

Pillar 3 – Annual Remuneration Disclosures

As at 31 December 2019

The following remuneration disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority's (APRA's) remuneration requirements under Prudential Standard APS 330 Public Disclosure (APS 330). The Prudential Standard requires locally incorporated Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) to meet minimum requirements for the public disclosure of their remuneration practices, including qualitative and quantitative information.

Annual Remuneration Disclosure

1. Remuneration Governance

The remuneration practices of Rabobank Australia Limited and Rabobank Australia Branch (jointly referred to as Rabobank Australia) are governed, under delegation, by the Board Remuneration Committee of Rabobank Australia Limited.

The Board Remuneration Committee is governed by a written Charter, which is required to be reviewed by the Board of Rabobank Australia Limited (the Board) at least every three years. The current Charter was approved by the Board on 23 October 2019.

Under the Charter, the Board Remuneration Committee must comprise non-executive directors of Rabobank Australia Limited, the majority of whom must be independent directors, and the Senior Officer Outside Australia of Rabobank Australia Branch. The Chairman must be an independent director elected by the Board.

The composition of the Board Remuneration Committee during 2019 was as follows:

- Sir Henry van der Heyden – Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director
- Ms Anne Brennan – Independent Non-Executive Director
- Mr Andrew Borland – Independent Non-Executive Director
- Ms Jillian Segal – Independent Non-Executive Director
- Mr Geerten Battjes – Non-Independent Non-Executive Director and Senior Officer Outside Australia (July 2019 to December 2019)
- Mr Berry Marttin – Non-Independent Non-Executive Director; and
- Mr Jan Alexander Pruijs – Non-Independent Non-Executive Director and Senior Officer Outside Australia, Rabobank Australia Branch (January 2019 to June 2019).

The Board Remuneration Committee is required to meet at least twice per year. During the 2019 financial year, the Board Remuneration Committee met five times. There was one additional interim meeting held in 2019, as compared with 2018.

In 2019, the fee structure for payment of the Independent Non-Executive Directors of Rabobank Australia Limited remains as per what was implemented effective 1 January 2015. This includes specific fees for membership of the Board Remuneration Committee. The fees paid to the four Independent Non-Executive Directors, and specifically relating to membership of the Board Remuneration Committee are as follows:

	Fees paid during 2019
Independent Non-Executive Directors	39,000

1. For the 2018 Performance Year, the Independent Non-Executive Directors were paid a total of \$40,137 in relation to specific fees for membership of the Board Remuneration Committee

The two Non-Independent Non-Executive Directors and Senior Officer Outside Australia (SOOA) are not paid fees specifically relating to membership of the Board Remuneration Committee.

The Committee aims to support and advise the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility for all remuneration matters by ensuring that Rabobank Australia:

- has current remuneration strategies and policies that are complied with and enable Rabobank Australia to attract and retain executives and other personnel who will best contribute to achieving successful outcomes; and
- fairly and appropriately rewards executives and personnel with regard to the sound and prudent management and long-term performance of Rabobank Australia, the performance of each individual in their own right and in line with the external remuneration market environment.

In 2018 and 2019, Rabobank Australia did not engage the assistance of any external consultants to provide advice in relation to remuneration.

A local Remuneration Policy is in place for Rabobank Australia. It applies to all employees of Rabobank Australia, including Executive Directors and Senior Management who are residents in Australia. The local Policy is aligned with the Rabobank Group Remuneration Policy, although if an inconsistent requirement were to arise then the Board or Senior Officer Outside Australia would consult with the Group to vary the local Policy to ensure compliance with local regulations and prudential standards is always maintained.

The Board Remuneration Committee has reviewed the risk and remuneration structures and considers the following employees to be 'Senior Managers' and 'Material Risk-Takers' in accordance with CPS 510:

	Number ²
Senior Managers Responsible Persons included in the Fit & Proper Policy of Rabobank Australia, which includes the CEO, all Group Executives and other key roles.	20
Material Risk-Takers Roles (not captured in the 'Senior Manager' definition above) for whom a significant portion of total remuneration is based on performance and whose activities, individually or collectively, may affect the financial soundness of Rabobank Australia.	N/A

2. For the 2018 Performance Year, the total number of Senior Managers was 24, and the total number of Material Risk-Takers was 1.

2. Remuneration Design & Structure

The Remuneration Policy sets out general guidelines regarding the local remuneration objectives, structures and practices of Rabobank Australia, and is intended to:

- promote Rabobank Australia's business strategy for attracting and maintaining the best employees;
- integrate remuneration into Rabobank Australia's risk management systems, thereby ensuring that remuneration practices support Rabobank Australia's desired risk profile; and
- demonstrate fairness in the remuneration decision-making process.

Rabobank Australia intends to achieve this through remuneration practices that:

- foster a performance-orientated culture that aims to achieve an optimal balance between quantitative and qualitative aspects of performance, as determined by each line of business or location within Rabobank Australia's operations;
- enable Rabobank Australia to attract, retain and motivate appropriately skilled people;
- support the achievement and maintenance of sustainable business costs in the short and longer term;
- reward decisions and outcomes that support business strategy and the interests of Rabobank Australia's customers;
- encourage behaviour that supports customer-focused outcomes, long-term financial soundness and Rabobank Australia's risk management framework;

- are sufficiently flexible to allow for management of employees to meet business needs; and
- engender a culture of long-term commitment to customer centricity and Rabobank Australia.

The structure of remuneration under the Remuneration Policy is comprised of two components:

1. Fixed Remuneration; and
2. Variable Remuneration.

Fixed Remuneration

The fixed remuneration or Total Employment Cost (TEC) for each position is directly related to an assessment of the size and scope of the position and the prevailing market rates.

An employee's TEC is comprised of Base Salary and Superannuation Guarantee Contributions (SGC), and may include other fixed components such as allowances. Employees may also choose to engage in salary packaging.

Variable Remuneration

Rabobank Australia may award performance-based Variable Remuneration on a discretionary basis to reward employees for high levels of performance and contributions to the success of the business.

Variable remuneration to employees is offered in the form of cash (deferred and non-deferred). Rabobank Australia does not award a Long-Term Incentive component of Variable Remuneration.

Rabobank Australia may, at its discretion, confer Deferred Amounts as notional instruments (such as convertible notes) as opposed to cash. Given any such awards are ultimately distributed only as cash, they have been disclosed as cash awards for the purposes of this disclosure.

The process by which Variable Remuneration may be awarded is generally referred to as the Rabobank Australia Discretionary Variable Income Scheme.

The key characteristics of the scheme are as follows:

- Employees do not have a contractual right to receive variable income pursuant to the Discretionary Variable Income Scheme. Rabobank Australia ultimately retains the right to exercise any discretion to grant (or not to grant) variable income;
- The award of variable income will not necessarily lead to payment of variable income. Variable income awards may be subject to deferral and retention criteria. Furthermore, variable income may be withdrawn after award at the discretion of Rabobank Australia;
- Where Rabobank Australia decides to award variable income, the amount of any such variable income is at the absolute discretion of Rabobank Australia;
- The Discretionary Variable Income Scheme and the conferral of any variable income in any year does not guarantee that an employee will receive variable income in any subsequent or later year; and Rabobank Australia may amend the Discretionary Variable Income Scheme, and may make decisions regarding an individual's eligibility for an award

or payment of deferred amounts (including in relation to withdrawal, revocation or amendment) at any time, including retrospectively. Any such amendment may affect awards already made where payment has not yet occurred at the time of change.

During 2019, the Board Remuneration Committee reviewed the Remuneration Policy and approved the following changes:

1. Deferred Variable Remuneration of Identified Staff -

Inclusion of a clause that, in the event of termination of employment of Identified or Non-Identified Staff on the grounds of mutual consent, deferred Variable Remuneration may remain in place for payment per the original deferral schedule on approval by the Board Remuneration Committee and the Managing Board of Rabobank Group.

2. Implementation of the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) -

Inclusion of Accountable Persons under the BEAR as a specific category of individual to which the Remuneration Policy relates, as well as inclusion of a definition of the BEAR, a definition of Accountable Persons, inclusion of the Treasury Laws Amendment (Banking Executive Accountability and Related Measures) Act 2018 as a relevant regulation, and inclusion of the BEAR Standard as a related document.

3. Deferral of Variable Remuneration for Accountable Persons -

Inclusion of a clause regarding the deferral of Variable Remuneration for Accountable Persons under the BEAR, including the minimum deferral required.

4. Deferred Variable Remuneration upon Termination of Employment of Accountable Persons -

Inclusion of a clause that, where an employee is classified as an Accountable Person under the BEAR, any shortening of the deferral period upon termination of employment, for any reason, will require written approval from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

5. Compensation Review Process (CRP) -

Amendment of a clause to reflect that employees hired on or after 1 October are generally not eligible to participate in the annual Compensation Review process for the Performance Year in which they commence. Removal of a clause that fixed-term employees are generally ineligible for a Fixed Remuneration increase as part of the annual Compensation Review process. Amendment of a clause to reflect that any bank-wide review of Fixed Remuneration outside of the annual Compensation Review process will require Board Remuneration Committee approval.

Risk & Financial Control Personnel

Rabobank Australia ensures that Monitoring Functions and their direct and indirect reports (which includes Risk Management, Financial Control, Human Resources, Legal, Audit and Compliance) are remunerated in ways that do not compromise their independence in carrying out their functions.

In order to do so, any performance-based component of their remuneration incorporates measurement based on a minimum of 50% qualitative performance metrics, based on the quality and integrity of the functions that they perform. It is not predominantly determined by the managers or financial performance of the business areas that they monitor.

3. Remuneration & Risk Management

Within Rabobank Australia, risk is defined as 'any potential event, scenario or happening that could prevent the achievement of an objective'. Whilst this definition is deliberately broad, the key risks faced by Rabobank Australia are:

- Compliance Risk;
- Credit Risk;
- Liquidity Risk;
- Market Risk;
- Operational Risk;
- Reputation Risk; and
- Strategic Risk.

Effective risk management is a central part of Rabobank Australia's strategic, tactical and operational management. Rabobank Australia seeks to ensure that all employees take accountability for the management of business risks, and that appropriate practices are implemented to effectively manage risk.

The Remuneration Policy links to performance, risk and Rabobank Australia's risk management framework. The approach to remuneration seeks to encourage behaviour that supports a long-term approach to Rabobank Australia's financial soundness and appropriate risk-taking in line with risk appetite and the risk management framework. Performance-based outcomes of remuneration are aligned with prudent risk-taking, and are generally limited compared to the market. This reflects Rabobank Australia's conservative approach to risk management.

Rabobank Australia is committed to ensuring that its remuneration practices are appropriately risk-mitigated. Decisions regarding remuneration, including actual pay levels, the ratio between fixed and performance-based pay, appropriate measures of performance, and weighting of performance measures take into account any material risks that are identified through Rabobank Australia's risk-management systems. In general, this will involve (but not necessarily be limited to) the following considerations:

- setting ratios between fixed and performance-based pay with a view to ensuring that high performance is appropriately rewarded, but within a remuneration structure that is sufficiently risk-mitigated to align with the desired risk profile;
- ensuring that the fixed component of remuneration comprises a sufficient proportion of total remuneration, such that any performance-based component is genuinely discretionary;
- designing performance-based components of remuneration to align with prudent risk-taking, incorporating adjustments to reflect:
 - the outcomes of business activities;
 - risks related to those business activities; and
 - the time necessary for the outcomes of those business activities to be reliably measured, either by deferring payment until after such measures have been made or by incorporating downward adjustments to reflect any measurement uncertainty;

- ensuring that Monitoring Function roles, are remunerated in ways that do not compromise their independence in carrying out their functions;
- measuring an employee's performance against non-financial indices, such as compliance with Rabobank Australia's risk management and compliance frameworks and adherence to Rabobank Australia's competencies, as well as against financial indices;
- where financial measures of performance are used, adjusting measures of actual performance to take account of quantitative risks (including future risks not identified or measured by accounting profits) and qualitative risks (such as compliance training assessments and internal audit scores); and
- retaining discretion to withhold or revoke deferred remuneration, where unforeseen circumstances necessitate or otherwise justify such action.

In 2019, Rabobank Australia continued to utilise Reward Gateways, two criteria upon which eligibility to participate in the Discretionary Variable Income Scheme is dependent:

- The employee must have completed all mandatory eLearning by the prescribed deadlines during the Performance Year; and
- During the Performance Year, the employee must not have been objectively determined by Rabobank Australia to have:
 - (a) engaged in serious or wilful misconduct;
 - (b) engaged in a material breach of employment conditions;
 - (c) engaged in a material breach of Rabobank Australia's Risk Management framework; or
 - (d) been responsible or accountable for material errors leading to financial loss and/or damage to the reputation of Rabobank Australia.

In the event that it is determined that the employee has failed to meet the Reward Gateways criteria after consideration of any extenuating circumstances which may apply, the employee may be deemed ineligible to receive Variable Remuneration for the Performance Year.

4. Remuneration & Performance Management

Rabobank Australia's strategic objectives and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), at a Bank level, cascade down to influence Business Unit and Departmental KPIs and, in turn, individual employee performance objectives.

The performance of Rabobank Australia is determined by achievement against a combination of Financial, Customer, Operational and People KPIs, comprising a framework known as the Performance Dashboard. These are determined on an annual basis and may include measures such as cost efficiency, internal and external stakeholder satisfaction, and delivery of key people initiatives, in line with the Rabobank Australia business strategy.

Performance objectives set as part of the Performance Management process are a mix of qualitative and quantitative objectives, dependent upon the role undertaken by the

employee. Quantitative objectives refer to agreed financial, sales, customer, operational and people metrics for the Performance Year for the Business Unit or Rabobank Australia. Quantitative objectives in relation to financial and/or sales performance must comprise no more than 33% of the total performance objectives upon which individual performance is measured. Qualitative objectives will include specific performance criteria within an employee's own area of responsibility and may also include non-financial objectives to promote behavioural, corporate or cultural initiatives. Performance objectives must not contain any incentives which encourage employees to act in a manner that is not in the interests of the customer. At an individual level, performance is assessed on the basis of equal consideration of contribution (i.e. quantitative and qualitative objectives) and behaviour (i.e. demonstration of appropriate values and standards).

Performance is assessed for all employees formally at the end of the Performance Year, supplemented by ongoing discussion and feedback throughout the Performance Year. The review considers achievement against the pre-determined agreed qualitative and/or quantitative performance objectives, and employees are assigned an overall Performance Rating for the relevant Performance Year. That, in conjunction with the local market conditions and forecast variable income budgets from industry analysis, leads to consideration of a Discretionary Variable Income allocation.

5. Long-Term Performance Adjustments

Whilst employees of Rabobank Australia may receive a variable income award for a particular Performance Year, it is possible that some or all of the award may be deferred. The Deferred Amount is not guaranteed income, and will be subject to a vesting period.

On 1 July 2019, the Banking Executive Accountability Regime (BEAR) came into effect for Rabobank Australia. Under the BEAR, deferral for employees identified as Accountable Persons will be for a minimum of four years, with the minimum amount of variable income to be deferred to be the lesser of 40% of total variable income and 20% of total remuneration for the relevant Performance Year.

Where the minimum deferral is less than the equivalent of \$50,000 gross, then no deferral under the BEAR would be required.

In addition to the identification of Accountable Persons under the BEAR, employees who meet classification criteria set out in accordance with the European Banking Authority have been classified as Identified Staff by Rabobank Group. These individuals are subject to stringent deferral rules, in which a minimum of 40% of any total variable income award (i.e. discretionary variable income before statutory deductions or deferrals are made) will be deferred and will vest progressively over a 4-6 year period.

As at 31 December 2019, all roles on the Executive Team of Rabobank Australia were classified as Identified Staff. In addition, several Senior Management positions in Legal & Secretariat, Internal Audit, Risk Management and Treasury are also classified as Identified Staff in 2019.

For those employees classified as both Accountable Persons under the BEAR and Identified Staff, the BEAR deferral approach will be applied, after which any amount not deferred will be subject to the deferral approach for Identified Staff.

All non-Identified Staff whose total variable income award (i.e. discretionary variable income before statutory deductions or deferrals are made) is in excess of the Variable Income Threshold of the equivalent of EUR 100,000, to be indexed from year to year, will have part of the total variable income award deferred. All, or a portion, of any amount in excess of the Variable Income Threshold is categorised as deferred and will vest progressively over a four year period.

Rabobank Australia may withhold payment of or revoke (claw back) all or part of a variable income award where, after issuing a Variable Income Letter:

- it is discovered that an employee has engaged in misconduct, has made material errors in the course of their employment, or has otherwise engaged in a material breach of employment conditions or of any of Rabobank Australia's risk management and/or compliance frameworks or key corporate values;
- it is discovered that an employee has participated in, or has been responsible for, conduct leading to considerable loss and/or damage to the reputation of Rabobank Australia;
- performance of Rabobank Australia or any employee has deteriorated or falls short of the levels upon which the award of variable income was originally predicated;
- circumstances are discovered of which Rabobank Australia was unaware which would have had a material impact on the decision to make a bonus award if known at the time of issuing the Variable Income Letter;
- this is necessary to protect the financial soundness of Rabobank Australia; or
- it is discovered that an award was made based on incorrect, false, or misleading information (or omissions), or otherwise as the result of an employee's fraudulent conduct.

In addition to application of malus and clawback, Rabobank Australia may elect to postpone a variable income award, payment or the irrevocability of variable income. This may be undertaken when an investigation has commenced that may have consequences for the award or payment of variable income to an employee.

An employee who has submitted their resignation to Rabobank Australia (including to their immediate manager), has been given notice of termination of employment, or who has left Rabobank Australia before the variable income payment date and/or is working out their notice period at the variable income payment date will not be eligible for a variable income award and/or payment.

6. Quantitative Disclosures

The following quantitative disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the requirements for APS 330 for the 2019 financial year. All amounts are expressed in Australian dollars.

The table below presents the number of **Senior Managers** and **Material Risk-Takers** who received Variable Remuneration during 2019:

Table 1 – Variable Remuneration for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers	2019 No. of Employees ³	
	Senior Managers	Material Risk-Takers
Variable Remuneration received during 2019 for the 2018 Performance Year	21	1
Termination Payments received during 2019 ⁴	N/A	N/A

3. For the 2018 Performance Year, the total number of Senior Managers receiving Variable Remuneration was 19, and one Material Risk-Taker received Variable Remuneration.

4. For the 2019 Performance Year, no Senior Managers or Material Risk-Takers received a Termination Payment. For the 2018 Performance Year, one Senior Manager received a total of \$75,000 in Termination Payments and no Material Risk-Takers received a Termination Payment.

Rabobank Australia Limited did not pay any Senior Managers or Material Risk-Takers a Guaranteed Bonus or Sign-On Award or during 2018 or 2019.

The table below presents the movement in deferred remuneration for **Senior Managers** and **Material Risk-Takers**:

Table 2 – Deferred Remuneration for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers	Outstanding as at 31 December 2019 Total (AUD)		Received during 2019 for the 2018 Performance Year and Prior Total (AUD)	
	Senior Managers	Material Risk-Takers	Senior Managers	Material Risk-Takers
Deferred Remuneration pre-adjustment ⁵	3,004,120	22,117	1,166,481	8,800
Ex-post explicit reductions made during 2019 (e.g. clawback) ⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ex-post implicit adjustments made during 2019 (e.g. Exchange Rate, Interest, Forfeiture due to Voluntary Termination) ⁷	N/A	N/A	16,229	N/A
Deferred Remuneration post-adjustment	3,004,120	22,117	1,182,710	8,800

5. A total of \$2,496,848 for Senior Managers and \$26,400 for Material Risk-Takers in Deferred Remuneration (pre-adjustment) was outstanding as at 31 December 2018. A total of \$686,365 for Senior Managers and nil for Material Risk-Takers was received during 2018 for the 2017 Performance Year and prior.

6. No ex-post explicit reductions were applied for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers in relation to amounts outstanding as at 31 December 2018. No ex-post explicit reductions were applied for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers during 2018 for the 2017 Performance Year and prior.

7. A total of -\$102,738 for Senior Managers and nil for Material Risk-Takers in ex-post implicit adjustments were applied to amounts outstanding as at 31 December 2017. A total of \$104,722 for Senior Managers and nil for Material Risk-Takers in ex-post implicit adjustments were applied during 2018 for the 2017 Performance Year and prior. These adjustments related to Foreign Exchange Rate fluctuations for Expatriates, application of Interest on principal Variable Remuneration awarded, and forfeiture due to Voluntary Termination.

Rabobank Australia Limited did not utilise any shares and share-linked instruments or other forms of deferred remuneration in 2019 or prior financial years for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers.

Table 22A - Total Value of Remuneration Awards

The table below presents the total value of remuneration awards for **Senior Managers** and **Material Risk-Takers**:

Total value of Remuneration Awards for the current Performance Year	Unrestricted Total (AUD)		Deferred Total (AUD)	
	Senior Managers	Material Risk-Takers	Senior Managers	Material Risk-Takers
Fixed Remuneration Cash-Based ⁸	6,775,025	N/A	N/A	N/A
Variable Remuneration Cash-Based ⁹	703,314	N/A	1,822,905	N/A
TOTAL	7,478,339	N/A	1,822,905	N/A

8. This includes Base Salary and all superannuation contributions. For the 2018 Performance Year, Senior Managers were awarded a total of \$6,680,993 in cash-based Fixed Remuneration (unrestricted) and Material Risk-Takers were awarded a total of \$209,096 in cash-based Fixed Remuneration (unrestricted). Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers were not awarded cash-based Fixed Remuneration (deferred) for the 2018 Performance Year.

9. For the 2018 Performance Year, Senior Managers were awarded a total of \$822,948 in cash-based Variable Remuneration (unrestricted) and \$1,625,625 in cash-based Variable Remuneration (deferred). Material Risk-Takers were awarded a total of \$156,775 in cash-based Variable Remuneration (unrestricted) and \$4,517 in cash-based Variable Remuneration (deferred).

Rabobank Australia Limited did not utilise any shares and share-linked instruments or other forms of remuneration for Senior Managers and Material Risk-Takers.