PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 8 TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 20 JUNE 2014

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL
(*Incorporated with unlimited liability in England*)

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

SERIES A PROGRAMME FOR THE ISSUANCE OF WARRANTS, NOTES AND CERTIFICATES

in respect of which the obligations of Goldman Sachs International, Goldman, Sachs & Co. Wertpapier GmbH are guaranteed by

THE GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP, INC.
(*A corporation organised under the laws of the State of Delaware*)

This Prospectus Supplement

This prospectus supplement (the "**Prospectus Supplement**") to the base prospectus dated 20 June 2014 prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. Wertpapier GmbH ("**GSW**") as issuer, Goldman Sachs International ("**GSI**") as issuer and The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. ("**GSG**") as guarantor under their programme for the issuance of warrants, notes and certificates with respect to the securities (the "**Programme**") (the "**Original Base Prospectus**"), constitutes a supplement to the base prospectus for the purposes of Article 13 of Chapter 1 of Part II of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for Securities dated 10 July 2005 and amended on 3 July 2012 (the "**Luxembourg Law**") and should be read in conjunction therewith and with Prospectus Supplement No. 1 to the Base Prospectus, dated 17 July 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 2 to the Base Prospectus, dated 8 August 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 3 to the Base Prospectus, dated 28 August 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 4 to the Base Prospectus, dated 3 September 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 5 to the Base Prospectus, dated 17 October 2014, Prospectus Supplement No. 6 to the Base Prospectus, dated 6 November 2014 and Prospectus Supplement No. 7 to the Base Prospectus, dated 7 November 2014 (the Original Base Prospectus as so supplemented, the "**Base Prospectus**"). On 20 June 2014, the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") approved the Original Base Prospectus for the purposes of Article 7 of the Luxembourg Law.

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

Information being supplemented

Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document

This Prospectus Supplement supplements the Base Prospectus by incorporating by reference in its entirety Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document dated 20 June 2014 ("**Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document**"), approved by the CSSF on 21 January 2015. Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document incorporates (i) the Current Report on Form 8-K dated 16 January 2015, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by GSG on 16 January 2015 and (ii) the Current Report on Form 8-K dated 19 December 2014, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by GSG on 19 December 2014.

Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document is entirely incorporated by reference into, and forms part of, this Prospectus Supplement, and the information contained in this Prospectus Supplement, and Supplement No. 7 to the Registration Document shall be deemed to update and, where applicable, supersede any information contained in the Base Prospectus, or any documents incorporated by reference therein.

This Prospectus Supplement and the documents incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement will be available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at *www.bourse.lu*.

Amendments to the Base Prospectus

The following amendments shall be made to the Base Prospectus by virtue of this Prospectus Supplement:

1. Element B.19(B.4b) (*Known trends with respect to the Guarantor*) of the Summary on page 5 of the Original Base Prospectus, as supplemented prior to this Prospectus Supplement, shall be amended to read as follows:

   "GSG's prospects will be affected, potentially adversely, by developments in global, regional and national economics, including in the U.S. movements and activity levels, in financial, commodities, currency and other markets, interest rate movements, political and military developments throughout the world, client activity levels and legal and regulatory developments in the United States and other countries where GSG does business."

2. The paragraphs under the heading entitled "*European Union Savings Directive*" on pages 534-535 of the Original Base Prospectus, as supplemented prior to this Prospectus Supplement, shall be amended to read as follows:

   "Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income (the "**Savings Directive**") each Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income payments ("**Savings Income**") made by a person within its jurisdiction to or collected by such a person for an individual or to certain non-corporate entities, resident in that other Member State (interest payments on the Notes will for these purposes be Savings Income). However, for a transitional period, Austria is instead applying a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at rates rising over time to 35 per cent. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

   A number of non-EU countries, including Switzerland, and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States have adopted and implemented similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding - a withholding system in the case of Switzerland) in relation to payments of Savings Income made by a person within its jurisdiction to an individual, or to certain non-corporate entities, resident in a Member State.

   In addition, Member States have entered into reciprocal arrangements with certain of those non-EU countries and dependent or associated territories of certain Member States in relation to payments of Savings Income made by a person in a Member State to an individual, or to certain non-corporate entities, resident in certain dependent or associated territories or non-EU countries.

   Where an individual Holder receives a payment of Savings Income from any Member State or dependent or associated territory employing the withholding arrangement, the individual Holder may be able to elect not to have tax withheld. The formal requirements may vary slightly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. They generally require the individual Holder to produce certain information (such as his tax number) and consent to details of payments and other information being transmitted to the tax authorities in his home state. Provided that the other Tax Authority receives all of the necessary information the payment will not suffer a withholding under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC or the relevant law conforming with the directive in a dependent or associated territory.

Prospective holders of Securities should note that in accordance with the law of November 25, 2014, Luxembourg has elected out of the withholding system in favour of an automatic exchange of information with effect as from January 1, 2015.

Prospective holders of Securities should note that an amended version of the Savings Directive was adopted by the European Council on 24 March 2014, which is intended to close loopholes identified in the current Savings Directive. The amendments, which must be transposed by Member States prior to 1 January 2016 and which will apply from 1 January 2017, will extend the scope of the Savings Directive to (i) payments made through certain intermediate structures (whether or not established in a Member State) for the ultimate benefit of an EU resident individual, and (ii) a wider range of income similar to interest."

3. The sub-section entitled "Luxembourg Tax Considerations" on pages 536-537 of the Original Base Prospectus, as supplemented prior to this Prospectus Supplement, shall be amended to read as follows:

"*The following overview is of a general nature and is included herein solely for information purposes. It is a general description of certain Luxembourg tax considerations relating to the purchasing, holding and disposing of Securities.*

This description is based on the laws, regulations and applicable tax treaties as in effect in Luxembourg on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice.

The following overview does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a particular prospective holder with regard to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of Securities.

Prospective holders are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences, under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident and under the laws of the all relevant jurisdictions, to which they may be subject.

The residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only.

Withholding tax

Non-Luxembourg tax resident holders

Under Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force, there is no withholding tax to be withheld by the debtor of Securities on payments of principal, premium or arm's length interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) to non-Luxembourg tax resident holders. Nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of Securities held by non-Luxembourg tax resident holders to the extent said Securities do not (i) give entitlement to a share of the profits generated by the issuing company and (ii) the issuing company is not thinly capitalised.

EU Savings Directive on the Taxation of Savings Income

In accordance with the law of November 25, 2014, Luxembourg has elected out of the withholding tax system in favour of an automatic exchange of information under the Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income with effect as from January 1, 2015. Payments of interest or repayments of principal to non-resident individual Noteholders are thus no longer subject to any Luxembourg withholding tax.

Luxembourg tax resident holders

Under Luxembourg general tax laws currently in force and subject to the law of 23 December 2005, as amended (hereinafter "**Law**"), there is no withholding tax to be withheld by the debtor of Securities on payments of principal, premium or arm's length interest (including accrued but unpaid interest) to Luxembourg tax resident holders. Nor is any Luxembourg withholding tax payable upon redemption or repurchase of Securities held by Luxembourg tax resident holders to

the extent said Securities do not (i) give entitlement to a share of the profits generated by the issuing company and (ii) the issuing company is not thinly capitalised.

Under the Law, payments of interest or similar income made or ascribed by a paying agent established in Luxembourg to or for the immediate benefit of an individual beneficial owner who is tax resident of Luxembourg will be subject to a withholding tax of 10 per cent. In case the individual beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, said withholding tax will be in full discharge of income tax. Responsibility for the withholding tax will be assumed by the Luxembourg Paying Agent. Payments of interest under Securities coming within the scope of the Law would be subject to withholding tax at a rate of 10 per cent.

Registration tax

Neither the issuance nor the transfer of Securities will give rise to any Luxembourg stamp duty, issuance tax, registration tax, transfer tax or similar taxes or duties. Notwithstanding, documents relating to the Securities, other than the Securities themselves, presented in a notarial deed or in the course of litigation may require registration. In this case, and based on the nature of such documents, registration duties may apply."

4. The sub-section entitled "Italian Tax Considerations" on pages from 547 to 554 of the Original Base Prospectus shall be amended to read as follows:

"**Italian Tax Considerations**

The following is a general overview of current Italian law and practice relating to certain Italian tax considerations concerning the purchase, ownership and disposal of the Securities by Italian resident investors and does not in any way constitute, nor should it be relied upon as being, a tax advice or a tax opinion covering any or all of the relevant tax considerations surrounding or connected to the purchase, ownership or disposal of the Securities by Italian or non-Italian resident investors. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Securities and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of prospective beneficial owners of Securities, some of which may be subject to special rules. This overview is based upon Italian tax laws as in effect on January 20, 2015 which may be subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect.

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

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

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

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

(b) they represent derivative financial instruments or bundles of derivative financial instruments, through which the investors purchase indirectly underlying financial instruments.

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

Securities having 100 per cent. capital reimbursement

Italian resident investors

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

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

Where an Italian resident Investor is:

(a) an individual not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected (unless he has opted for the application of the *risparmio gestito* regime – see "**Capital Gains Tax**" below);

(b) a non-commercial partnership pursuant to Article 5 of the Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986 ("**TUIR**") (with the exception of general partnerships, limited partnerships and similar entities);

(c) a public or private entity (other than a company) or a trust not carrying out a commercial activity; or

(d) an investor exempt from Italian corporate income taxation;

interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) relating to the Securities, accrued during the relevant holding period, are subject to a withholding tax equal to 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014), referred to as *imposta sostitutiva*. In the event that the investors described above are engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax and may be deducted from the final income tax due by the relevant Investor.

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

Under the current regime provided by Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001 converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, payments of interest in respect of the Securities made to Italian resident real estate investment funds established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the rate of 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014) on distributions made by real estate investment funds.

If an Investor is resident in Italy and is an open-ended or closed-ended investment fund (the "**Fund**") or a SICAV, and the Securities are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income accrued during such Investor's holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* but must be included in the management result of the Fund or the SICAV. A withholding tax may apply in certain circumstances at the rate of 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014) on distributions made by the Fund or the SICAV to certain categories of investors.

Where an Italian resident Investor is a pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) and the Securities are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price), premium and other income relating to the Securities and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the special tax applicable to Italian pension funds equal to 20 per cent starting from fiscal year 2015 (and equal to 11.5 per cent for fiscal year 2014).

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

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

(a) be resident in Italy; or

(b) be resident outside Italy, with a permanent establishment in Italy; or

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

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

Where the Securities are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any entity paying interest to an Investor. If interest and other proceeds on the Securities are not collected through an Intermediary or any entity paying interest and as such no *imposta sostitutiva* is levied, the Italian resident beneficial owners listed above under (a) to (d) (inclusive) will be required to include interest and other proceeds in their yearly income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014). The Italian individual Investor may elect instead to pay ordinary personal income tax ("**IRPEF**") at the applicable progressive rates in respect of the payments; if so, the Investor should generally benefit from a tax credit for withholding taxes applied outside of Italy, if any.

Non-Italian resident investors

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

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

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

(a) if the Securities are placed (*collocati*) in Italy, payments made to individual investors holding the Securities not in connection with a trade (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) will be subject to a 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014) final withholding tax. This withholding tax is levied by the entrusted Italian resident bank or financial intermediary, if any, that is involved in the collection of payments on the Securities, in the repurchase or in the transfer of the Securities;

(b) if the Securities are not placed (*collocati*) in Italy or in any case where payments on the Securities are not received through an entrusted Italian resident bank or financial intermediary (that is involved in the collection of payments on the Securities, in the repurchase or in the transfer thereof) and no withholding tax is levied, the individual beneficial owners will be required to declare the payments in their income tax return and subject them to a final substitute tax at a rate of 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014). The Italian individual Investor may elect instead to pay ordinary IRPEF at the progressive rates applicable to them in respect of the payments; if so, the Investor should generally benefit from a tax credit for withholding taxes applied outside Italy, if any.

Capital Gains Tax

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

Where an Italian resident Investor is an individual not holding the Securities in connection with an entrepreneurial activity, any capital gain realised by such Investor from the sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities would be subject to an *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the current rate of 26 per cent (20 per cent until 30 June 2014). Under some conditions and limitations, investors may set off losses with gains. This rule applies also to certain other entities holding the Securities. In respect of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, taxpayers may opt for one of the three regimes described below.

(a) Under the tax declaration regime (*regime della dichiarazione*), which is the ordinary regime for taxation of capital gains realised by Italian resident individuals not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains will be chargeable, on a yearly cumulative basis, on all capital gains, net of any incurred capital loss, realised by the Italian resident individual. The Investor holding Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) must indicate the overall capital gains realised in any tax year, net of any relevant incurred capital loss, in the annual tax return and pay *imposta sostitutiva* on such gains together with any balance of income tax due for such year. Capital losses in excess of capital gains may be carried forward against capital gains realised in any of the four succeeding tax years. Capital losses realized until 31 December 2011 can be carried forward against capital gains realized until 30 June 2014 for 62.50 per cent. of their amount. Under Law Decree No. 66/2014 and in the context of the increase of the rate of the *imposta sostitutiva* from 20 per cent. to 26 per cent., available capital losses can be carried forward against capital gains realized as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realized until 31 December 2011; or (ii) for 76.92 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realized between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014.

(b) As an alternative to the tax declaration regime, the Italian resident individual Investor holding the Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) may elect to pay the *imposta sostitutiva* separately on capital gains realised on each sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities (the *risparmio amministrato* regime provided for by Article 6 of the Legislative Decree 21 November 1997, No. 461 as a subsequently amended, the "**Decree No. 461**"). Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to: (1) the Securities being deposited with Italian banks, SIMs or certain authorised financial intermediaries; and (2) an express valid election for *the risparmio amministrato* regime being punctually made in writing by the relevant Investor. The depository is responsible for accounting for *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of capital gains realised on each sale or redemption of the Securities (as well as in respect of capital gains realised upon the revocation of its mandate), net of any incurred capital loss, and is required to pay the relevant amount to the Italian Tax Authorities on behalf of the taxpayer, deducting a corresponding amount from the proceeds to be credited to the Investor or using funds provided by the Investor for this purpose. Under

the *risparmio amministrato* regime, where a sale, early redemption or redemption of the Securities results in a capital loss, such loss may be deducted from capital gains subsequently realised, within the same Securities management, in the same tax year or in the following tax years up to the fourth. Capital losses realized until 31 December 2011 can be carried forward against capital gains realized until 30 June 2014 for 62.50 per cent. of their amount. Under Law Decree No. 66/2014 and in the context of the increase of the rate of the *imposta sostitutiva* from 20 per cent. to 26 per cent., available capital losses can be carried forward against capital gains realized as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realized until 31 december 2011; or (ii) for 76,92 per cent. of their amount, if the losses were realized between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, the Investor is not required to declare the capital gains in its annual tax return.

(c) Any capital gains realised or accrued by Italian resident individual investors holding the Securities not in connection with a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) who have entrusted the management of their financial assets, including the Securities, to an authorised intermediary and have validly opted for the so-called *risparmio gestito* regime (the regime provided by Article 7 of Decree No. 461) will be included in the computation of the annual increase in value of the managed assets accrued, even if not realised, at year end, subject to a 20 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva* (under Law Decree No. 66/2014, the rate will be 26 per cent. for increase in values accrued as of 1 July 2014), to be paid by the managing authorised intermediary. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, any depreciation of the managed assets accrued at year end may be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued in any of the four succeeding tax years. Depreciation of the managed assets accrued until 31 December 2011 can be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued until 30 June 2014 for 62.50 per cent. of its amount. Under Law Decree No. 66/2014 and in the context of the increase of the rate of the *imposta sostitutiva* from 20 per cent. to 26 per cent., depreciation of the managed assets accrued as of 30 June 2014 and not yet compensated can be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued as of 1 July 2014 (i) for 48.08 per cent. of its amount, if accrued until 31 december 2011; or (ii) for 76,92 per cent. of its amount, if the registered between 1 January 2012 and 30 June 2014. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, the Investor is not required to declare the capital gains realised in its annual tax return.

Under Law Decree No. 66/2014, special provisions have been introduced in order to recognize for tax purposes the value of the Securities as of 30 June 2014 by paying a 20 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva*.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is an Italian resident real estate investment fund established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is a Fund or a SICAV will neither be subject to *imposta sostitutiva* nor to any form of taxation in the hands of the Fund or of the SICAV, but any income paid by a Fund or by a SICAV in favour of its participants will be subject to taxation in accordance with the specific rules provided for the different kind of participants.

Any capital gains realised by an Investor which is an Italian pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by Article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005, as subsequently amended) will be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the special tax applicable to Italian pension funds equal to 20 per cent starting from fiscal year 2015 (and equal to 11.5 per cent for fiscal year 2014).

Non-Italian resident investors

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to the generally followed interpretation, payments in respect of Securities qualifying as securitised derivative financial instruments received by Italian investors (not engaged in a commercial activity (*esercizio di attività commerciali*) to which the Securities are connected) as well as capital gains realised by such Italian investors on any sale or transfer for consideration of the Securities or redemption thereof are subject to a 26 per cent. capital gain tax (20 per cent until 30 June 2014), which applies under the tax declaration regime, the *risparmio amministrato* tax regime or the *risparmio gestito* tax regime according to the same rules described above under the section "Capital Gains Tax" above.

Payments in respect of Securities qualifying as securitised derivative financial instruments received by Italian investors which carry out commercial activities are not subject to the 26 per cent. capital gain tax (20 per cent until 30 June 2014), but the proceeds are included in their taxable income and subject to taxation in accordance with the ordinary rules.

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

3. **Inheritance and gift tax**

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

(a) four per cent. if the transfer is made to spouses and direct descendants or ancestors; in this case, the transfer is subject to tax on that part of the value that exceeds EUR 1,000,000 (per beneficiary);

(b) six per cent. if the transfer is made to brothers and sisters; in this case, the transfer is subject to the tax on that part of the value that exceeds EUR 100,000 (per beneficiary);

(c) six per cent. if the transfer is made to relatives up to the fourth degree (*parenti fino al quarto grado*), to persons related by direct affinity as well as to persons related by collateral affinity up to the third degree (*affini in linea retta nonché affini in linea collaterale fino al terzo grado*); and

(d) eight per cent. in all other cases.

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

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

4. **Transfer Tax and Registration tax**

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

autenticate) are subject to registration tax at rate of Euro 200 only in case of use or voluntary registration.

5. **Stamp Duty**

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

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

6. **Wealth Tax**

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

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

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

Pursuant to Law No. 228 of 24 December 2012, a FTT applies to (a) transfer of ownership of shares and other participating securities issued by Italian resident companies or of financial instruments representing the just mentioned shares and/or participating securities (irrespective of whether issued by Italian resident issuers or not) (the Relevant Securities), (b) transactions on financial derivatives (i) the main underlying assets of which are the Relevant Securities, or (ii) whose value depends mainly on one or more Relevant Securities, as well as to (c) any transaction on certain securities (i) which allow to mainly purchase or sell one or more Relevant Securities or (ii) implying a cash payment determined with main reference to one or more Relevant Securities.

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

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

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

8. **Tax monitoring obligations**

Italian resident individuals (and certain other entities) are required to report in their yearly income tax return, according to Law Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, converted into law by

Law No. 227 of 4 August 1990, for tax monitoring purposes, the amount of Securitiesheld abroad (or beneficially owned abroad under Italian anti-money laundering provisions). This also applies in the case that at the end of the tax year, Securities are no longer held by the above Italian resident individuals and entities.

This obligation does not exist (i) in cases where each of the overall value of the foreign investments or financial assets at the end of the fiscal year, and the overall value of the related transfers to, from and occurred abroad carried out during the relevant fiscal year, does not exceed Euro 10,000, as well as (ii) in case the financial assets are given in administration or management to Italian banks, SIMs, fiduciary companies or other professional intermediaries, indicated in Article 1 of Decree No. 167, or if one of such intermediaries intervenes, also as a counterpart, in their transfer, provided that income deriving from such financial assets is collected through the intervention of such an intermediary.

9. **European Savings directive**

Legislative decree No. 84 of 18 April 2005 ("**Decree No. 84**") implemented in Italy, as of 1 July 2005, the European Council Directive No. 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income.

Under the Directive, Member States, if a number of important conditions are met, are required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest (or similar income) paid by a person within their jurisdiction to an individual resident in that other Member State. However, for a transitional period, certain EU countries will instead be 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 (including Switzerland) and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States, have adopted similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a paying agent within its jurisdiction within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a paying agent for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity known as "residual entities" established in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made by a paying agent in a Member State to, or collected by such a paying agent for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity known as "residual entities" established in one of those territories.

The Luxembourg Government has abolished the withholding system with effect from 1 January 2015, in favour of automatic information exchange under the EU Savings Tax Directive.

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

Responsibility

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

Rights of withdrawal

In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Luxembourg Law, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for the securities before this Prospectus Supplement is published have the right

exercisable until 23 January 2015, which is two working days after the publication of this Prospectus Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances.

Interpretation

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

References to the Base Prospectus shall hereafter mean the Base Prospectus as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement. Each of the Issuers and the Guarantor has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in the Base Prospectus (including as supplemented by this Prospectus Supplement), is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import and accepts responsibility accordingly.

U.S. notice

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

Prospectus Supplement, dated 21 January 2015