

This document constitutes a supplement (the "**Supplement**") pursuant to section 16 of the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz*)



UniCredit Bank AG
Munich, Federal Republic of Germany

1st Supplement dated 16 March 2017
to the
Base Prospectus dated 18 May 2016
for the issuance of Securities with Multi Underlying (without capital protection)
under the Euro 50,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme of
UniCredit Bank AG

1st Supplement dated 16 March 2017
to the
Base Prospectus dated 28 June 2016
for the issuance of Securities with Single-Underlying (without capital protection)
under the Euro 50,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme of
UniCredit Bank AG

2nd Supplement dated 16 March 2017
to the
Base Prospectus dated 24 August 2016
for the issuance of Interest Securities
under the Euro 50,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme of
UniCredit Bank AG

(each, a "**Base Prospectus**" and together the "**Base Prospectuses**")

This Supplement is to be read and construed in conjunction with the Base Prospectuses and, in connection with any issue of securities thereunder, with the relevant Final Terms. Therefore, with respect to issues under the Base Prospectuses, references in the Final Terms to the Base Prospectus are to be read as references to the relevant Base Prospectus as amended and supplemented. The previous supplement to the Base Prospectus dated 24 August 2016 is dated 21 December 2016.

UniCredit Bank AG accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that this is the case, the information contained in this Supplement is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for securities which are issued under a Base Prospectus before the Supplement is published shall have the right, exercisable within two working days after the publication of the Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances in the event that a new factor or an inaccuracy arose before the final closing of the offer of such

Securities to the public and the delivery of the Securities, pursuant to section 16 paragraph 3 of the German Securities Prospectus Act. UniCredit Bank AG, LCD7SR Structured Securities & Regulatory, Arabellastraße 12, 81925 Munich, Germany, fax no.: +49-89-378 13944, has been appointed as recipient for the revocation notices according to Section 16 Paragraph 3 in connection with section 8 paragraph 1 sentence 4 of the German Securities Prospectus Act.

This Supplement, the Base Prospectuses, the previous supplement dated 21 December to the Base Prospectus dated 24 August 2016 as well as any further supplements to the Base Prospectuses are published on the website www.onemarkets.de/basisprospkete or any successor page.

This supplement is made due to the decision taken on 16 March 2017 to intend to issue securities under the Base Prospectuses which might be affected by new rules for U.S. withholding tax in Section 871(m) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which came into effect on 1st January 2017.

Therefore, the following changes shall be made to the Base Prospectuses:

1. In all Base Prospectuses, in the section "RISK FACTORS", "C. Risks related to the Securities", "2. Risks related to the Securities in general" the second paragraph in the element "Risks related to taxation" shall be deleted and replaced as follows:

"Risks regarding US withholding taxes

For the Security Holder there is the risk that payments on the Securities may be subject to US withholding tax pursuant to section 871(m) of the US Internal Revenue Code or the US withholding tax pursuant to the so-called Qualified Intermediary Regime and/or the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**").

Section 871(m) of the US Internal Revenue Code ("**IRC**") and the provisions issued thereunder stipulate that for certain financial instruments (such as for the Securities) a withholding tax (of up to 30% depending on the application of income tax treaties) shall be imposed if the payment (or deemed payment) on the financial instruments is contingent upon, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from sources within the United States. Pursuant to these US legal provisions, certain payments (or deemed payments) under certain equity-linked instruments that refer to the performance of US equities or certain indices that contain US equities, as an Underlying or a Basket Component, shall be treated as dividend equivalents ("**Dividend Equivalents**") and shall be subject to US withholding tax of 30% (or a lower income tax treaties rate).

This tax liability shall apply even if pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Securities no actual dividend-related amount is paid or a dividend-related adjustment is made and thus investors can only determine with difficulty or not at all any connection to the payments to be made in respect of the Securities.

The withholding tax may be withheld by the Issuer or the custodian of the Security Holder. In withholding this tax, the Issuer will regularly apply the general tax rate of 30% to the payments subject to US provisions (or deemed payments) and not any lower tax rate pursuant to any potentially applicable double taxation agreements. In such case, an investor's individual tax situation can therefore not be taken into account. A double taxation may occur in relation to payments made under the Securities.

The determination made by the Issuer or the custodian of the Security Holder of whether the Securities are subject to this withholding tax is binding for the Security Holder. However, it cannot be excluded that the United States Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**") comes to a different assessment which may be relevant. The rules of section 871(m) of the IRC require complex calculations in respect of the Securities that refer to US equities and application of these rules to a specific issu-

ance of Securities issue may be uncertain. Consequently, the IRS may determine they are to be applied even if the Issuer or the custodian of the Security Holder initially assumed the rules would not apply. There is a risk in such case that Security Holder is nonetheless subject to withholding tax.

There is also the risk that section 871(m) of the IRC must also be applied to Securities that were not initially subject to withholding tax. This case could arise in particular if the Securities' economic parameters change such that the Securities are in fact subject to tax liability and the Issuer continues to issue and sell these Securities.

The Issuer or the custodian of the Security Holder is entitled to deduct from payments made under the Securities any withholding tax accrued in relation to payments made under the Securities. The Issuer and the custodian of the Security Holder are not obliged to offset any withholding tax pursuant to section 871(m) of the IRC on interest, capital or other payments to the Security Holder by paying an additional amount. Security Holders will receive smaller payments in such case than they would have received without withholding tax imposed. In a worst case payments made under the Securities may hereby be reduced to zero.

Payments on the Securities may be subject to a US withholding tax pursuant to the Qualified Intermediary ("QI") and/or FATCA rules. Should, for example as a consequence of a non-compliance with certain certification, information reporting requirements with respect to its US accounts, other specified requirements by the Issuer or the documentation requirements by the Security Holder, a withholding of taxes on interest, capital or other payments under the Securities occur in connection with such withholding taxation, then neither the Issuer, nor the Paying Agent or any other person will be obliged to pay a compensation to the Security Holder. As a consequence, the Security Holder may receive a lower amount than without any such withholding or deduction."

2. In all Base Prospectuses, in the section "CONDITIONS OF THE SECURITIES", "Part A - General Conditions of the Securities", '§ 3 Taxes' shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced as follows:

"§ 3

Taxes

No gross up: Payments in respect of the Securities shall only be made after deduction and withholding of current or future taxes, to the extent that such deduction or withholding is required by law. In this regard the term "**Taxes**" includes taxes, levies or governmental charges, regardless of their nature, which are imposed, levied or collected under any applicable system of law or in any country which claims fiscal jurisdiction by or for the account of any political subdivision thereof or government agency therein authorised to levy Taxes, including a withholding tax pursuant to Section 871(m) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ("**871(m) Withholding Tax**").

The Issuer shall in any case be entitled to take into consideration the 871(m) Withholding Tax by applying the maximum tax rate as a flat rate (plus value added tax, if applicable). In no case the Issue is obliged to compensate with respect to any Taxes deducted or withheld.

The Issuer shall report on the deducted and withheld Taxes to the competent government agencies, except, these obligations are imposed upon any other person involved, subject to the legal and contractual requirements of the respective applicable tax rules."

3. In all Base Prospectuses, in the section "TAXES", "U.S. Withholding Tax", the paragraphs "*Payments under index-linked Securities and equity-linked Securities may be subject to U.S. withholding tax*" and "*Payments under the Securities may be subject to withholding tax pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)*" shall be deleted in their entirety and replaced as follows:

"Payments under index-linked Securities and equity-linked Securities may be subject to U.S. withholding tax"

Section 871(m) of the US Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") and the provisions issued thereunder stipulate that for certain financial instruments (such as for the Securities) a withholding tax (of up to 30% depending on the application of income tax treaties) shall be imposed if the payment (or deemed payment) on the financial instruments is contingent upon, or determined by reference to, the payment of a dividend from sources within the United States.

Pursuant to these US legal provisions, certain payments (or deemed payments) under certain equity-linked instruments that refer to the performance of US equities or certain indices that contain US equities, as an Underlying, shall be treated as dividend equivalents ("**Dividend Equivalents**") and shall be subject to U.S. withholding tax of 30% (or a lower income tax treaties rate). **This tax liability shall apply even if pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Securities no actual dividend-related amount is paid or a dividend-related adjustment is made and thus investors can only determine with difficulty or not at all any connection to the payments to be made in respect of the Securities.**

It is thus possible that these US provisions also apply to the Securities, particularly if an Underlying contains dividends from sources within the United States (e.g. US equities or certain indices that contain US equities). In such case US withholding tax may be due, pursuant to the relevant US provisions, on payments (or deemed payments) made in respect of Securities issued (or whose features have been modified significantly) after 1 January 2017 (however, the implementation rules issued for the US provisions stipulate that the tax liability will be phased in, not commencing until 1 January 2018 for some securities).

The Issuer or the custodian of the Security Holder is entitled to deduct from payments made under the Securities any withholding tax accrued in relation to payments made under the Securities. Furthermore, the Issuer is entitled to take any tax liability pursuant to section 871(m) of the IRC into account in original and continuous pricing of the Securities and to comply with the withholding obligation using provisions that have to be made accordingly. Investors should note that compliance with tax liability in this manner precludes the issue of tax certificates for tax payments rendered for individual investors and that no potential tax refund pursuant to the relevant US provisions may be claimed either. Moreover, a 30% tax rate is generally applied, also when taking account of the tax liability in continuously adjusting amounts, due to the necessity of using a uniform rate for all investors in all cases mentioned. A double taxation may occur in relation to payments made under the Securities.

If, on the basis of section 871(m) of the IRC, an amount of interest, principal or other payments on the Securities is deducted or withheld, neither the Issuer nor any paying agent, the custodian of the Security Holder or any other person pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Securities would be obliged to pay additional amounts to the Security Holders as a result of the deduction or withholding, in which case the Security Holders would thus potentially receive less interest or principal than expected. In the worst case, any payments to be made in respect of the Securities would be reduced to zero.

"Payments under the Securities may be subject to withholding tax pursuant to the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)"

Sections 1471-1474 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("IRC") (commonly referred to as "**FATCA**"), generally impose a new reporting regime and a 30% withholding tax with respect to certain US-source payments (including dividends and interest) and with respect to gross proceeds from the disposition of property that may produce such US-source interest and dividends, and certain payments made by entities that are classified as financial institutions under FATCA, such as banks, insurance companies and many funds and capital markets issuers. A financial institution which is not exempted from the FATCA regime must either (i) enter into an agreement with the Internal Revenue Service (an "**FFI Agreement**") or (ii) comply with the terms of an applicable intergovernmental agreement ("**IGA**") regarding the implementation of FATCA to

avoid the imposition of the 30% withholding tax. Under an FFI Agreement or an applicable IGA, a financial institution will be required to identify, disclose and report information on its direct and indirect US accountholders (including certain non-US accountholders with US ownership).

On 31 May 2013, the Federal Republic of Germany entered into an IGA with the United States. Under this IGA, as currently drafted, a financial institution that is treated as resident in Germany and that complies with the requirements of the respective IGA will not be subject to FATCA withholding on payments it receives and will not be required to withhold on payments of non-U.S. source income. As a result, the Issuer does not expect payments made on or with respect to the Securities to be subject to withholding under FATCA.

No assurance can be given that withholding under FATCA will not become relevant with respect to payments made on or with respect to the Securities in the future. You should consult with your US tax advisor for further information regarding the potential impact of FATCA."

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