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Addendum dated
Master Agreement dated

Supplement to the Master Agreement for Financial Derivatives Transactions (“Master Agreement”)

Between

Name and address of the Counterparty
(hereinafter called the “Counterparty”)

and

Name and address of the Bank
(hereinafter called the “Bank”)

In addition to the definitions and provisions of the above mentioned Master Agreement for Financial Derivatives Transactions the following is agreed between the parties:

Clause 6 sub-Clause (5) shall be replaced by the following definitions and provisions:

(5) “Day Count Fraction” as specified in the terms of the relevant Transaction means any of the following:

(a) “Actual/360”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by 360;

(b) “30/360”, the number of days which elapsed within the Calculation Period, calculated on the basis of a 360 day year with 12 months of 30 days each, divided by 360. If the last day of a Calculation Period is the 31st day of a month and the first day of such Calculation Period is a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, the number of days which actually elapsed within the last month shall apply for the calculation. If the end of a Calculation Period is the last day of the month of February, the calculation shall be made on the basis of the number of days which actually elapsed within the month of February;

(c) “30E/360”, the number of days which elapsed within the Calculation Period, calculated on the basis of a 360 day year with 12 months of 30 days each, divided by 360. If the termination date is the last day of the month of February, the calculation shall be made on the basis of the number of days which actually elapsed within the month of February;

(d) “Actual/Actual”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by 365 and in the case of leap years by 366. If a part of the Calculation Period lies in a leap year, the number of days of such Calculation Period which actually elapsed within such leap year shall be divided by 366 and the number of days which actually elapsed within such Calculation Period but do not lie in such leap year shall be divided by 365;

(e) “Actual/365 Fixed”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by 365;

(f) “360/360 (DRV)”, the number of days which elapsed within the Calculation Period, calculated on the basis of a 360 day year with 12 months of 30 days each, divided by 360;

(g) “365/365 (DRV)”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by 365 and in the case of leap years by 366;

(h) “30/360 (AFB)”, the number of days which elapsed within the Calculation Period, calculated on the basis of a 360 day year with 12 months of 30 days each, divided by 360. If a Calculation Period ends on the 31st day of a month and begins on a day other than the 30th or 31st day of a month, the calculation shall be made on the basis of the number of days which actually elapsed within the last month of such Calculation Period;

(i) “Actual/Actual (AFB)”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by 365 and in the case of leap years by 366. If the Calculation Period is longer than one year, it shall be divided – proceeding from the last day of such Calculation Period - into successive Calculation Periods of one year each, and if the Calculation Period cannot be divided by full years, a shorter Calculation Period of less than one year;

(j) “Actual/Actual (ISMA)”, the number of days which actually elapsed within the Calculation Period, divided by the product of (i) the number of Calculation Periods per calendar year and (ii) the number of days which actually elapsed within such Calculation Period. If the duration of the first Calculation Period is different from the duration of the remaining Calculation Periods (“Standard Calculation Periods”), the following shall apply to the determination of the number of days which actually elapsed within the first Calculation Period: If the first Calculation Period is shorter than a Standard Calculation Period, the effective date shall be put forward to the day on which the first Calculation Period would start if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period. If the first Calculation Period is longer than a Standard Calculation Period – considering the first Payment Date - it shall be divided into two successive Calculation Periods, one of which shall end on the first Payment Date and begin on that day on which the first Calculation Period would start, if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period, and the second Calculation Period shall end on the same day on which the immediately following Calculation Period starts and it shall begin on the day on which it would start, if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period. If the duration of the last Calculation Period is different from the duration of a Standard Calculation Period, the following shall apply to the determination of the number of days which actually elapsed within the last Calculation Period: If the last Calculation Period is shorter than a Standard Calculation Period, the termination date shall be postponed to the day on which the last Calculation Period would terminate, if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period. If the last Calculation Period is longer than a Standard Calculation Period – proceeding from the penultimate Payment Date - it shall be divided into two successive Calculation Periods, one of which shall end on the day on which it would end, if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period, and the other, immediately following Calculation Period, shall start on the same day on which the immediately preceding Calculation Period ends and it shall end on the day on which it would end, if it had the same duration as a Standard Calculation Period.

Signature(s) on behalf of the Counterparty

Signature(s) on behalf of the Bank