payments**

Holders of Guaranteed Notes should be aware that the withholding tax treatment of payments under the Guarantee is not free from uncertainty and any holder of Guaranteed Notes who is in any doubt as to the tax treatment of payments under the Guarantee is advised to obtain professional advice.

Subject to the availability of any relief, payments under the Guarantee may be subject to United Kingdom withholding tax at a maximum rate of 20%. Investors should note that in the event that any payment made by HM Treasury in respect of the Guarantee is made subject to deduction or withholding for or on account of any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of any nature neither HM Treasury, Nationwide, any paying agent nor any other person may be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of such deduction or withholding.

#### **EU Savings Directive**

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the "Directive") on the 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 or to certain limited types of entities established in that other member state. However, for a transitional period, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria are instead required (unless during that period they elect 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).

On 15 September 2008 the European Commission issued a report to the Council of the European Union on the operation of the Directive, which included the Commission's advice on the need for changes to the Directive. On 13 November 2008 the European Commission published a more detailed proposal for amendments to the Directive, which included a number of suggested changes. The European Parliament approved an amended version of this proposal on 24 April 2009. If any of the proposed changes are made in relation to the Directive, they may amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above.



## TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

We have not registered the notes and the Guarantee under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws, and they may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an effective registration statement or in accordance with an applicable exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the notes are being offered and sold only:

- in the United States, to qualified institutional buyers, commonly referred to as QIBs, in reliance on the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A; or
- outside of the United States, to certain persons, other than U.S. persons within the meaning of Regulation S, in offshore transactions meeting the requirements of Rule 903 of Regulation S.

### *Purchasers' Representations and Restrictions on Resale*

Each purchaser of notes (other than a Placement Agent in connection with the initial issuance and sale of notes) and each owner of any beneficial interest therein, will be deemed, by its acceptance or purchase thereof, to have represented and agreed as follows:

- (i) It is purchasing the notes for its own account or an account with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and it and any such account is either (a) a QIB, and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A or (b) a non-U.S. person that is outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S;
- (ii) It is not an "affiliate" (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer and is not acting on the Issuer's behalf;
- (iii) It acknowledges that the notes and, where relevant, the Guarantee in respect thereof have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any jurisdiction and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below;
- (iv) It understands and agrees that notes initially offered in the United States to QIBs will be represented by U.S. Global Notes and that notes offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S will be represented by International Global Notes;
- (v) If the purchaser is in the United States or is a U.S. person, it shall not resell or otherwise transfer any of such notes except (a) to Nationwide or a Placement Agent or by, through, or in a transaction approved by a Placement Agent, (b) within the United States to a QIB in a transaction complying with Rule 144A under the Securities Act, (c) outside the United States, in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act, (d) pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 under the Securities Act (if available) or (e) pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act;
- (vi) If the purchaser is outside the United States and is not a U.S. person, if it should resell or otherwise transfer the notes prior to the expiration of the Distribution Compliance Period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to such notes, it will do so only (a) outside the United States in compliance with Rule 903 or 904 under the Securities Act or (b) to a QIB in compliance with Rule 144A;
- (vii) It agrees that it will give to each person to whom it transfers the notes notice of any restrictions on transfer of such notes;
- (viii) It acknowledges that prior to any proposed transfer of notes (other than pursuant to an effective registration statement) the holder of such notes may be required to provide certifications relating to the manner of such transfer as provided in the indenture;
- (ix) It acknowledges that the trustee for the notes will not be required to accept for registration transfer of any notes acquired by it, except upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to Nationwide and such trustee that the restrictions set forth herein have been complied with; and
- (x) It acknowledges that Nationwide, the Placement Agents and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of

the acknowledgements, representations and agreements deemed to have been made by its purchase of the notes are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify Nationwide and the Placement Agents. If it is acquiring the notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations, and agreements on behalf of each account.

A legend to the following effect will appear on the face of notes, other than International Global Notes, and which will be used to notify transferees of the foregoing restrictions on transfer. Additional copies of this notice may be obtained from the trustee.

“THE SECURITIES EVIDENCED HEREBY [AND THE GUARANTEE IN RESPECT THEREOF] (THE “NOTES”) HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “U.S. SECURITIES ACT”), OR ANY OTHER SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THE NOTES, (1) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT (“RULE 144A”)), (2) AGREES ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED NOTES THAT IT WILL NOT PRIOR TO (X) THE DATE WHICH IS ONE YEAR (OR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME AS PERMITTED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OR ANY SUCCESSOR PROVISION THEREUNDER) AFTER THE LATER OF THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE OF THE NOTES (OR OF ANY PREDECESSOR THEREOF) OR THE LAST DAY ON WHICH THE NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY (THE “ISSUER”) OR ANY AFFILIATE OF THE ISSUER WERE THE OWNERS OF THE NOTES (OR ANY PREDECESSOR THEREOF) AND (Y) SUCH LATER DATE, IF ANY, AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW (THE “RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE”), OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THE NOTES EXCEPT (I) TO THE ISSUER OR ONE OR MORE PLACEMENT AGENTS FOR THE NOTES (EACH, A “PLACEMENT AGENT” AND COLLECTIVELY, THE “PLACEMENT AGENTS”) OR BY, THROUGH OR IN A TRANSACTION APPROVED BY A PLACEMENT AGENT, (II) SO LONG AS THE NOTES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR RESALE PURSUANT TO RULE 144A, TO A PERSON WHO THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144A, (III) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, (IV) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT (IF AVAILABLE), (V) PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OR (VI) PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT, AND IN EACH OF SUCH CASES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE JURISDICTION. THE HOLDER OF THE NOTES, BY PURCHASING THE NOTES, REPRESENTS AND AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ISSUER THAT IT WILL NOTIFY ANY PURCHASER OF THE NOTES FROM IT OF THE RESALE RESTRICTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE. THE ISSUER SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT PRIOR TO ANY OFFER, SALE OR TRANSFER PURSUANT TO CLAUSE (VI) ABOVE, TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, CERTIFICATIONS AND/OR OTHER INFORMATION SATISFACTORY TO THE ISSUER. AS USED HEREIN, THE TERMS “OFFSHORE TRANSACTION,” “UNITED STATES” AND “U.S. PERSON” HAVE THE MEANINGS GIVEN TO THEM BY REGULATION S UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT.”

“THE FOREGOING LEGEND MAY BE REMOVED FROM THIS NOTE ON SATISFACTION OF THE CONDITIONS SPECIFIED IN THE INDENTURE REFERRED TO HEREIN”.

A legend to the following effect will appear on the face of the International Global Notes.

"THE SECURITIES EVIDENCED HEREBY [AND THE GUARANTEE IN RESPECT THEREOF] (THE "NOTES") HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY OTHER APPLICABLE U.S. STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND, ACCORDINGLY, 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 REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT."

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of transfer certificates) under the indenture to effect exchanges or transfers of interest in global notes and certificated notes, see the section entitled “Description of the Notes—Form, Transfer, Exchange and Denomination”.

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The notes are being offered on a continuous basis for sale by us to or through Barclays Capital Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and UBS Securities LLC together with such other Placement Agent as may be appointed by us with respect to a particular tranche of notes. We refer collectively to these entities as the “Placement Agents”. One or more Placement Agents may purchase notes, as principal, from us from time to time for resale to investors and other purchasers at varying prices relating to prevailing market prices at the time of resale as determined by any Placement Agent, or, if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, for resale at a fixed offering price. If we and a Placement Agent agree, a Placement Agent may also utilize its reasonable efforts on an agency basis to solicit offers to purchase the notes. Any Placement Agents of the notes that are not U.S. registered broker-dealers will agree that they will offer and sell the notes within the United States only through U.S. registered broker-dealers. Unless otherwise described in an applicable Final Terms, we will pay a commission to a Placement Agent, ranging from 0.125% to 0.750% of the principal amount of each note depending upon its stated maturity, for notes sold through such Placement Agent as agent. Commissions with respect to notes with stated maturities in excess of 30 years that are sold through a Placement Agent as an agent of ours will be negotiated between us and that Placement Agent at the time of such sale.

Unless otherwise specified in an applicable Final Terms, any note sold to one or more Placement Agents as principal will be purchased by such Placement Agents at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof less a percentage of the principal amount equal to the commission applicable to an agency sale of a note of identical maturity. A Placement Agent may sell notes it has purchased from us as principal to certain dealers less a concession equal to all or any portion of the discount received in connection with such purchase. The Placement Agent may allow, and such dealers may reallow, a discount to certain other dealers. After the initial offering of notes, the offering price (in the case of notes to be resold at a fixed offering price), the concession and the reallowance may be changed.

We may withdraw, cancel or modify the offering contemplated hereby without notice and may reject offers to purchase notes in whole or in part. Each Placement Agent shall have the right to reject in whole or in part any offer to purchase notes received by it on an agency basis.

In connection with an offering of notes purchased by one or more Placement Agents as principal on a fixed offering price basis, such Placement Agent(s) will be permitted to engage in transactions that stabilize the price of notes. These transactions may consist of bids or purchases for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of notes. If the Placement Agent creates or the Placement Agents create, as the case may be, a short position in notes, that is, if it sells or they sell notes in an aggregate principal amount exceeding that set forth in the applicable Final Terms, such Placement Agent(s) may reduce that short position by purchasing notes in the open market. In general, purchase of notes for the purpose of stabilization or to reduce a short position could cause the price of notes to be higher than it might be in the absence of such purchases.

Neither we nor any of the Placement Agents makes any representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described in the immediately preceding paragraph may have on the price of notes. In addition, neither we nor the Placement Agents make any representation that the Placement Agents will engage in any such transactions or that such transactions, once commenced, will not be discontinued without notice.

We have agreed to indemnify the Placement Agents against some liabilities (including liabilities under the Securities Act) or to contribute to payments the Placement Agents may be required to make in respect thereof. We have also agreed to reimburse the Placement Agents for some other expenses.

The Placement Agents may from time to time purchase and sell notes in the secondary market, but they are not obligated to do so, and there can be no assurance that there will be a secondary market for the notes or liquidity in the secondary market if one develops. From time to time, the Placement Agents may make a market in the notes.

Certain of the Placement Agents and/or their affiliates have, directly or indirectly, performed investment and commercial banking or financial advisory services for us, for which they have received customary fees and commissions, and they expect to provide these services to us and our affiliates in the future, for which they also expect to receive customary fees and commissions.

Each Placement Agent subscribing for or purchasing notes will be required to represent and agree (i) that it will not offer or sell notes (a) as part of its distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until 40 days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Placement Agent or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all notes of the tranche of which such notes are a part (such period, the "**Distribution Compliance Period**"), within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons other than in accordance with Rule 144A and (ii) that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any notes during the Distribution Compliance Period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Each Placement Agent subscribing for or purchasing notes agrees and each further purchasing agent appointed under the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus that subscribes for or purchases notes will be required to represent and agree that:

- (i) It has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the U.K. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 with respect to anything done by it in relation to any notes in, from or otherwise, involving the United Kingdom; and
- (ii) It has only communicated or caused to be communicated and it will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the U.K. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the U.K. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 would not, if Nationwide was not an authorized person, apply to Nationwide.

## **SETTLEMENT**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, you must pay the purchase price of the notes in immediately available funds in the applicable specified currency in New York City three business days after the trade date.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

Our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for each of the three financial years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007 incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report incorporated by reference herein.

## **LEGAL MATTERS**

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for us by Allen & Overy LLP, our United States and English counsel, with respect to matters of New York law, U.S. federal law and English law and for the Placement Agents by Linklaters LLP, London, England with respect to matters of New York law, and U.S. federal law, and English law.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Nationwide's principal office is Nationwide House, Pipers Way, Swindon SN38 1NW, England.
2. The admission of the program to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange is expected to take effect on or around 30 June, 2009. The price of the notes on the price list of the London Stock Exchange will be expressed as a percentage of their principal amount (exclusive of accrued interest). Any series of notes intended to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the London Stock Exchange will be so admitted to trading upon submission to the London Stock Exchange of the relevant Final Terms and any other information required by the London Stock Exchange, subject to the issue of the relevant notes. Prior to admission to trading, dealings will be permitted by the London Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules. Transactions will normally be effected for delivery on the third working day in New York after the day of the transaction, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.
3. The global notes have been accepted for clearance through DTC or its nominees. If the global notes are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
4. Other than the proceedings in respect of the test case with the OFT (see "Description of Business – Legal Proceedings" above, page 55), neither Nationwide nor its subsidiaries is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which may have or have had in the 12 months prior to the date hereof, a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of Nationwide or its subsidiaries, nor, so far as Nationwide is aware, are any such proceedings pending or threatened.
5. Since April 4, 2009, being the date to which our most recent annual audited financial statements have been prepared, there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of Nationwide and its subsidiaries and there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of Nationwide and its subsidiaries.
6. For so long as the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus remains in effect or any notes shall be outstanding, copies and, where appropriate, the following documents may be inspected during normal business hours at the specified office of the paying agent and from our Treasury Division, at Nationwide Building Society, Kings Park Road, Moulton Park, Northampton, NN3 6NW, England, including:
  - (a) our constitutive documents;
  - (b) this Base Prospectus in relation to the senior and subordinated medium-term note program, together with any amendments;
  - (c) the Private Placement Agency Agreement;
  - (d) the Indenture;
  - (e) our most recent publicly available audited consolidated financial statements beginning with such financial statements for the years ended April 4, 2009, 2008 and 2007;
  - (f) the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP in respect of our audited consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended April 4, 2009; and
  - (g) any Final Terms relating to notes issued under the medium-term note program described in this Base Prospectus that are listed, traded and/or quoted on a stock exchange.
7. There are no material contracts having been entered into outside the ordinary course of our business, and which could result in any group member being under an obligation or entitlement that is material to our ability to meet our obligation to noteholders in respect of the notes being issued.
8. Issue of notes under the Program have been authorized by resolutions of our Board of Directors passed on March 16, 2005 and minutes of delegation of our Group Finance Director dated October 28, 2008.

## GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

Certain financial terminology used by building societies in the United Kingdom differs from that used by financial institutions in the United States. The following is a summary of such differences as they relate to our consolidated financial statements. We have used some of the following U.S. terms and descriptions throughout this Base Prospectus.

<b>U.K. Term used in financial statements</b>	<b>U.S. equivalent or brief description</b>
Accounts	Financial statements
Allotted	Issued
Amounts written off	Amounts charged off, or written-off
Cash in hand	Cash
Debt securities in issue	Debt
Fees and commissions payable	Fees and commissions expense
Fees and commissions receivable	Fees and commissions income
Freehold	Ownership with absolute rights in perpetuity
General reserve	Retained earnings
Income and Expenditure Account	Income Statement
Interest payable	Interest expense
Interest receivable	Interest income
Life assurance	Life insurance
Loans and advances	Loans or Lendings
Loans fully secured on residential property	Residential mortgage loans
Loans in arrears	Past due loans Acquired property, foreclosed assets or Other Real Estate Owned (“OREO”)
Loans in repossession	Estate Owned (“OREO”)
Loans with interest suspended	Loans in non-accrual status
Permanent Interest Bearing Shares (PIBS) and subscribed capital	No direct U.S. equivalent
Profit	Income
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts (in the balance sheet)	Allowance for loan losses
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts (in the income statement)	Provisions for loan losses
Revaluation reserve	No direct U.S. equivalent
Shares (U.K. retail member deposits)	No direct U.S. equivalent
Tangible fixed assets	Property, Plant & Equipment or Fixed Assets



**PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE ISSUER**

Nationwide House  
Pipers Way  
Swindon SN38 1NW  
England

**PLACEMENT AGENTS**

**Barclays Capital Inc.**  
745 Seventh Avenue  
New York, New York 10019  
U.S.A.

**Citigroup Global Markets Inc.**  
388 Greenwich Street, 35th Floor  
New York, New York 10013  
U.S.A.

**Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC**  
Eleven Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10010  
U.S.A.

**Deutsche Bank Securities Inc.**  
60 Wall Street  
New York, New York 10005  
U.S.A.

**HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.**  
452 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10018  
U.S.A.

**J. P. Morgan Securities Inc.**  
270 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017  
U.S.A.

**Merrill Lynch & Co.**  
4 World Financial Center  
New York, New York 10080  
U.S.A.

**Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated**  
1585 Broadway, 4th Floor  
New York, New York 10036  
U.S.A.

**UBS Securities LLC**  
677 Washington Boulevard  
Stamford, Connecticut 06901  
U.S.A.

**TRUSTEE**

**The Bank of New York Mellon**  
Corporate Finance  
101 Barclay Street, 8W  
New York, New York 10286  
U.S.A.

**PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT**

**The Bank of New York Mellon**  
101 Barclay Street  
New York, New York 10286  
U.S.A.

**PAYING AGENT**

**The Bank of New York Mellon**  
One Canada Square  
London E14 5AL  
England

**PAYING AGENT**

**Credit Agricole Indosuez Luxembourg, S.A.**  
39, Allee Scheffer  
L-2520 Luxembourg

**LEGAL ADVISERS**

*To Nationwide  
as to New York, U.S. federal and English law:*

**Allen & Overy LLP**  
One Bishops Square  
London E1 6AD  
England

*To the Placement Agents  
as to New York, U.S. federal law and English law:*

**Linklaters LLP**  
One Silk Street  
London, EC2Y 8HQ  
England

**AUDITORS TO NATIONWIDE**

**PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP**  
Hay's Galleria  
1 Hays Lane  
London SE1 2RD  
England