

Registration Document dated 8 July 2022

This document has been drawn up in accordance with Article 20(1) and Article 10(1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**") in conjunction with Article 7 and Annex 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/980 (the "**Delegated Regulation**") contains the registration document (the "**Registration Document**") of Raiffeisen Bank International AG (hereinafter also referred to as "**RBI**" or the "**Issuer**").



RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG

This Registration Document has been approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "**CSSF**") in its capacity as competent authority under the Prospectus Regulation and the Luxembourg act relating to prospectuses for securities dated 16 July 2019 (*Loi du 16 juillet 2019 relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières et portant mise en oeuvre du règlement (UE) 2017/1129*, the "**Luxembourg Prospectus Law**"). The CSSF only approves this Registration Document as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer that is the subject of this Prospectus Regulation.

RBI has requested the CSSF to provide the competent authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany ("**Germany**"), the Republic of Austria ("**Austria**"), the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic ("**Slovakia**") and Hungary with a certificate of approval in accordance with Article 26 of the Prospectus Regulation attesting that this Registration Document has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation and the Luxembourg Prospectus Law. RBI may request the CSSF to provide competent authorities in additional Member States within the European Economic Area (each a "**Member State**" and, together, the "**Member States**") with further notifications.

This Registration Document and any supplement hereto will be published in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) and on the website of the Issuer (www.rbinternational.com). For the avoidance of doubt, the content of the aforementioned websites (other than the information incorporated by reference in this Registration Document) does not form part of this Registration Document.

The validity of this Registration Document ends upon expiration of 8 July 2023. There is no obligation to supplement the Registration Document in the event of significant new factors, material mistakes or material inaccuracies when the Registration Document is no longer valid.

Potential investors should be aware that any website referred to in this Registration Document (other than the information incorporated by reference in this Registration Document) does not form part of this Registration Document and has not been scrutinised or approved by the CSSF.

This Registration Document does not constitute an offer of or an invitation by or on behalf of RBI to subscribe for or purchase any debt securities and should not be considered as a recommendation by RBI that any recipient of this Registration Document should subscribe for or purchase any debt securities RBI may issue. No person has been authorised by RBI to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Registration Document or consistent with this Registration Document. If given or made, any such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by RBI.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Registration Document contains certain forward-looking statements. A forward-looking statement is a statement that does not relate to historical facts and events. They are based on analyses or projections of future results and appraisals, of amounts not yet determinable or foreseeable. These forward-looking statements are identified by the use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "predict", "project", "will" and similar terms and phrases, including references and assumptions. This applies, in particular, to statements in this Registration Document containing information on future earning capacity, plans and expectations regarding the Issuer's business and management, its growth and profitability, and general economic and regulatory conditions and other factors that affect it. Forward-looking statements in the Registration Document are based on current appraisals and assumptions that the Issuer makes to the best of its present knowledge. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results, including the Issuer's financial condition and results of operations, to differ materially from and be worse than results that have expressly or implicitly been assumed or described in these forward-looking statements. The Issuer's business is also subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause a forward-looking statement, appraisal or prediction in this Registration Document to become inaccurate. Accordingly, investors are strongly advised to read the sections "*Risks relating to the Issuer and RBI Group*" and "*Description of the Issuer*" in this Registration Document. These sections include more detailed descriptions of factors than the ones contained in this section that might have an impact on the Issuer's business and the markets in which it operates.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, future events described in the Registration Document may not occur. In addition, the Issuer does not assume any obligation, except as required by law, to update any forward-looking statement or to conform these forward-looking statements to actual events or developments.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Certain financial measures presented in this Registration Document and in the documents incorporated by reference are not recognised financial measures under International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("**IFRS**") ("**Alternative Performance Measures**") and may therefore not be considered as an alternative to the financial measures defined in the accounting standards in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Alternative Performance Measures are intended to supplement investors' understanding of RBI Group's financial information by providing measures which investors, financial analysts and management use to help evaluate RBI Group's financial leverage and operating performance. Special items which the Issuer does not believe to be indicative of ongoing business performance are excluded from these calculations so that investors can better evaluate and analyse historical and future business trends on a consistent basis. Definitions of these Alternative Performance Measures may not be comparable to similar definitions used by other companies and are not a substitute for similar measures according to IFRS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	1
B.	RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT	5
C.	RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUER AND RBI GROUP	6
D.	DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER	25
1.	INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER	25
2.	BUSINESS OVERVIEW	27
3.	ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE	33
4.	TREND INFORMATION	36
5.	ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES	38
6.	SHARE CAPITAL AND MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS	45
7.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE	46
8.	LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS	48
9.	SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GROUP	56
10.	MATERIAL CONTRACTS	56
11.	THIRD PARTY INFORMATION	57
12.	DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY	57
	APPENDIX - KEY INFORMATION ON THE ISSUER.....	58

A. GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

For ease of reference, the glossary and list of abbreviations below sets out certain abbreviations and meanings of certain terms used in this Registration Document, but it does not include all definitions. Readers of the Registration Document should always have regard to the full description of a term contained in this Registration Document.

For the avoidance of doubt, any abbreviation of (and reference to) any legal acts set out below also include the relevant legal acts as amended or replaced from time to time.

AktG	means the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (<i>Aktiengesetz – AktG</i>).
APM	means the Alternative Performance Measures.
Articles of Association	means the articles of association (<i>Satzung</i>) of the Issuer.
AT 1	means Additional Tier 1 pursuant to the relevant provisions in the CRR.
Austria	means the Republic of Austria.
Banking Union	means a system for the supervision and resolution of credit institutions established in the participating countries (including the Issuer) on an EU level which is based on EU wide rules which (currently) has two pillars, i.e. the SSM and the SRM.
BaSAG	means the Austrian Recovery and Resolution Act (<i>Sanierungs- und Abwicklungsgesetz – BaSAG</i>).
BCBS	means the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.
BörseG 2018	means the Austrian Stock Exchange Act 2018 (<i>Börsegesetz 2018 – BörseG 2018</i>).
BRRD	means the Directive 2014/59/EU (<i>Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive</i>).
BWG	means the Austrian Banking Act (<i>Bankwesengesetz – BWG</i>).
CEE	means Central and Eastern Europe including Southeastern Europe.
CET 1	means Common Equity Tier 1 pursuant to the relevant provisions in the CRR.
CHF	means Swiss francs.
CRA Regulation	means the Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (<i>Credit Rating Agencies Regulation</i>).
CRD IV	means the Directive 2013/36/EU (<i>Capital Requirements Directive IV</i>).
CRR	means the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (<i>Capital Requirements Regulation</i>).
CSSF	means the <i>Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier</i> .
CZK	means Czech koruna.
Debt Securities	means debt securities issued from time to time by the Issuer under a debt issuance programme or on a stand-alone basis.

Deloitte	means the Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH, Austria.
EBA	means the European Banking Authority.
ECB	means the European Central Bank.
ESAEG	means the Austrian Deposit Guarantee and Investor Protection Act (<i>Einlagensicherungs- und Anlegerentschädigungsgesetz – ESAEG</i>).
ESMA	means the European Securities and Markets Authority.
EU Banking Package	means a legislative package for amendments of certain EU legal acts regarding the Banking Union i.e. the CRR, the CRD IV, the BRRD and the SRMR of 20 May 2019 (often also named as "CRR 2", "CRD V", "BRRD II" and "SRMR 2").
EUR	means euro.
FATCA	means Sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the U.S. Treasury regulatory and other administrative guidance promulgation thereunder, the provisions commonly referred to as the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act or FATCA.
FMA	means the Austrian Financial Market Authority (<i>Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde – FMA</i>).
FX	means foreign currency.
GDP	means gross domestic product.
Germany	means the Federal Republic of Germany.
HRK	means Croatian kuna.
IFRS	means the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.
IPS	means an institutional protection scheme within the meaning of Article 113(7) CRR.
Issuer	means the Raiffeisen Bank International AG, also referred to as "RBI".
IT	means information technology.
LRE	means leverage ratio exposure.
Luxembourg Prospectus Law	means the Luxembourg act relating to prospectuses for securities dated 16 July 2019 (<i>Loi du 16 juillet 2019 relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières et portant mise en oeuvre du règlement (UE) 2017/1129</i>).
KPMG	means the KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Vienna.
Management Board	means the management board (<i>Vorstand</i>) of the Issuer.
Member States	means the Member States of the European Economic Area.
Merger 2010	means the 2010 spin-off and merger of major parts of RZB's banking business with Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG described in section 1.1 under " <i>Description of the Issuer</i> ".

Merger 2017	means the merger of RBI with its parent company RZB in March 2017.
Moody's	means Moody's Deutschland GmbH, An der Welle 5, 60322 Frankfurt, Germany.
MREL	means the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities.
Network Banks	means a network of majority owned (non-Austrian) subsidiary banks of RBI through which RBI operates in CEE.
NPL	means non-performing loans.
ÖRV	means the Österreichischer Raiffeisenverband.
ÖRS	means the Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen.
P2G	means Pillar 2 guidance.
P2R	means Pillar 2 requirement.
PfandBG	means the Austrian Covered Bond Act (<i>Pfandbriefgesetz – PfandBG</i>).
Prospectus Regulation	means the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.
Raiffeisen Regional Banks	means the banks listed in in the section " <i>Description of the Issuer</i> " under " <i>3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector</i> " currently holding approximately 58.8 per cent. of RBI's share capital.
Raiffeisen Banking Sector	means RBI, Raiffeisen Regional Banks and Raiffeisen Banks, as well as most of their subsidiaries, which are also jointly referred to and commonly known as "Raiffeisen Banking Group Austria" (<i>Raiffeisen Bankengruppe Österreich</i>).
Raiffeisen Banks	means the Austrian Raiffeisen banks described in chapter " <i>D. Description of the Issuer</i> " under section " <i>3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector</i> ".
Raiffeisen IPS	means the IPS within the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, currently consisting of RBI, all Raiffeisen Regional Banks, RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Posojilnica Bank eGen, as well as selected Austrian subsidiaries of RBI, several subsidiaries of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks and about 320 Raiffeisen Banks.
RBI	means the Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, all references in this Registration Document to "RBI" and the "Issuer" relating to periods prior to 18 March 2017 are references to RBI prior to the Merger 2017.
RBI Group	means the Issuer and its fully consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole. For the avoidance of doubt, all references in this Registration Document to "RBI Group" relating to periods prior to 18 March 2017 are references to RBI and its fully consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole prior to the Merger 2017.
RBI Regulatory Group	means, from time to time, any banking group: (i) to which the Issuer belongs; and (ii) to which the own funds requirements pursuant to Parts Two and Three of the CRR on a consolidated basis due to prudential consolidation in accordance with Part One, Title Two, Chapter Two of the CRR apply.

RBI Resolution Group Austria	means, from time to time, RBI and certain fully consolidated (direct and indirect) subsidiaries of RBI, namely: (i) all (direct and indirect) Austrian subsidiaries of RBI; (ii) all (direct) non-Austrian subsidiaries of RBI which are not a credit institution; and (iii) all (direct and indirect) subsidiaries of such RBI subsidiaries mentioned in items (i) and (ii).
RBPL	means Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A., Poland.
Registration Document	means this registration document as supplemented from time to time and which has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation.
RKÖ	means the nationwide voluntary Raiffeisen customer guarantee scheme (<i>Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ)</i>).
RWA	means risk weighted assets.
RZB	means Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich Aktiengesellschaft. For the avoidance of doubt, all references in this Registration Document to "RZB" relating to periods prior to 18 March 2017 are references to RZB prior to the Merger 2017.
Slovakia	means the Slovak Republic.
SRB	means the Single Resolution Board.
SREP	means the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process.
SRF	means the Single Resolution Fund.
SRM	means the Single Resolution Mechanism.
SRMR	means the Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (<i>Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation</i>).
SSM	means the Single Supervisory Mechanism.
S&P	means S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, Fourth Floor, Waterways House, Grand Canal Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland.
Supervisory Board	means the supervisory board (<i>Aufsichtsrat</i>) of the Issuer.
Tatra banka	means Tatra banka, a.s., Slovakia.
Tier 2	means Tier 2 pursuant to the relevant provisions in the CRR.
TLOF	means the total liabilities and own funds.
TREA	means the total risk exposure amount.
ÜbG	means the Austrian Takeover Act (<i>Übernahmegesetz – ÜbG</i>).
USD	means US dollar.
WAG 2018	means the Austrian Securities Supervision Act 2018 (<i>Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz 2018 – WAG 2018</i>).

B. RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Raiffeisen Bank International AG with its registered office in Vienna, Austria, (the "**Issuer**") accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Registration Document.

The Issuer declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this Registration Document for which it is responsible is in accordance with the facts and that the Registration Document makes no omission likely to affect its import.

By approving this Registration Document, the CSSF assumes no responsibility as to the economic and financial soundness of the transaction and the quality or solvency of the Issuer pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Luxembourg Law.

C. RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUER AND RBI GROUP

This section describes specific risks regarding the Issuer and RBI Group which are regarded by the Issuer to be material in respect of the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under Debt Securities issued by the Issuer and of which the Issuer is currently aware.

The risk factors are divided into the following categories depending on their nature:

a. Risks relating to the Business of RBI;

b. Regulatory, Legal and Political Risks;

c. Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risk; and

d. General Business Risks.

In each of these categories specific risk factors are described with the most significant risk factor being mentioned first in each category. The Issuer has assessed the materiality of risks based on the probability of their occurrence and the expected magnitude of the negative impact such occurrence may cause to the Issuer and RBI Group and the effect on the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under securities issued by the Issuer. The Issuer has also taken into account in respect of such assessment the principles and outcomes of its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

Investors should consider the following specific and material risk factors and in addition all other information contained in the Registration Document and consult their own professional advisors prior to any decision to purchase debt securities issued by the Issuer.

Investors shall also be aware that there may be additional risks regarding the Issuer and RBI Group which are not regarded to be material or of which the Issuer is currently not aware but which may nevertheless affect Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under securities issued by the Issuer. It is also possible that risks described herein may combine and intensify one another.

a. Risks related to the Business of RBI

1. Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk

RBI Group is exposed to the risk of defaults by its counterparties.

Credit risk refers to the commercial soundness of a counterparty (e.g. borrower or another market participant contracting with a member of RBI Group) and the potential financial loss that such market participant will cause to RBI Group if it does not meet its contractual obligations vis-à-vis RBI Group. In addition, RBI Group's credit risk is impacted by the value and enforceability of collateral provided to members of RBI Group.

RBI Group is exposed to counterparty risk in particular with respect to its lending activities with retail and corporate customers, credit institutions, local regional governments, municipalities and sovereigns, as well as other activities such as its trading and settlement activities, the risk that third parties who owe money, securities or other assets to RBI Group will not timely and in full perform their obligations. This exposes RBI Group to the risk of counterparty defaults, which have historically been higher during periods of economic downturn. Furthermore, RBI is exposed to the risk of lower creditworthiness of its customers, potentially leading to losses which exceed loss provisions.

RBI Group is also exposed to a risk of non-performance by counterparties in the financial services industry. This risk can arise through trading, lending, deposit-taking, derivative business, repurchase and securities lending transactions, clearing and settlement of securities and many other activities and relationships with financial institutions (including without

limitation: brokers and dealers, custodians, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients).

Downgrades in sovereign credit ratings could increase the credit risk of financial institutions based in these countries. Financial institutions are likely to be affected most by potential rating downgrade because they are affected by larger defaults or revaluations of securities, for example, or by heavy withdrawals of customer deposits in the event of a significant deterioration of economic conditions. Such adverse credit migration could result in increased losses and impairments with respect to RBI Group's exposures in these portfolios.

Defaults by, or even rumours or concerns about potential defaults or a perceived lack of creditworthiness of one or more financial institutions, or the financial industry generally, have led and could lead to significant market-wide liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other financial institutions as many financial institutions are inter-related due to trading, funding, clearing or other relationships. This risk is referred to as "systemic risk" and it affects credit institutions and all different types of intermediaries in the financial services industry. In addition to its other adverse effects, the realisation of systemic risk could lead to an imminent need for RBI Group members and other credit institutions in the markets in which RBI Group operates to raise additional liquidity or capital while at the same time making it more difficult to do so. Systemic risk could therefore have a material adverse effect on RBI Group's business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and prospects.

In the past, volatile economic conditions substantially raised the risk of defaults in the customer business and increased the amount of non-performing loans for both retail and corporate customers. If such developments were to reoccur, they might be reinforced by changes of foreign exchange rates (foreign exchange-based loans) which would negatively affect the ability of customers to repay their loans. Furthermore, the ability of customers to repay their loans may also be affected by increasing money market interest rates if the interest rate of a loan is based on floating rates. In particular as if the low level of market interest rates comes to an end and interest rates increase, the rate of non-performing loans may increase, the provisioning of which would diminish RBI's Groups profits and could negatively affect the equity and the goodwill of members of RBI Group. Furthermore, RBI Group's loan portfolio and other financial assets might be impaired which might result in a withdrawal of deposits and decreased demand for RBI Group's products.

Customers may also be unable to honour contractual obligations with RBI as a result of the military conflict in Ukraine due to limitations in their ability to transfer funds, in particular in cross-border transactions (e.g. due to foreign exchange controls, financial sanctions), or due to the inability to maintain business operations (e.g. by physical damages to business premises or by losing access to markets), the loss of wage income or outright bodily harm. Such and other risks related directly or indirectly to the Russian invasion in Ukraine are described below in the risk factors a.4. *Macroeconomic Risk* and a.3. *Operational Risk – Compliance Risk*.

RBI Group provides for potential losses arising from counterparty default or credit risk by net allocations to provisioning for impairment losses, the amount of which depends on applicable accounting principles, risk control mechanisms and RBI Group's estimates.

Should actual credit risk exceed current estimates on which net allocations to provisioning have been made, RBI Group's loan loss provisions could be insufficient to cover losses. This would have a material adverse impact on RBI Group's financial position and results of operations and could affect RBI's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

Concentration Risk

As member of RBI Group and as part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, RBI is subject to concentration risk with respect to geographic regions and client sectors and large counterparties.

RBI's business activities are pursued to a significant extent (more than 60 per cent. of operating income and risk weighted assets) via its subsidiaries. Each of these subsidiaries can have an influence on the profit and loss position of RBI, especially via the valuation of the subsidiary, via the costs of refinancing the participation versus its dividend payments and via national regulatory burdens on the level of each subsidiary.

Furthermore, due to accounts receivable from borrowers in certain countries and/or certain industry sectors, as the case may be, RBI Group is, to varying degrees, subject to a concentration of regional as well as sectorial counterparty risks. The concentration risk with respect to geographic regions and client sectors mainly exists in Austria (including exposures to the Raiffeisen Banking Sector (see also the risk factors in section "*c. Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risks*")), Russia and the Czech Republic, which each accounts for 10 per cent. or more of RBI's risk weighted assets. Furthermore, at RBI level, the reallocation of intra-group funding in order to support particular members of RBI Group, and the resulting increase in exposure to such group members and the countries in which they are located, also constitutes concentration risk, which may be severe in the event of a default by one or several of these group members. Additionally, a failure of one or more members of RBI Group to service their respective payment obligations under certain financing agreements could trigger group cross default clauses and thus, unforeseen short-term liquidity needs for members of RBI Group. Moreover, concentration risks may arise out of investments in asset backed securities if such investments show a sectoral or regional concentration of debtors. The value of asset backed securities may be reduced significantly if the asset backed securities are concentrated in debtors stemming from respective sectors or regions which are hit by economic downturns.

The materialisation of concentration risk and any of the above-mentioned mechanisms may adversely affect RBI's financial standing and liquidity position.

FX Credit Risk

An appreciation of the value of any currency in which foreign-currency ("FX") loans are denominated against CEE currencies or even a continuing high value of such a currency may – also retroactively - deteriorate the quality of foreign currency loans which RBI Group has granted to customers in CEE.

In several Central and Eastern European, including South Eastern European countries (together, "CEE"), RBI operates through a network of majority-owned (non-Austrian) subsidiary credit institutions (the "**Network Banks**") which are members of RBI Group. RBI Group has granted loans to households and companies denominated in foreign currencies (e.g. CHF, USD and EUR). An appreciation of such a currency against the respective borrower's home currency makes the debt more burdensome for local borrowers in CEE without income streams in the relevant currency. An appreciation of such a currency against the respective borrower's home currency affects a whole group of customers who have taken up loans in that foreign currency, thus resulting in a form of concentration risk if a larger share of those customers is unable to meet their obligations vis-à-vis RBI Group. The realisation of such a risk concentration could have a material adverse impact on RBI Group's financial position and results of operations.

Such situations have in the past also raised the risk of regulatory and political intervention and/or challenges in litigation proceedings, which are described in the respective risk factors below.

2. *Market Risk*

General Market Risk

RBI Group's business, capital position and results of operations have been, and may continue to be, significantly adversely affected by market risks.

Market risk refers to the specific and general risk position assumed by RBI Group on the asset or liability side with respect to positions in any debt instruments, equity instruments, equity-index forwards and futures, investment fund units, options, foreign currencies and commodities and in any financial instruments relating to any of the before mentioned items.

Market risk is the risk that market prices of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by changes in market conditions and includes, but is not limited to changes of interest rates, credit spreads of issuers of securities, foreign exchange rates, equity and debt price risks or market volatility. Changes in interest rate levels, yield curves, rates and spreads may affect RBI Group's net interest income and margin. Changes in foreign exchange rates affect the market price of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as the capital position and the profit and loss values as measured in euro, or the respective local currency of the Network Banks whose capital is denominated in the local currency, and may affect income from foreign exchange dealing.

The performance of financial markets or financial conditions generally may cause changes in the market price of RBI Group's investment and trading portfolios. RBI Group's risk management systems for the market risks to which its portfolios are exposed contain measurement systems which may prove inadequate as it is difficult to predict changes in economic or market conditions with accuracy and to anticipate the effects that such changes could have on RBI Group's financial performance and business operations, in particular in cases of extreme and unforeseeable events. In times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances, such as the extreme market conditions experienced for example in 2020 in connection with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, previously uncorrelated indicators may become correlated, or previously correlated indicators may move in different directions. These changes in correlation can be exacerbated where other market participants are using risk or trading models with assumptions or algorithms that are similar to RBI Group's. In these and other cases, it may be difficult to reduce RBI Group's risk positions due to the activity of other market participants or widespread market dislocations, including circumstances where asset values are significantly declining, or no market exists for certain assets.

To the extent that RBI Group makes investments directly in assets that do not have an established liquid trading market or are otherwise subject to restrictions on sale or hedging, RBI Group may not be able to reduce its positions timely or at all and therefore timely reduce its risk associated with such positions. These types of market movements have at times limited the effectiveness of RBI Group's hedging strategies and have caused RBI Group to incur significant losses, which may also happen in the future.

The realisation of market risk could have a material adverse effect on RBI's financial position and results of operations.

FX Capital Risk

Adverse movements and volatility in foreign exchange rates had and could continue to have an adverse effect on the valuation of RBI Group's assets and on RBI Group's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and capital adequacy.

A large part of RBI Group's operations, assets and customers are located outside the Eurozone and RBI Group conducts its operations in many currencies other than the euro, all of which for purposes of inclusion in RBI Group's consolidated financial statements must be translated into euros at the applicable exchange rates. RBI Group also has liabilities in currencies other than

the euro and trades currencies on behalf of its customers and for its own account, thus maintaining open currency positions.

Adverse movements in foreign exchange rates may affect RBI Group's cash flows as measured in euro, as well as the cash flows of RBI Group's customers, particularly if such fluctuations are unanticipated or sudden. Some of the currencies in which RBI Group operates have been highly volatile in the past.

Any new financial crisis in countries in which RBI Group operates might cause a substantial depreciation of CEE currencies against the Euro, like it was experienced during financial crises in the past, might reduce the equity of RBI Group companies denominated in local currency as measured in EUR and the goodwill of local group companies.

In addition, a devaluation of local currencies could have an adverse effect on RBI Group's revenues and profits. Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations may affect the regulatory capital ratios as much as the base currency mix of risk weighted assets differs from the mix of consolidated capital for RBI and RBI Group.

As such, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on RBI Group's business, financial position and results of operations and, in particular, may result in fluctuations in RBI Group's consolidated capital as well as its credit risk related capital adequacy requirements.

Hedging Risk

Hedging measures might prove to be ineffective. When entering into unhedged positions, RBI Group is directly exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or prices of financial instruments.

RBI Group utilises a range of instruments and strategies to hedge risks. Unforeseen market developments may have a significant impact on the effectiveness of hedging measures. Instruments used to hedge interest and currency risks can result in losses if the underlying financial instruments are sold or if valuation adjustments must be undertaken. Furthermore, RBI Group's hedging measures may be affected due to deterioration of hedging counterparty's creditworthiness. In a worst case scenario, an originally hedged position may become an unhedged position due to counterparty's default.

Hedging instruments, in particular credit default swaps, could prove ineffective if restructurings of outstanding debt, including sovereign debt, avoid credit events that would trigger payment under such hedging instruments. Generally, gains and losses from ineffective risk-hedging measures can increase the volatility of the results generated by RBI Group.

In addition, RBI Group assumes open, i.e. unhedged, positions with respect to interest rates, foreign exchange and financial instruments either in the expectation that favourable market movements may result in profits or it considers certain positions cannot be hedged effectively or at all. These open positions are subject to the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or the prices of financial instruments may result in significant losses.

Furthermore, RBI Group has open positions with regard to its subsidiaries' capital and profit and loss positions measured in Euro. Only part of these positions can be hedged due to inadequate market developments in many of the markets in which RBI Group operates in CEE and RBI Group does not consistently close these positions. Thus, even with constant margins and profits as measured in local currencies there is a risk of material adverse effects on the accounts as measured in Euro.

3. *Operational Risk*

General Operational Risk

Although RBI Group is analysing operational risks on a frequent basis, it may suffer significant losses as a result of operational risk, i.e. the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, human interaction and systems, legal risks, or due to external events.

Inadequate or failed internal processes can include without limitation unauthorised actions, theft or fraud by employees, clerical and record keeping errors, business interruption and information systems malfunctions or manipulations or model risks (e.g. valuation of assets/liabilities, in terms of liquidity or market risks). Legal risks are risks due to non-observance of legal or statutory requirements and/or inaccurately drafted contracts and their execution due to ignorance, including litigation risks concerning legal clauses in customer contracts, e.g. FX currency clauses, lack of diligence in applying the respective law or a delay in reacting to changes in legal framework conditions. Losses caused by litigation risk about FX credit contracts include the costs of lawsuits, damages to be paid to customers if contract clauses are changed or declared void in a retroactive manner, and reputational damages if such legal challenges become part of public discourse.

External events include without limitation earthquakes, riots or terrorist attacks, cyber-attacks, bank robberies, fraud by outsiders and equipment failures, whether deliberate, accidental or natural occurrences like the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, which is described in a separate risk factor below (see also under d. 4. "*Risk of epidemic/pandemic outbreaks*").

The adverse effects of operational risk might show in the lower value of fixed assets or as additional liabilities in the balance sheet, and typically are recorded as other operating losses in the income statement. Additionally, Operational Risk-related cases can trigger high opportunity costs in terms of lost revenues of unbudgeted internal efforts or causing a reputational damage as certain event types can be currently considered as sensitive for the market (e.g. anti-money laundering, cyberattacks).

Compliance Risk

Compliance with applicable rules and regulations, in particular on anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing, anti-bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest, fraud prevention, financial sanctions and embargoes, tax/fiscal reporting as well as capital markets (investor protection and prevention of market abuse), involve significant costs and efforts and non-compliance may have severe legal and reputational consequences for RBI.

Increasingly stricter EU sanctions as well as U.S. sanctions against certain countries, legal entities and individuals, currently mainly related to Russia and Belarus, may restrict or prevent RBI as well as RBI Group companies not only from entering into new transactions with affected entities but also affect the settlement of existing transactions, in particular the enforcement of existing claims against customers, which could result in risks relating to law suits due to non-payment in connection with e.g. guarantees issued by RBI or members of RBI Group or letters of credit as well as significant losses. The situation will be exacerbated by legislation of affected countries countering such sanction legislation if RBI Group entities may be required to comply with contradicting acts of legislation with extra-territorial effect enacted in different jurisdictions. This risk may in particular affect RBI Group's business in Russia and Belarus and with entities related to Russia/Belarus.

Any breach of such regulations and even the mere suspicion of any breach may have legal consequences or have an adverse impact on the reputation of RBI Group and thus significantly affect its business, for example by the freezing of accounts with U.S. correspondent credit institutions, its financial position and results of operations. In addition, non-compliance with such regulations may also cause direct losses and damages if the purpose of such regulations is the improvement of internal control systems.

The Issuer is subject to numerous legal and regulatory provisions to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing (the "**AML Rules**"), which are continuously amended and tightened, in particular the Austrian Financial Markets Anti-Money Laundering Act (*Finanzmarkt-Geldwäschegesetz* – "**FM-GwG**"), the Austrian Beneficial Owners Register Act (*Wirtschaftliche Eigentümer Registergesetz* – "**WiEReG**") and the Austrian Banking Act (*Bankwesengesetz* – "**BWG**"), and all applicable financial sanctions and embargoes. Provisions set out in the Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing were included in the FM-GwG, the WiEReG and the BWG).

The Austrian laws are designed to be consistent with FATF Recommendations. Furthermore, money laundering and terrorist financing are crimes in terms of the Austrian Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch* – "**StGB**").

The Issuer is regulated for anti-money laundering purposes by the Austrian Financial Market Authority (*Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde* – "**FMA**") in Austria.

Numerous anti-money laundering procedures have been approved by senior management and are appropriately exercised in compliance with local legal requirements wherever RBI Group is active.

The Issuer's obligation to comply with these AML Rules causes significant costs and expenses for the Issuer. In addition, any (factual or even only alleged) breach of the AML Rules may have also main negative legal, financial and reputational consequences for the Issuer.

Significant due diligence and disclosure obligations arise in relation to the RBI customers' tax residence as per standard for automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters (Common Reporting Standard – "**CRS**"), formally adopted by the EU through the Council Directive 2014/107/EU. In Austria, CRS is implemented by the Austrian Common Reporting Standard Act (*Gemeinsamer Meldestandard-Gesetz* – "**GMSG**"). Not complying with the provisions of the CRS and/or GMSG (e.g. annual reporting obligation) leads to locally defined penalties.

In addition to CRS/GMSG, RBI must also comply with the Directive amending Council Directive 2011/16/EU ("**DAC 6**") (i.e. *EU-Meldepflichtgesetz* - "**EU-MPFG**") regarding the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements.

Further due diligence and disclosure obligations derive from the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("**FATCA**"). As of 2014, the United States and Austria entered into an intergovernmental agreement (the IGA Model 2) in order to facilitate the implementation of FATCA for Austrian financial institutions. According to the agreement, all Austrian financial institutions must implement appropriate measures in order to meet the due-diligence and reporting obligations of the U.S. account holders (U.S. citizens and U.S. residents for tax purposes) as per FATCA.

RBI has also obligations as per Qualified Intermediary Agreement (the "**QI Agreement**"). According to the QI Agreement a compliance programme has to be established and a review with sampling has to be conducted periodically. RBI is obliged to make an appropriate report regarding withheld tax amounts for the US Treasury Department (respectively U.S. IRS).

Potential FATCA/QI non-compliance can lead to severe legal, monetary and reputational consequences on RBI Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, RBI Group is subject to various anti-bribery and corruption laws including relevant regulations and provisions for the management of conflicts of interest. Pursuant to these provisions, RBI has established and enforces relevant internal programs and guidelines

to prevent, identify and mitigate potential bribery and corruption as well as conflict of interest risks. Specific information on the management of conflicts of interest for members of the Issuer's management and supervisory bodies can be found in the section "5.2. *Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies' Potential Conflicts of Interest*" of the section "D. *Description of the Issuer*" below. Failure to comply with related external as well as internal provisions may lead to severe reputational risks and may directly have material adverse effects on the Issuer's business, financial position and results of operations.

4. **Macroeconomic Risk**

RBI Group has been and may continue to be adversely affected by political crises like the Russian invasion of Ukraine, global financial and economic crises, like the Eurozone (sovereign) debt crisis, the risk of one or more countries leaving the European Union or the Eurozone, like the UK Brexit, and other negative macroeconomic and market environments and may further be required to make impairments on its exposures.

RBI's ability to fulfil its obligations under its debt securities may be affected by changing conditions in the global financial markets, economic conditions generally and perceptions of those conditions and future economic prospects. The outlook for the global economy over the near to medium term remains uncertain. Many European and other countries continue to struggle under large budget deficits and elevated debt levels, raising a concern of the market that some European and other countries may in the future be unable to repay outstanding debt. These countries could find it difficult to obtain financing if markets were to become volatile and potentially subject to intermittent and prolonged disruptions as experienced in the past.

On the one hand, the persisting low interest rate environment in the Euro area has created pressure on the financial sector as it has put a constraint to net interest income and increased pressure on the cost structure of market participants. On the other hand, the prospect of higher interest rates on the back of rising inflation may pose an equal threat for public but also for private sector borrowers where contracts are based on variable interest rates or where refinancing or additional financing is required.

Since the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, in Europe, the financial and economic conditions of certain countries have been particularly negatively affected. Refinancing costs for some of these countries are still elevated and credit rating agencies downgraded the credit ratings of many of these countries but have also stripped the AAA rating from certain core European countries. Sovereigns, financial institutions and other corporates may become unable to obtain refinancing or new funding and may default on their existing debt. The outcome of debt restructuring negotiations may result in RBI Group suffering additional impairments. Austerity measures to reduce debt levels and fiscal deficits in the future may well result in a slowdown of or negative economic development. One or more Eurozone countries could come under increasing pressure to leave the European Monetary Union, or the Euro as the single currency of the Eurozone could cease to exist.

The political, financial, economic and legal impact of the departure of one or more countries from the Eurozone and/or the European Union is difficult to predict. However, it can be observed using the example of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (so-called "**Brexit**") that unclear legal formalities and pending legal and economic frameworks lead to increased political and economic uncertainty which can entail various adverse cumulative impacts on the respective economies (e.g. investments, gross domestic product ("**GDP**"), exchange rates, etc.).

For a country exiting the Eurozone and/or the European Union, possible consequences of such exit in a stress case include the loss of liquidity supply by the European Central Bank ("**ECB**"), the need to introduce capital controls and, subsequently, certificates of indebtedness or a new national currency, a possibility of a surge in inflation and, generally, a breakdown of its economy. Businesses and other debtors whose main sources of income are converted to a non-

euro currency could be unable to repay their euro-denominated debts. Thus, foreign lenders and business partners including members of RBI Group would have to face significant losses. Disputes are likely to arise over whether contracts would have to be converted into a new currency or remain in euros. In the wider Eurozone, concerns over the euro's future might cause businesses to cut investment and people to cut back their spending, thus pushing the Eurozone into recession. Depositors in other struggling Eurozone countries could start withdrawing their deposits or moving them to other countries, thus provoking a banking crisis in southern Europe. The Euro could lose but also increase in value in case that exiting countries are coming from the economically weaker periphery. Depending on the exact mutual development of the FX-rates embedded in the global exchange-rate regime this might impact RBI Group's ability to repay its obligations. In addition to the risk of market contagion, there is also the potential of political repercussions such as a boost to anti-euro and anti-European political forces in other countries. Owing to the high level of interconnection in the financial markets in the Eurozone, the departure from the European Monetary Union by one or more Eurozone countries and/or the abandonment of the Euro as a currency could have material adverse effects on the existing contractual relations and the fulfilment of obligations by RBI Group and/or RBI Group's customers and, thus, have an adverse impact on RBI's ability to duly meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

In the former European CIS countries (Russia, Ukraine and Belarus), where RBI Group has material business interests and has generated a substantial share of its earnings, conflicts (such as the military conflict in the Ukraine) or specific economic developments could have a negative impact on macroeconomic conditions and, thus, the financial position, results of operations and the prospects of RBI's subsidiaries. In particular, the Russian invasion of Ukraine is feared to aggravate the political and economic stability in Europe as a whole, including the risk of further escalation of the conflict, may cause further price spikes and even disruptions on energy markets with a profound potential negative impact on inflation and the financial situation of companies and households. These developments – together with the implementation of comprehensive sanctions and countersanctions - are likely to have severe adverse impacts on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group, each as defined in section “3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector” of the section “D. Description of the Issuer” below, (e.g. bodily harm to RBI Group's employees and clients, physical damages to properties and business infrastructure of RBI Group and its clients, nationalization or expropriation of RBI Group entities, discontinuation of dividend payments from or write-down/write-offs of RBI Group entities in this region, decrease of capital and own funds, impact on minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (“MREL”) ratios, asset freezes, increase of defaults, decrease of asset prices, devaluation of local currencies, restrictions on foreign currency transactions, further rating downgrades, legal implications, etc.).

These developments or the perception that any of these developments will occur or exacerbate, have affected and could continue to significantly affect the economic development of affected countries, lead to widespread declines in GDP growth, and jeopardize the stability of financial markets including those for energy prices. If the scope and severity of adverse economic conditions were to intensify in certain countries and in the focus areas of RBI Group, the risks RBI Group faces may be exacerbated. Such challenging economic conditions may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

5. **Participation Risk**

RBI has equity participations in legal entities that are held for operations or out of a strategic long-term nature. It is exposed to the risk that the value of those equity participations decreases.

Apart from operatively controlled entities for which a look-through approach applies and which are consolidated in RBI's consolidated balance sheet, RBI holds equity participations in companies for the purpose of operations, like processing centres, and also in companies which are not in the focus of RBI's long-term strategy, like insurance companies or participations in the non-financial sector. The respective equity participations are valued at Fair Value or at-equity minus impairment. Losses in the respective companies may, after a decrease of hidden reserves in these companies, lead to a depreciation of book values and have a direct impact on annual earnings of RBI. In addition, there may also be a decrease in the income from financial investments (e.g. from dividend payments).

6. **Liquidity Risk including Credit Rating Downgrades**

RBI Group's liquidity and profitability would be significantly adversely affected should RBI's credit ratings deteriorate or RBI Group is otherwise unable to access the capital markets, to raise deposits, to sell assets on favourable terms, or if there is a strong increase in its funding costs (liquidity risk).

Liquidity risk is the risk of an entity to be unable to meet its current and future financial obligations in full and/or in time. This arises, e.g. if refinancing can only be obtained at unfavourable terms or is entirely impossible. Liquidity risk can take various forms. For example, one or more members of RBI Group may be unable to meet their respective payment obligations on a particular day and may have to obtain liquidity from the market at short notice and on unfavourable terms, or even fail to obtain liquidity from the market and, at the same time, be unable to generate sufficient alternative liquidity through the disposing of assets. Loss of customer confidence in RBI Group's business or performance could result in unexpectedly high levels of customer withdrawals; deposits could be withdrawn at a faster rate than the rate at which any of RBI Group's borrowers repay their loans; lending commitments could be terminated; or further collateral in connection with collateral agreements for derivative transactions could be required. RBI Group's liquidity buffers may not be sufficient in every market environment or specific situation and results of RBI Group's liquidity risk management models may lead to inadequate steering measures.

In particular, the access of RBI to liquidity is dependent on credit ratings representing the opinion of a rating agency on the credit standing of an entity and taking into account the likelihood of delay of and default on payments. They are material to RBI Group since they affect both, the willingness of customers to do business with RBI Group at all and the terms on which creditors are willing to transact with RBI Group and the willingness or possibility of investors to provide funds to RBI Group in the financial market. Credit ratings may be suspended, downgraded or withdrawn which may occur as a result of adverse macroeconomic developments or regulatory activities in the countries and regions in which rated entities operate, company specific developments or changes in the rating agencies' support assumptions. Rating agencies also change or adjust their ratings methodologies from time to time. Any such changes to rating criteria or methodologies can result in rating changes including downgrades.

Furthermore, a credit rating may also be suspended or withdrawn if RBI were to terminate the agreement with a rating agency or if it were to determine that it would not be in its interest to continue to supply financial data to a rating agency.

All of this could negatively affect RBI's ability comply with regulatory and commercial liquidity requirements.

b. Regulatory, Legal and Political Risks

1. *The Issuer is subject to a number of strict and extensive regulatory rules and requirements.*

As Austrian credit institution subject to direct supervision of the ECB within the Single Supervisory Mechanism ("**SSM**"), the Issuer must comply with a number of regulatory rules and requirements at all times which continuously change and become more extensive and stricter.

- *EU Banking Package and Reform of the Banking Union*

The Banking Union is a system for the supervision and resolution of credit institutions (including the Issuer) on EU level which is based on EU wide rules and currently consists of the Single Supervisory Mechanism ("**SSM**") and the Single Resolution Mechanism ("**SRM**").

On 7 June 2019, a legislative package for amendments of the following EU legal acts regarding the Banking Union (the "**EU Banking Package**") was published in the Official Journal of the EU which successively entered into force from 27 June 2019 onwards:

- (i) Directive 2013/36/EU (*Capital Requirements Directive IV* – "**CRD IV**");
- (ii) Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (*Capital Requirements Regulation* – "**CRR**");
- (iii) Directive 2014/59/EU (*Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive* – "**BRRD**"); and
- (iv) Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (*Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation* – "**SRMR**").

On 27 October 2021, the European Commission adopted a further (draft) package of a review of the CRR and the CRD IV which is currently subject to further discussions on an EU level. These new rules are aimed to ensure that EU banks become more resilient to potential future economic shocks, while contributing to Europe's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition to climate neutrality. This package of the European Commission comprises the following legislative elements:

- (i) implementing Basel III (for details, see "*Amended BCBS Standards*" below);
- (ii) sustainability; and
- (iii) stronger enforcement tools.

- *Amended BCBS Standards*

On 7 December 2017 and on 14 January 2019, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("**BCBS**") published amended standards for its international regulatory framework for credit institutions developed by the BCBS. Within the EU, the revised standards must be transposed into EU law for being applicable. These Basel III reforms, *inter alia*, include the following key measures which are a specific and material risk to the Issuer if transposed into EU law:

- (i) a revised standardised approach and the internal ratings-based approach for credit risk;
- (ii) revisions to the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) framework;
- (iii) a revised standardised approach for operational risk;

- (iv) revisions to the measurement of the leverage ratio;
- (v) an aggregate output floor, which will ensure that risk-weighted assets ("RWA") generated by internal models are not lower than 72.5 per cent. of RWA as calculated by the Basel III framework's standardised approaches; and
- (vi) the finalised revised market risk framework.

The revised BCBS standards will (due to a deferral because of COVID-19) take effect from 1 January 2023 and will be phased in over five years.

On 7 December 2017, the BCBS also published a discussion paper on the regulatory treatment of sovereign exposures which would result in higher risk weights for certain sovereign exposures for the Issuer.

In addition, on 31 March 2021, the BCBS released documents on the principles for operational risk and operational resilience.

Compliance with these regulatory rules and requirements, in particular including the ongoing monitoring and implementation of new or amended rules and regulations cause significant costs and additional effort for the Issuer and any (factual or even only alleged) breach of such rules and requirements, such as the EU Banking Package and the amended BCBS standards, may result in major regulatory measures and bear a main legal and reputational risk. Furthermore, stricter regulatory rules and requirements, in particular the EU Banking Package and the amended BCBS Standards, result in significant capital demand for the Issuer and/or result in constraints and limitations on risk related business and other business of the Issuer; the latter will negatively affect the income and revenues of the Issuer.

2. *The Issuer must comply with its applicable regulatory capital requirements at any time.*

The Issuer must comply with certain regulatory capital requirements (both, on an individual basis as well as on a consolidated basis (at the level of RBI Regulatory Group) at any time:

- In this regard, the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are required to satisfy the applicable minimum capital requirements pursuant to Article 92 CRR (the so-called "Pillar 1 requirements") at all times. This includes a Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET 1") capital ratio of 4.5%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% and a total capital ratio of 8%.
- The Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are also required to satisfy at all times the capital requirements that are imposed by the ECB following the supervisory review and evaluation process ("SREP"), i.e. the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" ("P2R") which goes beyond the Pillar 1 requirements. The P2R shall be met in the form of at least 56.25 per cent. CET 1 capital and 75 per cent. Tier 1 capital. In addition, the RBI Regulatory Group and the Issuer are required to satisfy the so-called "Pillar 2 guidance" ("P2G").
- Furthermore, the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are required to satisfy at all times the combined buffer requirement within the meaning of § 2(45) of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG) in form of CET 1 capital. For the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group, the combined buffer requirement consists of the sum of the capital buffer requirement for compliance with the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer for relevant credit exposures located in different countries, the systemic risk buffer and the capital buffer requirement for other systemically important institutions (O-SII), in each case, based on the total risk exposure calculated pursuant to Article 92(3) CRR.

- In addition, the Issuer and the RBI Resolution Group Austria shall meet MREL in accordance with the SRMR upon request of the resolution authority. This MREL shall be determined by the resolution authority (in the case of the Issuer, the Single Resolution Board ("**SRB**")) and shall be calculated in accordance with the SRMR as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount ("**TREA**") and the leverage ratio exposure ("**LRE**"), each calculated in accordance with the CRR.

Stricter regulatory capital requirements applicable to the Issuer (including an increased MREL and an extended scope of subsidiaries for which the SRB will set internal MREL due to the SRB's updated MREL policy as well as the potential activation of the countercyclical buffer in Austria – in the event of continued high credit growth – and the planned gradual drastic increase of the countercyclical buffers in various European countries) and/or any failure to comply with such requirements may result in (unscheduled) additional (quantitative or qualitative) capital demand for the Issuer, restrictions to make payments on interest, distribution and dividends and/or result in constraints and limitations on risk related business and other business of the Issuer; the latter will negatively affect the income and revenues of the Issuer.

3. ***The Issuer is obliged to contribute to the Single Resolution Fund and to the deposit guarantee fund.***

The Single Resolution Fund ("**SRF**") has been established by the SRMR and is composed of contributions by credit institutions (including the Issuer) and certain investment firms in the participating Member States of the Banking Union. The SRF shall be gradually built up during the initial period of eight years (2016 – 2023) and shall reach the target level of at least 1 per cent. of the amount of covered deposits of all credit institutions (including the Issuer) within the Banking Union by 31 December 2023.

The Issuer, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, Raiffeisen Banks and selected subsidiaries of RBI and of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks entered into an agreement dated 15 March 2021 establishing an institutional protection scheme according to Article 113(7) CRR ("**IPS**") (the "**Raiffeisen IPS**") which was recognised, together with its operational unit, a cooperative under the name of Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen ("**ÖRS**"), as a separate statutory (Austrian) deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme according to the Austrian Deposit Guarantee and Investor Protection Act (*Einlagensicherungs- und Anlegerentschädigungsgesetz* – "**ESAEG**") by the FMA on 28 May 2021. The switch by the Issuer from the general statutory Austrian deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme of Einlagensicherung AUSTRIA Ges.m.b.H. ("**ESA**") to the new one of ÖRS according to the ESAEG became effective on 29 November 2021.

ESAEG stipulates a target level of the *ex ante* financed deposit guarantee fund for the ÖRS of 0.8 per cent. of covered deposits which shall be fully composed by contributions of its members (including the Issuer) until 3 July 2024. If (in case of a crisis of a member institution) required, the Issuer may also be obliged to make certain (*ex post*) contributions to the *ex ante* financed deposit guarantee funds of ÖRS.

The Issuer's obligation to make contributions outlined above may result in additional financial burden for the Issuer and may have a negative impact on its financial position and results of operation.

4. *If the relevant conditions are met, the resolution authority shall apply resolution actions in relation to the Issuer.*

The BRRD and the SRMR are the main legal basis for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions (including the Issuer) within the Banking Union.

If the conditions for resolution are met, the resolution authority shall take resolution actions (i.e. resolution tools and resolution powers) in relation to the Issuer in order to be able to exercise an orderly resolution, if the Issuer is failing (or likely to fail) and to preserve the financial stability.

The conditions for resolution of the Issuer are:

- the determination that the Issuer is failing or likely to fail has been made by the competent authority or the resolution authority; and
- having regard to timing and other relevant circumstances, there is no reasonable prospect that any alternative private sector measures, or supervisory action, including early intervention measures or the write-down or conversion of relevant capital instruments and eligible liabilities taken in respect of the Issuer, would prevent the failure of the Issuer within a reasonable timeframe; and
- a resolution action is necessary in the public interest.

The resolution tools are: (i) the sale of business tool; (ii) the bridge institution tool; (iii) the asset separation tool; and (iv) the bail-in tool.

By applying the bail-in tool the resolution authority may write down eligible liabilities in a cascading contribution to loss absorption of the Issuer or convert them into instruments of ownership. Moreover, the resolution authority can separate the performing assets from the impaired or under-performing assets and transfer the shares in the Issuer or all or part of the assets of the Issuer to a private purchaser or a bridge institution without the consent of the shareholders.

In addition, the resolution authority has so-called resolution powers, which it may exercise individually or in any combination in relation to or for the preparation of the application of a resolution tool in relation to the Issuer.

The BRRD and SRMR indicate that as resolution strategies both, a single or multiple point-of-entry ("**SPE**" or "**MPE**") approach, are allowed. In an SPE approach, a failing bank subsidiary is recapitalised by instruments issued by the group parent undertaking the proceeds of which are down streamed to the failing subsidiary; in an MPE approach a failing bank subsidiary is recapitalised by instruments issued by the failing subsidiary. In the first case, the shareholder structure of the parent undertaking may change when debt instruments are bailed-in, in the second, the shareholder structure of the subsidiary may change. The SRB and all relevant national resolution authorities of the resolution college have reached a joint decision that an MPE approach is the preferred resolution strategy for RBI Regulatory Group. Therefore, RBI Regulatory Group pursues the MPE approach.

5. ***Risks related to unpredictable political, economic, legal and social changes and government intervention.***

RBI Group's business is materially dependent on political and social stability, the performance of the economies and a sustainable development of the banking sector in the countries in which it operates. It is evident that due to the nature of some main markets, RBI Group is exposed to a significant extent to those risks. Some of these markets are characterised by an increased risk of unpredictable political, economic, legal and social changes and related risks, such as exchange rate volatility, exchange controls/restrictions, regulatory changes, inflation, economic recession, local market disruptions, labour market tensions, ethnic conflicts and economic disparity. The level of risk differs significantly from country to country, and generally depends on the economic and political development stage of each country. Also, in this respect some economies are characterised by an increased risk of state and central bank intervention in response to an economic crisis. Governments in several economies in which RBI Group operates have taken and could further take measures to protect their national economies and/or currencies in response to political and economic developments, including, such as:

- require that loans denominated in foreign currencies like EUR, USD or CHF are converted into local currencies (even in retrospect) at unfavourable rates for lenders in order to assist local consumers and/or businesses;
- require loans to be assumed by government entities, potentially involving haircuts;
- set out regulations limiting, possibly with retro-active effect, interest rates (so-called "caps") or fees that can be charged on loans, leading to additional risks and lower income for RBI Group;
- require loans to be closed out at unfavourable conditions (*e.g.* in terms of breakage costs, mortgage/collateral evaluation);
- impose a waiver of the repayment of loans resulting in higher levels of provisions of risks;
- impose limitations on foreclosures and debt collections;
- set limitations on the repatriation of profits (either through restriction of dividend payments to parent companies or otherwise);
- require the parent company or a group member to provide funding or guarantees to support a local group member in distress;
- nationalise local members of RBI Group at less than the fair market value or without compensation;
- fix the exchange rate of the local currency against freely convertible currencies or lift any such exchange rate fixing; and
- prohibit or limit money transfers abroad or the export of, or convertibility into, foreign currency.

RBI Group has been adversely affected and has incurred losses through certain of these measures and was forced to increase loan loss provisions in the recent past.

The occurrence of any of these events may adversely affect RBI Group's ability to conduct business in the affected part of these economies. The occurrence of one or more of these events may also affect the ability of RBI Group's clients or counterparties located in the affected country or region to obtain foreign exchange or credit and, therefore, to satisfy their obligations to RBI Group. If any of these events occurs, it could adversely impact RBI's financial position

and profit and loss position and it may, as a consequence of losses by members of RBI Group, have also negative consequences on the equity position of RBI Group.

6. *Risk related to mandatory participation in or financing governmental support programs for credit institutions or generally finance governmental budget consolidation programmes, including by way of banking taxes and other levies.*

If an important credit institution or financial institution in Austria or the CEE markets where RBI Group has significant operations were to suffer significant liquidity problems or otherwise potentially risk declaring insolvency but also in cases where budget consolidation is performed by local governments, the respective local government might: (i) require one or more members of RBI Group to provide funding or guarantees to ensure the continued existence of such institution; and (ii) introduce or increase taxes on banks generally which may be arbitrary and onerous. This might require RBI or one of its affiliates to allocate resources to such assistance and banking taxes rather than using such resources to promote other business activities that may be financially more productive, which could have – particularly in a situation of similar events in multiple jurisdictions – an adverse effect on RBI's and RBI Group's business, financial condition or results of operations.

c. *Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risks*

1. *Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risk*

RBI is exposed to risks due to its interconnectedness concerning the Institutional Protection Scheme

RBI has entered by agreement dated 15 March 2021 into the Raiffeisen IPS, an institutional protection scheme which became effective on 19 May 2021. The Raiffeisen IPS must comply with the requirements of the CRR, particularly safeguarding the existence and the liquidity and solvency of its members to prevent insolvency. Beside RBI, the Raiffeisen IPS currently consists of the following institutions:

- the "**Raiffeisen Regional Banks**" (i.e. RAIFFEISEN LANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG, Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG, Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Landesbank Tirol AG, Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen, Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband regGenmbH, Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen and Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen);
- RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung;
- Posojilnica Bank eGen;
- the following subsidiaries of RBI: Raiffeisen Wohnbaubank; Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft; Raiffeisen Centrobank AG; Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG; Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.; Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H.;
- several subsidiaries of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks; and
- about 320 local Raiffeisen Banks ("**Raiffeisenbanks**").

The Raiffeisen IPS is subject to consolidated (or extended aggregated) minimum own funds requirements.

Due to the membership of RBI in the Raiffeisen IPS, RBI can be affected in case of material economic problems within the Raiffeisen IPS. In case of liquidity and/or capital needs of one or several Raiffeisen IPS members, RBI is obliged, among other Raiffeisen IPS members, to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements which apply to Raiffeisen IPS and its members.

In total, RBI Regulatory Group members have contributed about EUR 360 million to the *ex ante* fund of the Raiffeisen IPS. In addition, as a member of the Raiffeisen IPS, RBI has to make *ex post* contributions, if necessary. The maximum liability for support contribution is capped at each member's total capital in excess of the minimum regulatory requirement (including regulatory buffers) plus a cushion of 10 per cent. This results in additional financial burden for the Issuer and potentially increased contributions (e.g. in case support for other members) can reinforce these financial burdens and therefore adversely affect the financial position of the Issuer and the results of its business, financial condition and results of operations as well as RBI Regulatory Group as a whole in terms of regulatory parameters.

2. *Risk related to the Issuer's membership in the Raiffeisen Customer Guarantee Scheme.*

RBI is a member of the nationwide voluntary Raiffeisen Customer Guarantee Scheme Austria (*Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ) – "RKÖ"*). Approximately 82 per cent. of the Raiffeisen Banks are (directly or indirectly) members of the RKÖ.

In case of an insolvency of a scheme member, under certain circumstances, customers of that insolvent scheme member are offered in respect of claims under senior debt securities issued by and all customer deposits held with the respective member prior to 1 October 2019 equivalent claims against other scheme members instead of insolvency claims. In such event, the other scheme members are contractually liable to pay extraordinary membership contributions limited by their economic reserves, in order to ensure coverage of such claims.

Any insolvency of a scheme member may result in RBI's obligation to settle guaranteed customer claims against such insolvent member, which would likely have a negative influence upon the business, asset, financial and earnings situation of RBI.

d. *General Business Risks*

1. *Settlement Risk*

Potential losses due to settlement risks arise from the time-lag between the dates of the exchange of cash, securities, or assets respectively.

A counterpart might not deliver a security or its value in cash after RBI Group has already paid or delivered securities as per agreement (credit risk) or the counterpart will fulfil the respective value later on (liquidity risk). Furthermore, a delay in the settlement of the transaction may lead to trading losses due to the fact that the value of the underlying asset changed. In usual market environments, such losses are generally low. However, in stressed market conditions such losses may reinforce liquidity risks, may lead to higher losses and therefore may affect the ability of RBI Group to fulfil its obligations.

2. *Strategic Risk*

Increased competition and adjustments to the business profile of RBI or RBI Group may lead to changes in its profitability.

Increased competition in business segments of RBI Group due to services offered by technology focussed financial service providers leads to an increased demand for RBI to review its business profile and its services. Adjustments of the business profile to meet increasing capital requirements or other business needs may include the attempt to sell assets including existing subsidiaries. No assurance can be given that suitable opportunities for disposals will be

identified in the future, or that RBI Group will be able to complete such disposals on favourable terms or at all. Such disposals may prove difficult in the then current market environment as many of RBI Group's competitors may also seek to dispose of assets. It may also be difficult for RBI Group to adapt its cost structure to the smaller size of certain of its businesses or to otherwise increase the potential to retain earnings in order to build up capital internally. This may have a material adverse effect on RBI's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

Furthermore, strategic initiatives and efficiency programmes (including restructuring activities and cost savings plans) might influence the legal form of business being pursued. In case business currently performed in a separate legal entity is merged into RBI, this could increase the economic risk of RBI versus the current structure. Moreover, RBI Group is exposed to the risk that the benefits from such initiatives and programmes, in particular any expected synergy effects and cost savings, cannot be fully achieved.

3. *Earnings Risk*

Decreasing interest rate margins may have a material adverse effect on RBI Group.

The majority of RBI Group's operating income (more than 60 per cent.) is derived from net interest income. The members of RBI Group earn interest from loans and other assets and pay interest to their depositors and other creditors.

Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond RBI Group's control, including inflation, monetary policies and domestic and international economic and political conditions. Decreasing interest rates often result in decreasing margins and consequently in decreasing net interest income unless compensated by an increase in customer loan volumes. The effects of changes in interest rates on RBI Group's net interest income depend on the relative amounts of assets and liabilities that are affected by the change in interest rates. Reductions in interest rates and margins may not affect RBI Group's refinancing costs to the same extent as they affect interest rates and margins on loans granted by RBI Group, because a credit institution's ability to make a corresponding reduction in the interest rate and margin it pays to its lenders is limited, in particular when interest rates on deposits are already very low. Additionally, legal provisions may lead to restrictions on charging negative interest rates on deposit accounts and credit customers may be motivated due to low or negative interest rates to do a full repayment of their debts (e.g. loans with fixed interest rates) without any cost charging.

Furthermore, a low or negative interest rate environment results in increased costs of maintaining the regulatory and prudential liquidity buffers held in cash and low yield liquid assets.

As a result of the above, interest rate fluctuations and, in particular, decreasing interest rate margins could negatively affect RBI Group's net interest income and have a material adverse effect on RBI's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Debt Securities.

4. *Risk of epidemic/pandemic outbreaks*

Outbreaks of diseases can have severe impacts on banking operations, the social and economic environment, and financial market developments.

Pandemics, epidemics and outbreaks of infectious diseases such as the outbreak of the corona virus disease (COVID-19) can have severe impacts on banking operations, the social and economic environment, and financial market developments. Forced closures of bank premises due to infection and travel restrictions and the quarantine of areas and even whole regions can have a severe impact on RBI Group's ability to maintain banking operations. Clients of RBI Group could be forced to reduce or close down their own operations or, in the case of private individuals, could lose their wage income, which would result in a material worsening of their ability to service liabilities towards members of RBI Group. In such a situation, legislators might also enact temporary moratoria in particular for private individuals and small companies on their credit obligations towards members of RBI Group. Governments and central banks might also restrict or inhibit dividend payments from RBI's subsidiaries to RBI. Stressed financial market conditions as a result of such an outbreak might negatively impact the liquidity situation of RBI, in particular if these conditions were to prevail for a longer time including in case of subsequent outbreaks and the development of new strains of the disease or if the responses from central banks and governmental authorities in such a situation were to prove ineffective.

The COVID-19 pandemic may also have a negative impact on the market value of the assets that (i) are financed by the Issuer, (ii) serve as collateral for the Issuer's repayment claims and/or (iii) are included in the cover pool (*Deckungsstock*) of the covered bonds (*gedeckte Schuldverschreibungen*) of the Issuer.

A characteristic of severe infection outbreaks like COVID-19 is that they can cause a shock, or even repeated or prolonged shocks in case of a resurgence of outbreaks in waves including the development of new strains of the disease or seasonal patterns, on the social and economic environment RBI Group operates in with potentially severe impacts on many if not most business segments, its operational capabilities as well as valuation of market assets and RBI's market access to manage liquidity and funding. In particular the combination of these stress factors could have a material adverse effect on RBI's financial position and results of operations and could adversely affect RBI's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

D. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER

1.1. Corporate history and development of the Issuer

Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("**RBI**") was established in 1991 under the name of DOIRE Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH as a holding company for bundling investments and interests in CEE by Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich Aktiengesellschaft ("**RZB**"), which was founded 1927, originally under the name "Girozentrale der österreichischen Genossenschaften Aktiengesellschaft". The holding company was renamed several times and operated under the name of "Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG" ("**RI**") from 2003 until 2010, when its name was ultimately changed to Raiffeisen Bank International AG. RBI's initial public offering and stock exchange listing on the Vienna Stock Exchange (*Wiener Börse*) occurred in 2005, secondary public offerings took place in 2007 and 2014.

In 2010, major parts of RZB's banking business were spun-off and merged with RI (the "**Merger 2010**"). As a consequence of the Merger 2010, the commercial banking business and associated equity participations of RZB were transferred to RI. With effective date of the Merger 2010, RI changed its name to Raiffeisen Bank International AG and took over RZB's Austrian credit institution license pursuant to the Austrian Banking Act (*Bankwesengesetz* – "**BWG**").

In March 2017, RBI merged with its parent company RZB (the "**Merger 2017**"). RBI was the absorbing company and therefore, the legal successor (*Rechtsnachfolger*) of RZB. Due to the Merger 2017, RBI became the central institution of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks and holder of the liquidity reserve pursuant to § 27a BWG. Therefore, RBI acts as central liquidity clearing unit of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks. RBI's shares continue to be listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange after the Merger 2017.

1.1.1. General information about the Issuer

RBI's legal name is "Raiffeisen Bank International AG". "Raiffeisen Bank International" and "RBI" are used as commercial names. RBI is established in the legal form of an Austrian stock corporation (*Aktiengesellschaft*) under Austrian law with unlimited duration with its registered office (*Sitz*) in Vienna, Austria and its business address at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria. RBI is incorporated in Austria and registered with the Austrian companies register (*Firmenbuch*) of the commercial court of Vienna (*Handelsgericht Wien*) under registration number (*Firmenbuchnummer*) FN 122119 m since 9 July 1991. RBI's head office and principle place of business is located at: Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria. RBI's general telephone number is: +43 (1) 717 07 0. RBI's website is "www.rbinternational.com". The information on the Issuer's website does not form part of this Registration Document unless that information is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (see "**7. FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**" below).

The Issuer's legal entity identifier (LEI) is: 9ZHRYM6F437SQJ6OUG95.

1.1.2. Articles of Association and statutory purpose of the Issuer

The objects of the Issuer, which are also stated in section 2 of its articles of association (*Satzung*) (the "**Articles of Association**"), are in particular as follows:

The purpose of the Issuer according to its Articles of Association is to enter into banking transactions of all kinds set out in § 1(1) BWG and into any transactions in connection therewith, with the exception of investment business (*Investmentgeschäft*), real estate investment fund business (*Immobilienfondsgeschäft*), investment fund business (*Beteiligungsfondsgeschäft*), retirement fund business (*Betriebliches Vorsorgekassengeschäft*) and building society business (*Bauspargeschäft*).

In addition, the Issuer is authorised to engage in all activities that become incumbent on it as the central institution of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, which shall include in particular: (a) administration and investment of the liquid funds made available to the Issuer, including in particular the liquidity reserves of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector; (b) facilitation of financial and commercial transactions of enterprises of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, irrespective of their legal form, within the Raiffeisen Banking Sector and with third parties, and granting them loans and liquidity support; and (c) ensuring consistency of advertising and organization, and the training of the employees of such enterprises.

Further purposes of the Issuer are: (a) provision of consultancy and management services of any kind for the business enterprises in which the Issuer holds an interest or which are otherwise linked to the Issuer, and (b) undertaking activities and providing services of any kind which are directly or indirectly connected with the banking business, including in particular the activities set out in § 1(2) and (3) BWG, the performance of management consulting services, including company organisation services and services in the field of automatic data processing and information technology.

For the financing of its corporate purpose, the Issuer is authorised in compliance with applicable law to raise capital as defined in the CRR or subordinated and non-subordinated debt capital in the form of securities or otherwise.

The Issuer is authorised to acquire real estate, to establish branches and subsidiaries in Austria and elsewhere, and to acquire shareholdings in other companies. Moreover, the Issuer is entitled to engage in any and all transactions and to take all measures which are deemed necessary or expedient for the fulfilment of the Issuer's purposes, in particular in areas that are similar or related to such purposes.

1.1.3. Statutory auditors

RBI's statutory independent external auditor is Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH (FN 36059 d), Rengasse 1/Freyung, 1010 Vienna, Austria ("**Deloitte**"), a member of the Austrian Chamber of tax advisors and auditors (*Kammer der Steuerberater und Wirtschaftsprüfer*).

Deloitte audited RBI's German language consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended on 31 December 2021 in accordance with the EU Regulation (EU) 537/2014¹ and with current Austrian Standards on Auditing which require the audit to be performed in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), published by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), and issued an unqualified auditor's report (*Bestätigungsvermerk*) on 14 February 2022.

For the financial year ended on 31 December 2020, RBI's statutory independent external auditor was KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft (FN 269873 y), Porzellangasse 51, 1090 Vienna, Austria ("**KPMG**"), a member of the Austrian Chamber of tax advisors and auditors.

KPMG audited RBI's German language consolidated financial statements, in accordance with the EU Regulation (EU) 537/2014 and with current Austrian Standards on Auditing which require the audit to be performed in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), published by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC), and issued an unqualified auditor's report (*Bestätigungsvermerk*) on 26 February 2021.

1.1.4. Any recent events particular to the Issuer and which are to a material extent relevant for the evaluation of its solvency

The Issuer is not aware of any recent events particular to RBI that are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of its solvency.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on specific requirements regarding statutory audit of public-interest entities and repealing Commission Decision 2005/909/EC.

1.1.5. Credit Ratings

The Issuer has obtained ratings for the Issuer from Moody's Investors Service ("**Moody's**")* and Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("**S&P**")*.

As of the date of this Registration Document such ratings are as follows:

	Moody's	S&P
Rating for long term obligations (senior)	A2 / Outlook stable ²	A- / Outlook negative ³
Rating for short term obligations (senior)	P-1 ⁴	A-2 ⁵

*) Both, Moody's Deutschland GmbH, An der Welle 5, 60322 Frankfurt, Germany, and S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited, Fourth Floor, Waterways House, Grand Canal Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland, are established in the European Union, are registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on credit rating agencies (the "**CRA Regulation**") and are included in the list of credit rating agencies registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation published by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") on its website (www.esma.europa.eu/supervision/credit-rating-agencies/risk).

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

1.1.6. Material changes in the Issuer's borrowing and funding structure

There have been no material changes in the Issuer's borrowing and funding structure since the Issuer's last financial year.

1.1.7. Expected financing of the Issuer's activities

RBI is mainly funded by wholesale funding followed by corporate deposits and interbank deposits whereas RBI Group is mainly funded by retail and corporate deposits followed by wholesale funding and interbank deposits.

2. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

2.1. Principle areas of activity

RBI Group is a universal banking group offering banking and financial products as well as services to retail and corporate customers, financial institutions and public sector entities predominantly in or with a connection to Austria and CEE. In CEE, RBI operates through its Network Banks, leasing companies and numerous specialised financial service providers. RBI Group's products and services include loans, deposits, payment and account services, credit and debit cards, leasing and factoring, asset management, distribution of insurance products, export and project financing, cash management, foreign exchange and fixed income products as well as investment banking services. RBI's specialist institutions provide Raiffeisen Banks and Raiffeisen Regional Banks with retail products for distribution.

² Moody's defines a long-term "A2" as follows: "Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. The modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking."

³ S&P defines a long-term "A-" as follows: "An obligor rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories. The addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories."

⁴ Moody's defines a short-term "P-1" as follows: "Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations."

⁵ S&P defines a short-term "A-2" as follows: "An obligor rated 'A-2' has satisfactory capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in the highest rating category."

2.2. Strategy

RBI considers itself as a leading universal banking group in CEE and corporate and investment bank in Austria. It provides financial services to retail and corporate customers, as well as banks and other institutional clients. RBI Group continues to focus on the CEE region, which offers structurally higher growth rates than Western Europe and therefore more attractive potential returns. With its specialist institutions in Austria (in areas such as leasing, factoring, building savings and loans, wealth and asset management), RBI is broadly diversified and also benefits from the opportunities in the Austrian market.

In response to the profound and rapid developments within the industry and changing customer expectations, RBI defined a new strategic direction in 2019, which was set out in its strategy paper so-called "*Vision & Mission 2025*". "*RBI's Vision*" is based on growth through customer centricity and digital transformation. Customer satisfaction is to be achieved by making customers' lives easier through continuous innovation and a superior customer experience (*RBI's Mission*). In addition to leveraging RBI's already established competitive strengths (customer focus and long-term relationships, extensive local presence in the CEE region, strong brand, as well as a comprehensive product and service offering across all channels), efforts are being intensified in the following strategic areas:

Digital transformation

Ongoing digitalisation is changing customer behavior and the demand for digital financial products continues to grow rapidly. In order to best accommodate these changing customer needs, the technical and organisational framework conditions are continually optimised and further developed.

For retail customers and small companies, the focus is on transforming branches and digital customer acquisition. RBI is also increasingly centralising the development of standard products on a digital basis and making them available to the subsidiary banks to be able to respond more swiftly to customer needs with innovative solutions.

For corporate and institutional customers, innovation efforts are focused on digitalising the product range (e.g. account opening, financing, foreign exchange business, investment products), and improving the customer experience with regard to services (e.g. eKYC, eSignature). The customer focus is to be strengthened by transforming core IT into a modular and scalable architecture, expanding data security and availability, as well as the further development of analytical capabilities through artificial intelligence and advanced analytics.

Cost discipline

Cost efficiency constitutes another important aspect of RBI's strategy. It is planned to sustainably improve the cost structure and thus profitability through means of standardisation, automation and process optimisation, as well as by regularly adapting the business model.

The abovementioned centralisation of product development and RBI Group-wide use of products and applications are other core elements for optimising the cost structure across all customer segments. These efforts focus on product areas such as foreign exchange business, investment products, as well as digital lending solutions for retail customers and also small and medium-sized businesses.

Further cost reduction measures in the retail segment (retail customers and small companies), includes the reduction and adaptation of the existing branch network to match customer demand.

In the corporate customer segment, efforts also focus on streamlining and automating key business processes, particularly the lending process as well as the transportation and administration of physical cash holdings. In the institutional segment, process optimisation and automation are also key focus areas for ensuring cost control, transparency and efficiency. In Markets & Investment Banking, the harmonisation of the trading and sales architecture in the capital markets segment is also of high strategic importance.

Sustainability

RBI has a clear aim to be a pioneer in its core markets in terms of sustainability and is committed not only to providing sustainable financial services for its customers in Austria and CEE but also supporting their transition to sustainable business models. In addition to the internal motivation to fully align business operations with this aim, RBI signed the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking in early 2021, thereby underscoring its efforts to proactively participate in meeting the Paris targets (as stipulated in the Paris Agreement (*Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen*), a legally binding international treaty on climate change adopted on 12 December 2015 in Paris) and redirecting capital flows toward sustainable activities.

In order to fulfil its respective ambitions, RBI has chosen a holistic implementation approach for all customer groups with an aim to significantly contribute towards RBI's business growth through responsible banking.

An RBI Group-wide environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") competency center was also established for corporate and institutional customers in order to provide advisory services and integrated financing solutions for these two customer segments (e.g. ESG-linked products, sustainable bonds and promissory notes (*Schuldscheindarlehen*)). The integration of ESG aspects into bank products for retail customers and small companies is to be strengthened to accommodate the growing importance of the sustainability criterion in purchasing decisions. As a result of the substantial increase in demand for sustainable investment products such as funds, certificates and ESG bonds, efforts are particularly focused on further developing a broad but targeted product portfolio for retail investors as well as for investors and issuers in the corporate and institutional customer segments.

2.3. Significant new products and services

Currently, no significant new products and services are being introduced. However, in the ordinary course of business new products and services are introduced on a regular basis, most of all in the area of digital banking.

2.4. Principle markets and business segments

As a rule, internal management reporting at RBI is based on the current organisational structure. This matrix structure means that each member of the Management Board is responsible both for individual countries and for specific business activities (country and functional responsibility model). A cash generating unit within the RBI Group is a country. The presentation of the countries includes not only subsidiary banks, but all operating units of RBI in the respective countries (such as leasing companies). Accordingly, the RBI management bodies – i.e. the Management Board and the Supervisory Board – make key decisions that determine the resources allocated to any given segment based on its financial strength and profitability, which is why these reporting criteria are an essential component in the decision-making process. Segment classification is therefore also undertaken in accordance with IFRS 8. The reconciliation contains mainly the amounts resulting from the elimination of intra-group results and consolidation between the segments.

This results in the following segments:

- **Central Europe**
(*Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia*)

RBI's segment Central Europe comprises the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. In each of these countries, RBI is represented by a credit institution or a branch in the case of Poland, leasing companies (except Poland) and other specialised financial institutions.

Branch of RBI in Poland

On 31 October 2018, RBI closed the sale of the core banking operations of its former Polish subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. ("**RBPL**") by way of demerger to Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A., a subsidiary of BNP Paribas S.A.

Under the terms of the agreement with the buyer, total assets of approximately EUR 9.5 billion have been allocated to the core banking operations. Following the transaction, RBI transferred the remaining RBPL operations, mainly comprising the foreign currency retail mortgage loan portfolio, to a Polish branch of RBI. The total assets of the Polish branch of RBI amounted to approximately EUR 2.8 billion as of 31 March 2022.

- ***Southeastern Europe***
(Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Romania, Serbia)

The segment Southeastern Europe includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Romania and Serbia. Within these countries, RBI is represented by credit institutions, leasing companies, as well as, in some markets, by separate capital management and asset management companies and pension funds.

Acquisition of Serbian Credit Agricole Srbija

On 5 August 2021, RBI announced that its Serbian subsidiary bank, Raiffeisen banka a.d., had signed an agreement to acquire 100 per cent. of the shares in Credit Agricole Srbija (Credit Agricole Srbija a.d. Novi Sad and Credit Agricole Leasing Srbija d.o.o.) from Credit Agricole S.A. Closing of this acquisition took place on 1 April 2022. Crédit Agricole Srbija is consolidated since 1 April 2022 and reduces RBI's Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET 1**") ratio by about 11 basis points, based on the figures of the first quarter 2022, finally depending on the balance sheet development, the completed purchase price allocation and the actual equity of Crédit Agricole Srbija. The legal and operational merger of Credit Agricole Srbija with Raiffeisen banka a.d. is planned by May 2023.

At the end of the first quarter of 2022, the total assets of Crédit Agricole Srbija amounted to more than EUR 1.4 billion, while Raiffeisen banka a.d. had assets of EUR 3.7 billion.

The final purchase price is calculated according to an agreed fixed price/book value multiple based on the equity as of 31 March 2022.

Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD

In November 2021, the Management Board of RBI decided to sell Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD and its wholly owned subsidiary Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria EOOD to KBC Bank, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Belgian KBC Group N.V. Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD has been classified as part of the Issuer's disposal group held for sale and presented separately in the consolidated financial statements of the Issuer until end of June 2022. Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD's income statement for the first half year 2022 is reported in the item gains/losses from discontinued operations in the Issuer's financial statements.

As the conditions for the closing were fulfilled, Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD and Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria EOOD were deconsolidated as at 30 June 2022 and the sales price of EUR 1,009 million was considered as a claim. Formal closing and payment of the sales price took place on 7 July 2022.

The deconsolidation of Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD and Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria EOOD at a sales price of EUR 1,009 million is expected to add around 75 basis points to RBI's CET 1 ratio.

- **Eastern Europe**
(Belarus, Russia and Ukraine)

The Eastern Europe segment comprises Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. The Network Bank in Russia is one of the largest foreign credit institutions in Russia. RBI also offers leasing products to its Russian clients through a leasing company. In Belarus and Ukraine RBI Group is represented by credit institutions, leasing companies and other financial service companies.

Due to the war in Ukraine which led to an unprecedented situation, RBI is re-evaluating its businesses in Russia and therefore considering various strategic options for the future of its subsidiary AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia, up to and including a carefully managed exit from AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia.

- **Group Corporates & Markets**
(business booked in Austria)

Operating business at head office divided into subsegments: Austrian and international corporate customers, Markets, Financial Institutions & Sovereigns, business with the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, as well as specialised financial institution subsidiaries, e.g. Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Leasing Group, Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG, Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Österreich Gesellschaft mbH, Valida Group (pension fund business) and Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung. Furthermore, companies with banking activities valued at equity are allocated to this segment.

- **Corporate Center**

Central group management functions at head office (e.g. treasury) and other group units (equity investments and joint service companies), minority interests as well as companies with non-banking activities valued at equity.

2.5. Capital requirements

Based on the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("**SREP**") in 2022, RBI Regulatory Group shall meet a Pillar 2 requirement ("**P2R**") of 2.20 per cent. and shall additionally satisfy a Pillar 2 guidance ("**P2G**") of 1.25 per cent. The P2R shall be met with at least 56.25 per cent. CET 1 capital and 75 per cent. Tier 1 capital. Furthermore, the P2G of 1.25 per cent. shall be met with 100 per cent. CET 1 capital and held over and above the overall capital requirement (OCR).

Thus, as of 31 March 2022, the following capital requirements apply to RBI Regulatory Group and to RBI:

Capital requirements as of 31 March 2022	RBI Regulatory Group	RBI
CET 1 Pillar 1 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	4.50 per cent.	4.50 per cent.
CET 1 Pillar 2 requirement	1.24 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Capital buffers:		
<i>Countercyclical capital buffer</i>	<i>0.16 per cent.</i>	<i>0.04 per cent.</i>
<i>Capital conservation buffer</i>	<i>2.50 per cent.</i>	<i>2.50 per cent.</i>
<i>Other systemically important institution buffer</i>	<i>1.00 per cent.</i>	<i>1.00 per cent.</i>
<i>Systemic risk buffer</i>	<i>1.00 per cent.</i>	<i>1.00 per cent.</i>
Combined buffer requirement	4.66 per cent.	4.54 per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	10.40 per cent.	9.04 per cent.
AT 1 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	1.50 per cent.	1.50 per cent.
AT 1 Pillar 2 requirement	0.41 per cent.	0.00 per cent.

Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	12.31 per cent.	10.54 per cent.
Tier 2 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	2.00 per cent.	2.00 per cent.
Tier 2 Pillar 2 requirement	0.55 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers)	14.86 per cent.	12.54 per cent.
Pillar 2 guidance	1.25 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	11.65 per cent.	9.04 per cent.
Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	13.56 per cent.	10.54 per cent.
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	16.11 per cent.	12.54 per cent.

(Source: unaudited internal data)

The countercyclical capital buffer is calculated on an average basis derived from the respective buffer rate requirements in the various countries and the exposure split per country of the relevant entity or consolidation layer.

Furthermore, the Issuer shall meet the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") in accordance with the SRMR upon request of the resolution authority. This MREL target shall be determined by the resolution authority (in the case of the Issuer, the Single Resolution Board ("**SRB**")) and shall be calculated in accordance with the SRMR as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount ("**TREA**") and the leverage ratio exposure ("**LRE**"), each calculated in accordance with the CRR.

On 24 May 2022, RBI received the formal decision of the Austrian Financial Market Authority (*Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde* - "**FMA**") on MREL for the RBI Resolution Group Austria (for details see section "*3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector*" below). The FMA decision represents the formal implementation of the decision of the SRB dated 28 April 2022 under Austrian law.

According to this FMA decision, the Issuer shall comply at the consolidated level of RBI Resolution Group Austria with a MREL requirement of 31.28 per cent. of the TREA as of 1 January 2022 and with a MREL requirement of 10.18 per cent. of LRE as of 1 January 2022. Furthermore, the Issuer shall comply at the consolidated level of RBI Resolution Group Austria with a subordinated MREL requirement of 11.11 per cent. of TREA as of 1 January 2022 and with a subordinated MREL requirement of 5.85 per cent. of LRE as of 1 January 2022. The applicable combined buffer requirement ("**CBR**") for the RBI Resolution Group Austria in the amount of 4.54 per cent. has to be added to the MREL requirement and to the subordinated MREL requirement, each on TREA basis, and has to be complied with as well.

For the RBI Regulatory Group (for details see section "*3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector*" below), the multiple point of entry ("**MPE**") approach is the designated resolution strategy. Thus, this MREL requirement applies to the RBI Resolution Group Austria with the Issuer as the resolution entity only, but not to the RBI Regulatory Group as a whole.

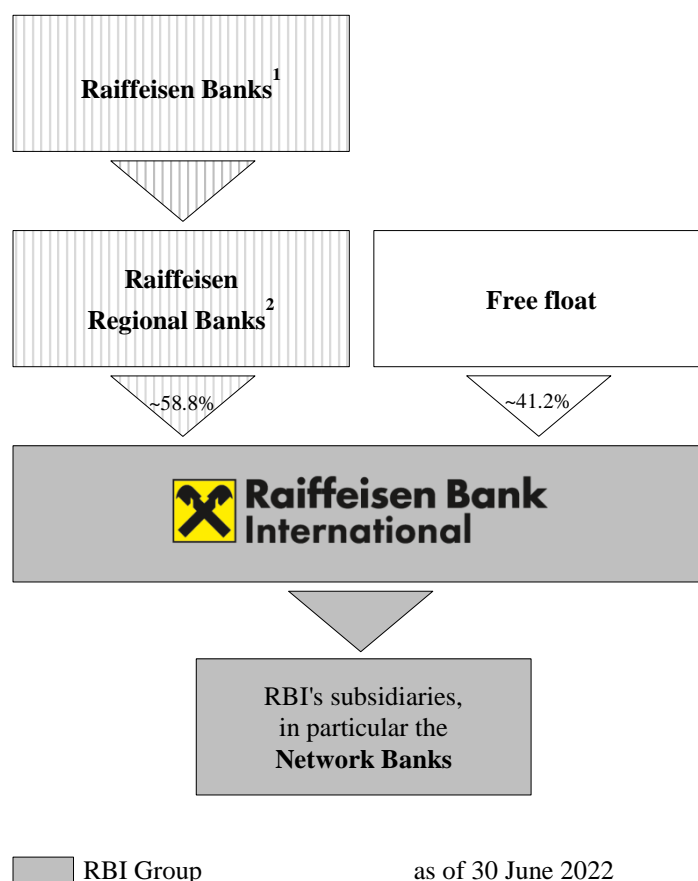
3. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

3.1. RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector

RBI's majority shareholders are jointly the Raiffeisen Regional Banks (*Raiffeisen-Landesbanken*), which directly and/or indirectly hold approximately 58.8 per cent. of RBI's shares as of 30 June 2022. Each of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks is in turn directly and/or indirectly held by the locally operating Raiffeisen Banks (as described below) in its respective federal province of Austria. RBI is the central institution of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks (in particular for purposes of the § 27a BWG), functioning, *inter alia*, as the central liquidity clearing unit of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, whereas each of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks is the central institution of the Raiffeisen Banks located in its respective Austrian federal province. "**Raiffeisen Banking Sector**" means RBI, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks and Raiffeisen Banks, as well as most of their subsidiaries, which are jointly also referred to and commonly known as "Raiffeisen Banking Group Austria" (*Raiffeisen Bankengruppe Österreich*).

For the avoidance of doubt, this group does not constitute a group of companies (*Konzern*) pursuant to § 15 of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz – "AktG"*) nor a credit institution group (*Kreditinstitutsgruppe*) pursuant to § 30 BWG nor a credit institution association (*Kreditinstitute-Verbund*) pursuant to § 30a BWG, but it is also not identical with the Raiffeisen IPS (for further details, please see section 3.1.3).

Simplified scheme of RBI's direct and indirect owners



(1) The Raiffeisen Banks are located in each of Austria's federal provinces, are mainly organised as co-operatives, act in their local environment as so-called universal credit institutions. Each of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks is collectively owned by the Raiffeisen Banks in the respective federal province. For the avoidance of doubt, the Raiffeisen Banks neither belong to RBI Group nor the RBI Regulatory Group.

- (2) The Raiffeisen Regional Banks are RAIFFEISEN LANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG, Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG, Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Landesbank Tirol AG, Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen, Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband regGenmbH, Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen, and Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen. They operate mainly at a regional level, render central services for the Raiffeisen Banks within their region and also operate as universal credit institutions. For the avoidance of doubt, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks neither belong to RBI Group nor the RBI Regulatory Group nor the RBI Resolution Group Austria.

RBI is the parent undertaking of RBI Group and pursuant to § 30 BWG also the superordinate credit institution (*übergeordnetes Kreditinstitut*) of the RBI group of credit institutions (*Kreditinstitutsgruppe*), which comprises all credit institutions, financial institutions, securities companies and enterprises offering banking related support services in which RBI holds an indirect or direct majority interest or exerts a controlling influence. The BWG requires RBI in its function as superordinate credit institution for the RBI credit institution group to control among other things risk management, accounting and control processes as well as the risk strategy for the entire RBI Group.

Due to disparities between certain regulatory and accounting provisions, RBI Group is not fully identical with RBI Regulatory Group. "**RBI Regulatory Group**" means, from time to time, any banking group: (i) to which the Issuer belongs; and (ii) to which the own funds requirements pursuant to Parts Two and Three of the CRR on a consolidated basis due to prudential consolidation in accordance with Part One, Title Two, Chapter Two of the CRR apply. For the avoidance of doubt, the Raiffeisen IPS (for details see section 3.1.3) is not such a banking group. "**RBI Resolution Group Austria**" means, from time to time, RBI and certain fully consolidated (direct and indirect) subsidiaries of RBI, namely: (i) all (direct and indirect) Austrian subsidiaries of RBI; (ii) all (direct) non-Austrian subsidiaries of RBI which are not a credit institution; and (iii) all (direct and indirect) subsidiaries of such RBI subsidiaries mentioned in items (i) and (ii).

The term "RBI Group" therefore refers to the scope of consolidation in accordance with IFRS, while the term "RBI Regulatory Group" refers to the scope of prudential consolidation of own funds which does not include all legal entities which are part of RBI Group. Contrary to that, the "RBI Resolution Group Austria" only refers to RBI and such legal entities within RBI Group which are subject to the same resolution strategy as RBI and therefore, in particular does not include the Network Banks and their subsidiaries.

Like the Raiffeisen Banks and the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, RBI belongs to the Raiffeisen Banking Sector. Thus, and due to its function as central institution of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, RBI is a member of several joint institutions of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, such as Österreichischer Raiffeisenverband, Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ) and an IPS.

3.1.1. Österreichischer Raiffeisenverband and trademarks

By virtue of RBIs membership in the Austrian Raiffeisen Association (*Österreichischer Raiffeisenverband* - "ÖRV"), RBI is entitled to use the name "Raiffeisen" and a logo element of the Raiffeisen organization, the so-called "gable cross" (*Giebelkreuz*). These are registered trademarks of the ÖRV. However, the name and logo "Raiffeisen Bank International" are a registered combined trademark of RBI in Austria, and their protection has been expanded to all relevant countries where relevant units of RBI Group presently operate.

3.1.2. Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ)

In addition to the statutory deposit guarantee scheme, the nationwide voluntary Raiffeisen Customer Guarantee Scheme Austria (*Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ)* – "**RKÖ**") shall provide supplementary protection in the event of bankruptcy of a member institution. RKÖ consists of the provincial Raiffeisen customer guarantee associations open to each of the Raiffeisen Banks and Raiffeisen Regional Banks as well as RBI. About 82 per cent. of all Raiffeisen Banks are currently members of a customer guarantee association. RBI is also a member of RKÖ.

In view of the change in the legal and regulatory framework and the implementation of the institutional protection schemes (for details see section 3.1.3 below), the participants of RKÖ have decided to discontinue the scheme for new transactions. The supplementary protection by RKÖ is therefore only granted in relation to claims under senior debt instruments issued by participants of RKÖ prior to

1 October 2019 and in respect of all customer deposits held with participants of RKÖ prior to 1 October 2019. Respective transactions entered into thereafter will not be protected any more by the RKÖ.

3.1.3. Raiffeisen IPS

RBI has entered by agreement dated 15 March 2021 into an institutional protection scheme according to Article 113(7) CRR ("**IPS**") which became effective on 19 May 2021 consisting, besides RBI, of the following institutions ("**Raiffeisen IPS**"):

- the "**Raiffeisen Regional Banks**" (i.e. RAIFFEISEN LANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG, Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG, Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Landesbank Tirol AG, Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen, Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband regGenmbH, Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen and Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen);
- RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung;
- Posojilnica Bank eGen;
- the following subsidiaries of RBI: Raiffeisen Wohnbaubank Aktiengesellschaft, Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG, Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., and Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H.;
- several subsidiaries of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks; and
- about 320 local Raiffeisen Banks ("**Raiffeisenbanks**").

The Raiffeisen IPS is subject to consolidated (or extended aggregated) minimum own funds requirements.

Pursuant to Article 113(7) CRR, an IPS is required to ensure the solvency and liquidity of its members. The Raiffeisen IPS is based on and is constituted under a civil law agreement. Each member of the Raiffeisen IPS may terminate its membership of the Raiffeisen IPS with two years' notice by the end of each calendar quarter.

The Raiffeisen IPS is required by the competent authority/ies to set up an *ex ante* fund by contributions of its members. The Raiffeisen IPS fund's current target volume is EUR 968 million, to be reached by end of 2024. It is based on the result of an annual stress test or the minimum requirement of 0.5 per cent. of the aggregated risk weighted assets ("**RWA**") set by the competent authority/ies. The fund size was about EUR 783 million as of 31 March 2022.

Under the Raiffeisen IPS agreements, the operational unit of Raiffeisen IPS, the cooperative Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen ("**ÖRS**") is mandated to keep the resources of the Raiffeisen IPS fund as a trustee and to operate the Raiffeisen IPS' risk assessment schemes.

Financial support to members may take various forms including guarantees, liquidity support, loans and/or equity subscriptions. Financial resources for such support are primarily taken from the *ex ante* fund. If necessary, additional resources will be provided by *ex post* contributions going up to 50 per cent. of the average operating income of a member of the last three business years, however limited by the preservation of the respective minimum regulatory capital requirements plus a 10 per cent. buffer. Additional contributions may be requested from members up to their remaining capital in excess of its minimum regulatory capital requirement (plus 10 per cent. buffer), if any. Further contributions may be made on a voluntary basis.

3.1.4. Statutory deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme

The Issuer, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, Raiffeisen Banks and selected subsidiaries of RBI and of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks entered into an agreement dated 15 March 2021 establishing the Raiffeisen IPS which was recognised, together with its operational unit ÖRS, as a separate statutory (Austrian) deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme according to the ESAEG by the FMA on 28 May 2021. Since 29 November 2021, the Issuer is a member of the statutory deposit guarantee and investor protection scheme operated by ÖRS.

3.2. Dependencies from other entities within RBI Group

RBI is dependent from valuations of and dividends from its subsidiaries. RBI is further dependent from outsourced operations, in particular in the areas of back-office activities as well as IT.

4. TREND INFORMATION

4.1. Material adverse changes in the prospects of the Issuer since the date of its last published audited financial statements

Since 31 December 2021, material adverse changes to the prospects of RBI have occurred. For further details please see section 4.3 "Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below.

4.2 Significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published

Save as disclosed in section 4.3 "Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below, there has been no significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since 31 March 2022.

4.3. Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year

RBI has identified the following trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on its prospects for at least the current financial year:

- ***Russian invasion of Ukraine.*** RBI Group has material business interests and generates a substantial share of its earnings in the former European CIS countries (Russia, Ukraine and Belarus). Among others, it operates subsidiary banks in each of these countries. As at 31 March 2022, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 10.6 billion in Russia, EUR 2.1 billion in the Ukraine and EUR 1.0 billion in Belarus. Profit after tax reported for the fiscal year 2021 amounted to approximately EUR 474 million in Russia (EUR 96 million in Q1 2022), EUR 129 million in the Ukraine (EUR -41 million in Q1 2022) and EUR 49 million in Belarus (EUR 23 million in Q1 2022). The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as at 31 March 2022 were calculated on the basis of the closing rates 92.619 EUR/RUB, 32.586 EUR/UAH and 3.308 EUR/BYN. The profit after tax is based on the average exchange rates: EUR/RUB 2021: 87.648; Q1 2022: 95.032 as well as EUR/UAH 2021: 32.427; Q1 2022: 32.106 and EUR/BYN 2021: 3.019; Q1 2022: 3.045. The conflict has led to sovereign downgrades of the three aforementioned countries by the major rating agencies, which impacts credit risk calculations of RBI Group. The ratings of RBI's subsidiaries in said countries have already been or are expected to be lowered as well with the downgrade of country ceilings. Given current uncertainties relating to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the political and economic implications as well as present and future sanctions and countersanctions, a full quantification of the financial impact on and the possible damage to RBI Group, RBI

Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group (caused by bodily harm to RBI Group's employees and clients, physical damages to properties and business infrastructure of RBI Group and its clients, nationalisation or expropriation of RBI Group entities, discontinuation of dividend payments from or write-down /write-offs of group entities in this region, decrease of capital and own funds, impact on MREL ratios, asset freezes, increase of defaults, decrease of asset prices, devaluation of local currencies, restrictions on foreign currency transactions, further rating downgrades, legal implications, etc.) is still not possible as of the date of this Registration Document. In any case, it cannot be excluded that there could be severe impact on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group, RBI Resolution Group and RBI.

As a result, RBI considers its position in Russia and is assessing all strategic options for the future of its subsidiary AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia, up to and including a carefully managed exit from AO Raiffeisenbank in Russia.

The provisioning ratio for 2022 is expected to be up to 100 basis points.

Furthermore, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board of RBI proposed to the shareholders' general meeting (*Hauptversammlung*) to carry forward the entire net profit for the financial year 2021 (EUR 379,999,596.87) and this resolution was passed on 31 March 2022. Once the current critical geopolitical developments have subsided, the Management Board of RBI intends to reassess the possibility of a subsequent dividend distribution from the retained earnings of the 2021 financial year, taking into account the development of the capital ratios and the economic effects of the conflict.

- ***Imposition of new taxes in Hungary***

In May 2022, the Hungarian government announced that sector-specific taxes will be imposed for the years 2022 and 2023. In case of the financial sector, banks will be required to pay extra profit tax and the scope of the existing financial transaction tax will be extended. The respective legal act (197/2022 Government Decree) is effective from 1 July 2022. The extra profit tax base is basically the same as the local tax base for the previous year but there is still some ongoing consultation about the exact interpretation. For the year 2022, the rate of extra profit tax is 10 per cent. Thus, the extra profit tax for RBI's subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Hungary is expected to amount to approximately EUR 45 million for the year 2022. For the year 2023, the rate of extra profit tax will be 8 per cent.

- ***General trends regarding the financial industry.***

The trends and uncertainties having an impact on the financial sector in general and consequently also RBI Group continue to be affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine as well as the post-COVID macroeconomic environment. The financial sector as a whole, but in particular also RBI Group, is affected by the related uncertainties about the Russian invasion of Ukraine as well as the post-COVID economic development, interruptions in the global production chains, high materials, food and energy prices and as a result high inflation rates and increased volatility on the financial markets. Thus, RBI Group will not be able to escape the effects of corporate insolvencies, deteriorations in the creditworthiness of borrowers and valuation uncertainties. Likewise, both the still extraordinarily low interest rate level in the Eurozone and rising interest rate levels in CEE and other countries could affect the behaviour of investors and clients alike, which may lead to reduced fee income and/or pressure on the interest rate spread. Furthermore, an increase in the funding spread of RBI caused by the Russia-Ukraine crisis may influence both, the liability and the asset side, and make RBI less competitive.

4.4. Profit Forecasts or Estimates

Not applicable. This Registration Document does not contain profit forecasts or estimates.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

5.1. Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of RBI

The members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board may be contacted at RBI's business address at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria.

The current members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board listed below hold the following additional supervisory board mandates or similar functions in various companies as of the date of this Registration Document.

a) Management Board

Member	Major functions outside RBI (functions within RBI Group are marked with *)
Johann Strobl (Chairman)	Supervisory board functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>AO Raiffeisenbank</i>, Moscow, Russia (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Prague, Czech Republic* – <i>Tatra banka, a.s.</i>, Bratislava, Slovakia (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>UNIQA Insurance Group AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – <i>UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Oesterreichische Kontrollbank AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – <i>Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria
Andreas Gschwenter	Supervisory board functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.</i>, Budapest, Hungary (Chairman)* – <i>AO Raiffeisenbank</i>, Moscow, Russia* – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Prague, Czech Republic* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania* – <i>Tatra banka, a.s.</i>, Bratislava, Slovakia* – <i>RSC Raiffeisen Service Center GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Informatik Geschäftsführungs GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria
Lukasz Januszewski	Supervisory board functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Centrobank AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)* – <i>AO Raiffeisenbank</i>, Moscow, Russia* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania* – <i>Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Czech Republic (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank JSC</i>, Kyiv, Ukraine (Chairman)*
Peter Lennkh	Supervisory board functions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a.</i>, Tirana, Albania (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen banka a.d.</i>, Belgrade, Serbia (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C.</i>, Prishtina, Kosovo (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD</i>, Sofia, Bulgaria (Chairman)* – <i>AO Raiffeisenbank</i>, Moscow, Russia*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Prague, Czech Republic (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania* – <i>Tatra banka, a.s.</i>, Bratislava, Slovakia* – <i>Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria
Hannes Mösenbacher	<p><i>Supervisory board functions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Centrobank AG</i>, Vienna, Austria* (Vice-Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Prague, Czech Republic* – <i>AO Raiffeisenbank</i>, Moscow, Russia* – <i>Tatra banka, a.s.</i>, Bratislava, Slovakia* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria
Andrii Stepanenko	<p><i>Supervisory board functions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Centrobank AG</i>, Vienna, Austria* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank JSC</i>, Kyiv, Ukraine (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisenbank a.s.</i>, Prague, Czech Republic* – <i>Tatra banka, a.s.</i>, Bratislava, Slovakia (Chairman)* – <i>Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bank S.A.</i>, Bucharest, Romania* – <i>Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – <i>Raiffeisen Bausparkasse GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)*

b) Supervisory Board

Member	Major functions outside RBI
<p>Erwin Hameseder (Chairman)</p>	<p>Management board function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH WIEN</i> registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>AGRANA Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Kurier Redaktionsgesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>KURIER Zeitungsverlag und Druckerei Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Mediaprint Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenverlag Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>RAIFFEISENLANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria Handel und Vermögensverwaltung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Südzucker AG</i>, Mannheim, Germany (Vice-Chairman) – <i>STRABAG SE</i>, Villach, Austria (Vice-Chairman) <p>Managing director function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Medicur – Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Printmedien Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Vienna, Austria <p>Shareholders' committee function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Kurier Redaktionsgesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Mediaprint Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenverlag Gesellschaft m.b.H. & CO KG</i>, Vienna, Austria
<p>Martin Schaller (First Deputy Chairman)</p>	<p>Management board function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG</i>, Graz, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisen-Einlagensicherung Steiermark eGen</i>, Graz, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Kooperations eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria <p>Supervisory board/advisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen e-force GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Software GmbH</i>, Linz, Austria

<p>Heinrich Schaller (Second Deputy Chairman)</p>	<p>Management board function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft, Linz, Austria (Chairman) – Raiffeisen Kooperations eGen, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – Raiffeisenverband Oberösterreich eGen, Linz, Austria – Sektorrisiko Oberösterreich eGen, Linz, Austria (Chairman) <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – OÖ Wohnbau Gesellschaft für den Wohnungsbau, gemeinnützige GmbH, Linz, Austria (Chairman) – OÖ Wohnbau gemeinnützige Wohnbau und Beteiligung GmbH, Linz, Austria (Chairman) – AMAG Austria Metall AG, Ranshofen, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Energie AG Oberösterreich, Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Oberösterreichische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Raiffeisen-Kredit-Garantiegesellschaft m.b.H., Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Raiffeisen Software GmbH, Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Salinen Austria Aktiengesellschaft, Ebensee, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Österreichische Salinen Aktiengesellschaft, Ebensee, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – voestalpine AG, Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – VIVATIS Holding AG, Linz, Austria – Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen, Vienna, Austria
<p>Michael Alge</p>	<p>Management board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen, Bregenz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – Vorarlberger Raiffeisen-Sicherungsgemeinschaft, Bregenz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – RRZ Dienstleistungs- und Beteiligungs reg.gen.m.b.H. & Co KG, Bregenz, Austria <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raiffeisen Informatik Geschäftsführungs GmbH, Vienna, Austria – AIL Swiss Austria Leasing AG, Glattbrugg, Switzerland – Walser Raiffeisen Bank AG, Hirschegg, Austria
<p>Eva Eberhartinger</p>	<p>Supervisory board function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – maxingvest ag, Hamburg, Germany – Österreichische Bundesfinanzierungsagentur (OeBFA), Vienna, Austria
<p>Andrea Gaal</p>	<p>–</p>
<p>Peter Gauper</p>	<p>Management board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband, registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Klagenfurt, Kärnten (Chairman) – Raiffeisen Kooperations eGen, Vienna, Austria <p>Managing director functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – RAIFFEISEN-VERMÖGENSVERWERTUNGS GMBH, Klagenfurt, Austria – RBK GmbH, Klagenfurt, Austria

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>RLB Beteiligungsmanagement GmbH</i>, Klagenfurt, Austria – <i>RLB Verwaltungs GmbH</i>, Klagenfurt, Austria – <i>RS Beteiligungs GmbH</i>, Klagenfurt, Austria
Michael Höllerer	<p>Management board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN reg.Gen.m.b.H</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>RAIFFEISENLANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>NÖM AG</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>ASFINAG Autobahnen- und Schnellstraßen- Finanzierungs AG</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Software GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – <i>card complete Service Bank AG</i>, Vienna Austria (Vice-Chairman) <p>Shareholder Committee Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Austria Juice GmbH</i>, Kröllendorf, Austria
Rudolf Könighofer	<p>Management board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen</i>, Eisenstadt, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisen Einkaufs- und Beschaffungsgenossenschaft Burgenland eGen</i>, Eisenstadt, Austria (Chairman) <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen Leasing Management GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Neue Eisenstädter gemeinnützige Bau-, Wohn-, und Siedlungsgesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Eisenstadt, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Regionalbank Güssing-Jennersdorf</i>, Jennersdorf, Austria – <i>Raiffeisenbezirksbank Oberwart eGen</i>, Oberwart, Austria – <i>Raiffeisenbank Burgenland Mitte</i>, Oberpullendorf, Austria
Birgit Nogglner	<p>Managing director function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>BIN Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Immobilien Privatstiftung</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>B&C Privatstiftung</i>, Vienna, Austria <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>NOE Immobilien Development GmbH</i>, St. Pölten, Austria (Chairwoman) – <i>immigon portfolioabbau ag</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairwoman) – <i>B & C Industrieholding GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>B & C KB Holding GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Semperit Aktiengesellschaft Holding</i>, Vienna, Austria
Reinhard Mayr	<p>Management board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisen-Landesbank Tirol AG</i>, Rum, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisen Kooperations eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Tirol Ergänzungskapital eGen</i>, Innsbruck, Austria – <i>Raiffeisen Tirol Mit.Einander eGen</i>, Innsbruck, Austria <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Alpenbank Aktiengesellschaft</i>, Innsbruck, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisen e-force GmbH</i>, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)

Heinz Konrad	<p>Management board function</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen</i>, Salzburg, Austria (Chairman) – <i>Raiffeisen Kooperations eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria – <i>Landwirtschaftliche Besitzfestigungsgenossenschaft Salzburg registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung</i>, Salzburg, Austria <p>Supervisory board functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Salzburger Kreditgarantiefesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Salzburg, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – <i>W & H Dentalwerk Bürmoos GmbH</i>, Bürmoos, Austria – <i>Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen</i>, Vienna, Austria <p>Managing director functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Agroconsult Austria Gesellschaft m.b.H.</i>, Salzburg, Austria – <i>Raiffeisenverband Salzburg Anteils- und Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH</i>, Salzburg, Austria
Members of the Supervisory Board delegated by the works council (<i>Betriebsrat</i>)	
Rudolf Korten Hof (Chairman of the Staff Council)	–
Peter Anzeletti-Reikl (First Deputy to the Chairman of the Staff Council)	–
Susanne Unger (Second Deputy to the Chairman of the Staff Council)	–
Gebhard Muster (Third Deputy to the Chairman of the Staff Council)	<p>Supervisory board functions</p> <p><i>Valida Pension AG</i>, Vienna, Austria</p>
Natalie Egger Grunicke	–
Helge Rechberger	–

Other / state commissioners and government commissioners

According to § 76 BWG and unless otherwise provided for by law, a state commissioner (*Staatskommissär*) and a deputy shall be appointed for a term of office of no more than five years by the Austrian Federal Minister of Finance (*Bundesminister für Finanzen*) with respect to credit institutions whose balance sheet total exceeds EUR 1 billion; re-appointments are permissible. For RBI, currently, Alfred Lejsek is appointed as state commissioner and Anton Matzinger as deputy state commissioner.

Pursuant to § 18(3) PfandBG, each credit institution which issues covered bonds (*gedeckte Schuldverschreibungen*) under the PfandBG, shall appoint an internal or external trustee (*Treuhänder*) within twelve months upon the PfandBG entered into force (see § 39(7) PfandBG). In case of an external trustee, the credit institution shall appoint a lawyer, a law firm, a certified external auditor or an external audit firm for no more than five years; re-appointment is permissible. The Issuer intends to appoint an external trustee.

Prior to the appointment of such an external trustee, the appointment of the government commissioner (*Regierungskommissär*) according to the Austrian Act on Covered Bank Bonds (*Gesetz betreffend fundierte Bankschuldverschreibungen – FBSchVG*) is still in place.

Source: Internal data.

5.2. Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies' Potential Conflicts of Interest

RBI is not aware of any undisclosed respectively unmanaged conflicts of interest between the obligations of the Supervisory Board members and/or the Management Board members and their private or other interests.

In addition, the Issuer has internal guidelines pursuant to the Austrian Securities Supervision Act 2018 (*Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz 2018* – "**WAG 2018**") as well as internal compliance rules (which take into account relevant applicable Austrian law, the "Guidelines on the assessment of suitability of members of the management body and key function holders under Directive 2013/36/EU and Directive 2014/65/EU" of the European Banking Authority ("**EBA**") and the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**"), "Guidelines on internal governance under Directive 2013/36/EU" of the EBA, the "Guide to fit and proper assessments" of the ECB and the "Fit & Proper Circular" of the FMA in place regulating the management of conflicts of interest and the ongoing application of such guidelines and rules. Their objective is to prevent conflicts of interest which may adversely affect the interests of customers or of the Issuer. If any conflicts of interest are identified with respect to the members of the Management Board, Supervisory Board or the upper management level, procedures will be in place or measures will be taken to cope with and in particular to disclose such conflicts of interest:

The guidelines and rules relate to potential or actual conflicts which may affect RBI Group, its employees as well as members of management bodies and their spouses/partners, parents, (adopted) children or other family members living in the same household to the extent that these persons have a close relationship with customers or other contractual partners (in particular suppliers) or issuers of financial instruments.

Such close relationships may arise from a contractual relationship exceeding the scope of everyday transactions or from a direct or indirect shareholding equal to or exceeding 1 per cent. of the share capital or of voting rights or representing a value of EUR 100,000 or more (on an accumulated basis in case of an indirect holding), membership of any managing or supervisory body, any other opportunity, as determined by the relevant person, to exert a material influence on management or under a general commercial power of attorney (*Prokura*).

Each member of the Management Board must – according to the Austrian Corporate Governance Code – immediately disclose any conflict of interest to the Supervisory Board and inform the other members of the Management Board of the conflict. Management Board members may hold offices, including supervisory board positions in unrelated companies, subject only to the approval of the working committee (*Arbeitsausschuss*) of the Supervisory Board.

The various functions held by the members of the Supervisory Board might cause a potential conflict of interest in specific circumstances. However, the members of the Supervisory Board are required to disclose immediately any conflict of interest to the chairman of the Supervisory Board, especially if such conflicts may arise as a result of consultancy services or by holding a board position with a business partner. In the event that the chairman himself should encounter a conflict of interest, he/she must report this immediately to the deputy chairman.

No family ties between the members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board or any senior managers of the Issuer exist, except for Heinrich Schaller and Martin Schaller who are brothers.

No potential conflict of interest exists in respect of any member of the Management Board or Supervisory Board between his duties to the Issuer and his private or other duties. Members of the Management Board or Supervisory Board may enter into business transactions with RBI Group in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis.

Individual members of the Management and the Supervisory Board own capital stock of the Issuer or of its subsidiaries.

Members of the Management Board serving on the management or supervisory boards of or performing any similar functions in other companies/foundations (see section "5.1. *Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of RBI*" above) may in individual cases be confronted with conflicts of interest arising in the context of RBI Group's banking operations, if the Issuer maintains active business relations with such other companies.

Conflicts of interest may also arise if members of the Supervisory Board are members of the supervisory or management boards of companies competing with RBI.

Generally, members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board serving on management or supervisory boards outside RBI Group, including customers of and investors in RBI Group as well as companies of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector (which are not part of RBI Group) may, in individual cases, be confronted with potential conflicts of interest if the Issuer maintains active business relations with said companies.

To the extent that members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board simultaneously serve on the management or supervisory boards of companies outside RBI Group, such companies (including customers of and investors in RBI Group as well as companies of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector not related on a group level with RBI Group) may also compete with RBI.

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

6.1. Share capital of RBI

As of the date of this Registration Document, RBI's nominal share capital amounts to EUR 1,003,265,844.05 and is fully paid. It is divided into 328,939,621 ordinary bearer shares with voting rights. The shares are issued in the form of no-par value shares and are listed on the Official Market (*Amtlicher Handel*) of the Vienna Stock Exchange.

6.2. Shareholders of RBI

RBI is majority-owned by the Raiffeisen Regional Banks which jointly hold approximately 58.8 per cent. of RBI's issued shares as of 30 June 2022. The free float is 41.2 per cent. of RBI's issued shares.

The following table sets forth the percentage of outstanding shares beneficially owned by RBI's principal shareholders, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks. To RBI's knowledge, no other shareholder beneficially owns more than 4 per cent. of RBI's shares. Raiffeisen Regional Banks do not have voting rights that differ from other shareholders.

Shareholders of RBI* (ordinary shares held directly and/or indirectly)	Per cent. of share capital
RAIFFEISEN LANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG	22.6 per cent.
Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG	10.0 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft	9.5 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Tirol AG	3.7 per cent.
Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen	3.6 per cent.
Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband regGenmbH	3.5 per cent.
Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen	3.0 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen	2.9 per cent.
Sub-total Raiffeisen Regional Banks	58.8 per cent.

Sub-total free float	41.2 per cent.
Total	100 per cent.

*) excluding 322,204 treasury shares
Source: Internal data, as of 30 June 2022

6.3. Arrangements, known to RBI, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of RBI

At the date of this Registration Document, there are no arrangements, known to RBI, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of RBI.

7. FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The specified pages of the following documents which have been previously published or are simultaneously published with this Registration Document and which have been filed with the CSSF are incorporated by reference into and form part of this Registration Document.

In the information extracted from RBI's financial reports which have been incorporated by reference pursuant to the subsections below,

- (i) the terms "Raiffeisen Bank International (RBI)" or "RBI" refer to "RBI Group" as defined in this Registration Document; and
- (ii) the term "RBI AG" refers to the "Issuer" or "RBI" as defined in this Registration Document.

Documents incorporated by reference

a. Translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2020 and of the auditor's report Extracted from RBI's Annual Report 2020

– Statement of Comprehensive Income	pages 99 - 100
– Statement of Financial Position	page 101
– Statement of Changes in Equity	page 102
– Statement of Cash Flows	page 103
– Segment Reporting	pages 104 - 111
– Notes	pages 112 - 295
– Auditor's Report	pages 297 - 301

The Annual Report 2020 of RBI containing the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2020 and the respective auditor's report is made available on the website of the Issuer under

<http://ar2020.rbinternational.com>

b. Translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2021 and of the auditor's report

Extracted from RBI's Annual Report 2021

– Statement of Comprehensive Income	pages 87 - 88
– Statement of Financial Position	page 89
– Statement of Changes in Equity	page 90
– Statement of Cash Flows	page 91
– Segment Reporting	pages 92 - 99
– Notes	pages 100 - 265
– Auditor's Report	pages 267 - 272

The Annual Report 2021 of RBI containing the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2021 and the auditor's report is made available on the website of the Issuer under

<http://ar2021.rbinternational.com>

c. Translation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three months ended 31 March 2022

Extracted from RBI's First Quarter Report as at 31 March 2022

– Statement of Comprehensive Income	pages 25-26
– Statement of Financial Position	page 26
– Statement of Changes in Equity	page 27
– Statement of Cash Flows	page 28
– Segment Reporting	pages 29-33
– Notes	pages 34- 89

The First Quarter Report as at 31 March 2022 of RBI containing the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three months ended 31 March 2022 is made available on the website of the Issuer under

<http://qr012022.rbinternational.com>

The auditor's reports dated 26 February 2021 and 14 February 2022, respectively, regarding the German language annual consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal years 2020 and 2021 do not contain any qualifications. RBI is responsible for the non-binding English language convenience translation of all financial information incorporated by reference as well as any related auditor's reports or reports on a review, as the case may be.

Any information not listed in the cross-reference list above but contained in one of the documents mentioned as source documents in such cross-reference list is pursuant to Article 19(1) of the Prospectus Regulation not incorporated by reference as it is either not relevant for the investor or covered in another part of this Registration Document.

8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, the Issuer and other members of RBI Group are party to certain legal, governmental or arbitration proceedings before various courts and governmental agencies arising in the ordinary course of business involving contractual, labour and other matters.

The following is a description of the most significant proceedings in which RBI Group is currently involved:

- 8.1. Following the insolvency of Alpine Holding GmbH ("**Alpine**") in 2013, a number of lawsuits were filed by retail investors in Austria against RBI and another credit institution in connection with a bond which had been issued by Alpine in 2012 in an aggregate principal amount of EUR 100 million. The claims asserted against RBI originally amounted to approximately EUR 10 million. In total, claims of approximately EUR 8 million had been filed in court by investors either directly or indirectly through a 'class action' of the Austrian Federal Chamber for Workers and Employees (*Bundeskammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte*). Owing to the termination of some of the proceedings and claim restriction in other proceedings, the value in dispute of the pending court proceedings currently amounts to approximately EUR 7 million. Among others, it is claimed that the banks acted as joint lead managers of the bond issue and were or at least should have been aware of the financial problems of Alpine at the time of the issue. Thus, they should have known that Alpine was not in a position to redeem the bonds as set forth in the terms and conditions of the bonds. It is alleged that the capital market prospectus in relation to the bond issue was misleading and incomplete and that the joint lead managers including RBI, which were also involved in the preparation of the prospectus, were aware of that fact.
- 8.2. RBI has been a member of two bank consortiums which granted loans to Alpine Bau GmbH in 2009 and 2010. These credit claims are partly secured by payment guarantees issued by the Republic of Austria. After the opening of insolvency proceedings over the borrower the guarantee holders requested payment under the guarantees, but the Republic of Austria refused to pay. Thus, the banks initiated lawsuits against the issuer of the guarantees in August 2013. In these litigations, RBI claims payments of the Republic of Austria in the aggregate amount of approximately EUR 20.3 million. The lawsuits are, in different stages, still pending.
- 8.3. In March 2018, an administrative fine of EUR 2.7 million (which was calculated by reference to the annual consolidated turnover of RBI and constitutes 0.06 per cent. of the last available annual consolidated turnover) was imposed on RBI in the course of administrative proceedings based on alleged non-compliance with formal documentation requirements relating to the know-your-customer principle. According to the interpretation of the FMA, RBI had failed to comply with these administrative obligations in a few individual cases. FMA did not state that any money laundering or other crime had occurred, or that there was any suspicion of, or any relation to, any criminal act. RBI took the view that it had duly complied with all due diligence obligations regarding know-your-customer requirements and appealed against the fining order in its entirety. The administrative court of first instance confirmed FMA's decision and – again – RBI appealed against this decision in its entirety. In December 2019, the Austrian Supreme Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgerichtshof*) revoked the decision of the lower administrative instances and referred the case back to the administrative court of first instance. In the retrial on 6 May 2021, the administrative court of first instance again confirmed FMA's decision in general but reduced the administrative fine down to EUR 824,000 and allowed another appeal before the Austrian Supreme Administrative Court. Such appeal was filed by RBI, since then this proceeding is pending again at the Austrian Supreme Administrative Court.

- 8.4. In the first quarter of 2021, RBI learned about a claim filed against it by an Indonesian company in Jakarta already in November 2020. The amount of the alleged claim is approximately USD 129.3 million in material damages and USD 200 million in immaterial damages. The claim was served upon RBI in May 2022. A first court hearing is scheduled in front of the South Jakarta District Court for September 2022.
- 8.5. In August 2019, RBI launched a claim for approximately EUR 44 million against a Cayman Islands incorporated parent company, several of its subsidiaries, and a former subsidiary (the "**Cayman Islands Defendants**") in the Grand Court of the Cayman Islands, Financial Services Division (the "**CI Proceedings**"). In the CI Proceedings, RBI alleges that the Cayman Islands Defendants participated in transactions to defraud creditors and a fraudulent conspiracy to injure RBI, by dissipating assets so as to frustrate RBI's claims under a number of parent company guarantees. Furthermore, RBI alleges that said transfers were carried out at undervalue or without consideration between or among the Cayman Islands Defendants. RBI received an order against one of the Cayman Island Defendants in September 2019, placing restrictions on its ability to deal with its assets, pending determination of the CI Proceedings. RBI obtained a similar order against a further Cayman Island Defendant in May 2020 (together the "**Freezing Orders**"). In November 2019, some of the Cayman Islands Defendants filed a counterclaim in the amount of EUR 203 million against RBI in the course of the CI Proceedings. RBI considers that the counterclaim, which is based on documents that the Caymans Islands Defendants have refused to disclose to date, is entirely without merit. In July 2021, RBI applied for permission to amend its claim in the CI Proceedings, to add an additional defendant and claim further damages and associated relief, bringing the total sums claimed by RBI in the CI Proceedings to approximately EUR 87 million plus interest and costs. That application has yet to be determined. In December 2021, the Cayman Islands Court of Appeal gave judgment on an appeal brought by two of the Cayman Island Defendants, against the Freezing Orders. The Court of Appeal has refused to dismiss the Freezing Orders, which will remain in place. The CI Proceedings are on-going.

In January 2021, RBI issued an arbitration claim for an amount of approx. EUR 87 million plus interest and costs against one of the Cayman Islands Defendants, now incorporated in the Marshall Islands, before the Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC) (the "**VIAC Arbitration**"). The respondent to the VIAC Arbitration is liable to RBI under guarantees provided by said company to RBI. Arbitration hearing took place in May 2022, the arbitral award is expected for autumn 2022.

- 8.6. In February 2020, Raiffeisen-Leasing GmbH ("**RL**") was served with a lawsuit in Austria for an amount of approximately EUR 43 million. The plaintiff claims damages alleging that RL had breached its obligations under a real estate development agreement. In its judgement of 29 April 2022, the commercial court (*Handelsgericht*) Vienna dismissed the lawsuit and ordered the plaintiff to pay costs. The plaintiff has the right to appeal against the judgement. According to the assessment of RL and its lawyers, an appeal would be very unlikely to succeed, in particular given the fact that a similar claim of the plaintiff was rejected by the Austrian Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*) in a previous legal dispute. In this case already two applications for legal aid filed by the plaintiff have been rejected by the commercial court of Vienna because of malicious abuse of right.
- 8.7. In September 2020, Raiffeisen-Leasing Immobilienmanagement GmbH ("**RIM**"), a 100% subsidiary of Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., was served with a lawsuit filed in Brescia, Italy, by an Italian company. The plaintiff claims damages in the amount of approximately EUR 30 million due to an alleged breach of a shareholder agreement about the joint development of a factory outlet center in Italy. The shareholder agreement between RIM and the plaintiff had been concluded on the occasion of the establishment of a joint project company in 2011. In 2012, however, it turned out that several conditions for the acquisition of the project could not be met. Thus, RIM decided to discontinue the project and sold its share in the project company to the plaintiff. The plaintiff now claims that RIM's refusal to continue the

project was a breach of the original shareholder agreement. In June 2021, the court rendered a decision in which it rejected its jurisdiction in this case and ruled that the Regional Court Milan is the competent court granting the parties three months to resume the proceedings at the Regional Court Milan. RIM appealed this decision as the court did not decide on the applicability of the arbitration clause.

In August 2021, the plaintiff filed for resumption of the proceedings against RIM at the Regional Court Milan despite of the pending appeal. The resumption was directed to the same claim as the pending legal action. The claim asserted against RIM and the potential risk therefore remained unchanged. An interruption of the proceedings at the Regional Court Milan until the decision in the appeal proceedings was expected.

In its judgement of 13 April 2022, the Supreme Court of Cassation (*Oberster Kassationsgerichtshof*) in Rome rendered a final judgment that the claim is subject to arbitration and, therefore, not subject to jurisdiction by the Italian ordinary courts. It annulled the judgement of the Regional Court Brescia and found that the Court of Arbitration of the Bolzano Chamber of Commerce had exclusive jurisdiction in this matter. The judgment is final and non-appealable. The proceedings at the Regional Court Milan were cancelled. The Italian company has already announced that it will file an arbitration claim at the Court of Arbitration Bolzano.

- 8.8.** In November 2020, the Austrian Chamber for Workers and Employees (*Bundeskammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte*) ("**BAK**") filed an application for injunctive relief against Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H. ("**RBSK**"), a 100% subsidiary of RBI, with the commercial court of Vienna. RBSK had terminated longlasting building savings contracts (*Bausparverträge*) in an aggregate amount of approximately EUR 93 million. The minimum rate of interest on said overnight building savings deposits was between 1% p.a. and 4.5% p.a. BAK claims that RBSK did not have the right to terminate such contracts whereas RBSK is of the opinion that said contracts constitute a continuing obligation, which can – under Austrian law – be terminated by giving proper notice. RBSK received the court decision of the court of first instance in August 2021 and of the court of second instance in February 2022; both basically stating that the termination of the building savings contracts is considered unlawful. RBSK has appealed against the decision of the court of second instance in March 2022.
- 8.9.** On 14 February 2020, RBI and Raiffeisenbank Austria, d.d., Croatia ("**RBHR**") have initiated an arbitration proceeding under the UNCITRAL arbitration rules against Croatia arguing violations in respect of the so-called "Lex Agrokor", FX loans and court practice. In relation to this arbitration Croatia has started legal proceedings at the Higher Regional Court (*Oberlandesgericht*) Frankfurt am Main ("**OLG Frankfurt**") arguing that the Bilateral Investment Treaty between Austria and Croatia does not anymore serve as a valid basis for this arbitration due to the "Achmea Ruling" of the European Court of Justice. The OLG Frankfurt has followed this argumentation. RBI and RBHR filed an appeal to the German Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*) which confirmed the view of the OLG Frankfurt. As a result, the arbitral tribunal took a final decision to terminate the arbitration proceeding.

On 19 November 2020, RBI and RBHR jointly filed another lawsuit with the commercial court of Zagreb against the Republic of Croatia, claiming compensation for damages in the amount of EUR 93.4 million (plus interest and costs) in relation to the so-called "Lex Agrokor".

- 8.10.** In Croatia, following litigation initiated by a Croatian Consumer Association against RBHR and other Croatian banks, two contractual clauses used in consumer loan agreements between 2003/2004 and 2008 were declared null and void: an interest change clause and a CHF index clause. The decision on the interest change clause cannot be challenged anymore. The decision on the nullity of the CHF index clause which was confirmed by the Croatian Supreme Court also passed control of the Croatian Constitutional Court. RBHR is exploring the possibility to challenge this decision and, in August 2021, submitted application before the European Court for Human Rights (*Europäischer Gerichtshof für Menschenrechte*). The issue of CHF-indexed

loans which were converted under the Croatian Conversion Act into EUR-indexed loans was pending before the European Court of Justice (*Europäischer Gerichtshof*) ("**ECJ**") for preliminary ruling. In May 2022, the ECJ published a preliminary ruling but like the Croatian Supreme Court in the sample dispute, ECJ did not answer whether consumers of converted loans are entitled to any additional compensation (besides the positive effects of the conversion performed under provisions of the Consumers credit Act 2015). Therefore, the issue whether consumers are entitled to additional compensation (notwithstanding conversion) remains for domestic courts to judge, primarily for the Croatian Supreme Court. However, based on the decisions already rendered on the nullity of the interest change clause and/or the CHF index clause, a number of borrowers raised claims against RBHR already now. Given current legal uncertainties relating to the statute of limitations, the validity of the CHF index clause /conversion performed, the appropriate further procedures, the final outcome of the request for preliminary ruling and the number of borrowers raising such claims, a quantification of the financial impact and the possible damage is not possible at this point of time.

8.11. In 2013, a Cypriot company (the "**Cypriot Claimant**") filed an action for damages in the amount of approximately EUR 43.1 million against the Issuer's subsidiary in Slovakia, Tatra banka, a.s. ("**Tatra banka**"). In January 2016, the Cypriot Claimant filed a petition for increasing the claimed amount by EUR 84 million and the court approved this petition. It means that the total claimed amount in this lawsuit is approximately EUR 127 million. This lawsuit is based on the similar grounds as a claim of a client of Tatra banka (the "**Slovak Client**") which, meanwhile, was rejected in full by the Slovak courts. The Cypriot Claimant filed the action as it had acquired the claim from a shareholder of the holding company of the Slovak Client. The Cypriot Claimant claims that Tatra banka breached its contractual obligations towards the Slovak Client by refusing to execute payment orders from the Slovak Client's accounts without cause and by not extending the maturity of facilities despite a previous promise to do so, which led to non-payment of the Slovak Client's obligations towards its business partners and the termination of the Slovak Client's business activities. According to the Cypriot Claimant, this had caused cessation of the business activities and, subsequently, bankruptcy of the Slovak Client and, thus, also damage to the shareholder of the holding company in the form of a loss of value of its shares. Subsequently, said shareholder assigned his claim to the Cypriot Claimant. The Cypriot Claimant claims that Tatra banka acted contrary to the good morals as well as contrary to fair business conduct and requires Tatra banka to pay part of its claims corresponding to the loss in value of the holding company's shares. In November 2019, the claim was rejected in full by the first-instance court. The Cypriot Claimant filed an appeal against this first-instance judgement in January 2020. In June 2022, the judgement of the appellate court upholding the first-instance court judgement was delivered to Tatra banka.

8.12. In April 2018, Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. ("**RBPL**"), the former Polish subsidiary of RBI, obtained the lawsuit filed by a former client claiming an amount of approximately PLN 203 million. According to the plaintiff's complaint, RBPL blocked the client's current overdraft credit financing account for 6 calendar days in 2014 without the formal justification. The plaintiff claims that the blocking of the account resulted in losses and lost profits due to a periodic disruption of the client's financial liquidity, the inability to replace loan-based funding sources with financing streams originating from other sources on the blocked account, a reduction in inventory and merchant credits being made available and generally a resulting deterioration of the client's financial results and business reputation. RBPL contended that the blocking was legally justified and implemented upon the information obtained.

In the course of the sale of the core banking operations of RBPL by way of demerger to Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A. in 2018 (see section "2.4. Principle markets and business segments", within the first bullet point "*Branch of RBI in Poland*"), the lawsuit against RBPL was allocated to Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A. However, RBI remains commercially responsible for negative financial consequences in connection with said proceeding.

In February 2022, RBI was informed by BGZ BNP Paribas S.A. that the plaintiff's claim was dismissed in the court of first instance (but may still be open to appeal).

- 8.13.** In September 2018, two administrative fines of total PLN 55 million (one for PLN 5 million and one for PLN 50 million) were imposed on RBPL in the course of administrative proceedings based on alleged non-performance of the duties as the depository and liquidator of certain investment funds. RBPL as custodian of investment funds assumed the role as liquidator of certain funds in February 2018. According to the interpretation of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority ("**PFSA**") RBPL failed to comply with certain obligations in its function as depository bank and liquidator of the funds. In the course of the transactions related to the sale of RBPL (see section "*2.4. Principle markets and business segments*", within the first bullet point, "*Branch of RBI in Poland*"), the responsibility for said administrative proceedings and related fines was assumed by RBI. RBI filed appeals against these fines in their entirety. In September 2019, in relation to the PLN 5 million fine regarding RBPL's duties as depository bank, the Voivodship Administrative Court considered RBI's appeal and overturned the PFSA's decision entirely. However, the PFSA filed an appeal in cassation against such judgement. In relation to the PLN 50 million fine regarding RBPL's function as liquidator, the Voivodship Administrative Court decided to dismiss the appeal and uphold the PFSA decision entirely. RBI has raised appeal in cassation to the Supreme Administrative Court because it takes the view that RBPL has duly complied with all its duties.

In this context, several individual lawsuits and four class actions aggregating claims of holders of certificates in the above-mentioned investment funds currently in liquidation were filed against RBI whereby the total amount in dispute equals approximately PLN 64.8 million. The plaintiffs of the class actions demand the confirmation of RBI's responsibility for the alleged improper performance of RBPL (in respect of which RBI is the legal successor - see section "*2.4. Principle markets and business segments*", within the first bullet point, "*Branch of RBI in Poland*") as custodian bank. Such confirmation would secure and ease their financial claims in further lawsuits.

Additionally, RBI has received a number of claim notices from BNP in connection with certain bank operations in respect of which BNP is the legal successor to RBPL (see section "*2.4. Principle markets and business segments*", within the first bullet point, "*Branch of RBI in Poland*"). Said claim notices primarily relate to administrative proceedings conducted by the PFSA in connection with alleged failures of RBPL / BNP in acting as depository of investment funds and could lead to cash penalties. Furthermore, claims in this context were raised by investors to BNP, and as a mitigating measure RBI is providing assistance to BNP in relation to these issues.

In March 2021, a financial penalty of approximately PLN 15 million was imposed on RBI by the Court of Appeal in Warsaw in a proceeding which had originated in a decision of the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection ("**UOKiK**") regarding the violation of collective interests of consumers in connection with the sale of saving insurance policies by Polbank EFG (the legal successor of which was RBPL) to its clients. The Court of Appeal did not recognize the allocation of said proceeding to BNP in the demerger plan in connection with the sale of the core banking operations of RBPL and, thus, indicated RBI (as the legal successor of RBPL) in the sentence of the judgement. Cassation appeal against this judgement was lodged in August 2021 but was not accepted for examination by the Supreme Court in May 2022. Thus, the judgement is final. The financial penalty had already been paid in full in April 2021.

- 8.14.** RBI as a legal successor to RBPL and currently operating in the territory of Poland through a branch, is defendant in a number of ongoing civil lawsuits concerning mortgage loans denominated in or indexed to Swiss Franc and Euro. As of the end of June 2022, the total amount in dispute is in the region of approximately PLN 2.615 billion and the number of such lawsuits is still increasing.

In this context, the District Court in Warsaw requested the Court of Justice of the European Union ("ECJ") to issue a preliminary ruling regarding the consequences of considering the contractual provisions which stipulate the amount and manner of performance of an obligation by the parties to be unfair in case of a consumer mortgage loan denominated in Polish zloty ("PLN") but indexed to foreign currency.

On 3 October 2019, the ECJ announced its judgment in this case (C-260/18). It does not qualify any contract clauses as unfair or invalid. This is, according to the ECJ, a matter to be decided by Polish courts under Polish law. In its judgment the ECJ rather provides guidance on principles of European law to be applied by Polish courts if they consider contract clauses as being unfair. According to previous case law, the ECJ ruled that the contract shall remain valid without an unfair term, if this is legally possible under national law. The ultimate objective of this rule is to restore in substance balance (equality) between the lender and the borrower. If the contract cannot remain valid without the unfair term, the entire contract will be annulled. This needs to be decided objectively, taking the situation of both the lender and the borrower into account. If the annulment of the entire contract triggers material negative consequences for the borrower, the Polish courts can replace the unfair term by a valid term in accordance with national law. On the basis of the ECJ judgment, it appears unlikely that any loan be qualified as a PLN loan bearing interest at CHF LIBOR. Otherwise, at this point of time, a meaningful assessment of the outcome and economic impact on foreign currency consumer loans in Poland is not possible. It remains to be seen how this will be decided by Polish courts under Polish law on a case-by-case basis.

In another proceeding involving RBI, the District Court for Warszawa-Wola in Warsaw requested the ECJ to issue a preliminary ruling concerning the way in which the contractual provisions concerning the rules for determining the buying and selling rates for foreign currency shall be formulated in case of consumer mortgage loans indexed to foreign currency. In the judgement of 18 November 2021, in case C-212/20, the ECJ considered that the content of a clause of a loan agreement that sets the buying and selling prices of a foreign currency to which the loan is indexed must enable a reasonably well informed and reasonably observant consumer, based on clear and intelligible criteria, to understand the way in which the foreign currency exchange rate used to calculate the amount of the repayment instalments is set. Based on information specified in such a provision, the consumer shall be able to determine on his or her own, at any time, the exchange rate applied by the entrepreneur. In the justification the ECJ specified that a provision that does not enable the consumer to determine himself or herself the exchange rate, is unfair. Moreover, in said judgement the ECJ indicated that the national court, when the considered term of a consumer contract is unfair, is not allowed to interpret that term in order to remedy its unfairness, even if that interpretation would correspond to the common intention of the parties to that contract. Only if the invalidity of the unfair term were to require the national court to annul the contract in its entirety, thereby exposing the consumer to particularly unfavorable consequences, so that the consumer would thus be penalised, the national court might replace that term with a supplementary provision of national law. The ECJ therefore did not entirely preclude national courts hearing such cases to supplement the contract with supplementary provisions of national law, but gaps may not be filled solely with national provisions of a general nature and such remedy may be applied only in strictly limited cases as specified by the ECJ. The assessment of an unfair nature of contractual provisions as well as the decision concerning supplementation of the contract after removal of unfair contractual clauses, however, still falls within the competence of the national court hearing the case. The ECJ did not determine at all whether, in the consequence of the above-mentioned actions, the entire foreign currency contract shall be annulled. The current judicial practice of Polish courts

is already consistent with the ECJ's preliminary ruling and, thus, unfavorable for banks holding consumer mortgage loans indexed to a foreign currency. The respective clauses, depending on the assessment made by the national court hearing the case, may not meet the requirements as specified in the above ECJ judgement.

A significant increase of inflow of new cases has been observed since the beginning of 2020 which is caused by the ECJ preliminary ruling and intensified marketing activity of law firms acting on behalf of borrowers. Such increased inflow of new cases has not only been observed by RBI's Polish branch but by all banks handling currency loan portfolios in Poland.

Furthermore, Polish common courts decided to approach the ECJ with requests for a preliminary ruling in other civil proceedings which could lead to the provision on further ECJ's clarifications and may influence on how court cases concerning currency loans are decided by national Polish courts.

The impact assessment in relation to affected FX-indexed or FX-denominated loan agreements may also be influenced by the outcome of ongoing administrative proceedings which are carried out by the President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection ("UOKiK") against RBI's Polish branch. Such administrative proceedings are, *inter alia*, based on the alleged practice of infringing the collective consumer interests as well as on the classification of clauses in standard agreements as unfair. As at this point of time, it is uncertain what the potential impact of said proceedings on FX-indexed or FX-denominated loan agreements and RBI could be. Furthermore, such proceedings could result in administrative fines imposed on RBI's Polish branch – and in case of appeals – in administrative court proceedings.

Furthermore, the Polish "Financial Ombudsman" acting on behalf of two borrowers initiated a civil proceeding against RBI alleging employment of unfair commercial practice towards consumers in respect of a case in which RBI - following the annulment of a loan agreement – claims the full loan amount originally disbursed without taking into account repayments made meanwhile as well as amounts due for the use of capital by the borrowers based on the principle of unjust enrichment and demanded RBI to discontinue such practice.

- 8.15.** Following an audit review of the Romanian Court of Auditors regarding the activity of Aedificium Banca pentru Locuinte S.A. (former "Raiffeisen Banca pentru Locuinte S.A.") ("**RBL**"), a building society and subsidiary of Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest, the Romanian Court of Auditors claimed that several deficiencies were identified and that conditions for payment by RBL of the state premiums on savings have not been met. Thus, allegedly, such premiums may have to be repaid. Should RBL not succeed in reclaiming said amounts from its customers or providing satisfactory documentation, RBL would be liable for the payment of such funds. RBL has initiated a court dispute against the findings of the Romanian Court of Auditors. RBL has won the court dispute on the merits in what concerns the most relevant alleged deficiencies. The case was appealed at the High Court of Cassation and Justice. In November 2020, the High Court of Cassation and Justice admitted the recourse, overturned the previous court decision and confirmed the view of the Romanian Court of Auditors. Upon application of RBL, the High Court of Cassation and Justice requested the Constitutional Court to decide whether the Court of Auditors was, in principle, entitled to check on RBL. Such proceeding is still pending and could – depending on its outcome – enable RBL to file an extraordinary recourse against the decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

At the end of June 2022, RBL took advantage of a legal provision allowing entities to pay debts towards the state ("principal"- respectively the state premiums) and be exonerated from payment of accessories (penalty interest). RBL has paid the principal of EUR 22.9 million and requested to be exonerated to pay accessories of EUR 30.3 million. An answer from the Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration to the request for the exoneration is pending.

- 8.16.** In October 2017, the Romanian consumer protection authority ("**ANPC**") has issued an order for the Issuer's Romanian Network Bank Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest to stop its alleged practice of "not informing its customers about future changes in the interest rate charged to the customers". The order did not expressly provide for any direct monetary restitution or payment from Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest. The Issuer's Romanian Network Bank Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest disputed this order in court but finally lost. The decision has not yet been rendered in writing.

In accordance with an external legal opinion, the bank shall have to issue new repayment schedules and repay certain amounts to affected customers. Given current uncertainties as to the implementation of the order (in the absence of the actual court decision), an exact quantification of the negative financial impact resulting from repayments to customers is still not possible at this point of time. However, based on the external legal opinion, the most likely estimation of such impact is EUR 18 million. Based on a worst case scenario, such impact may increase up to EUR 67 million.

Furthermore, Raiffeisen Bank S.A. is involved in a number of lawsuits, some of them class actions, as well as administrative proceedings pursued by ANPC, in particular in connection with consumer loans and current account contracts. The proceedings are mainly based on the allegation that certain contractual provisions and practices applied by Raiffeisen Bank S.A. violate consumer protection laws and regulations. Such proceedings may result in administrative fines, the invalidation of clauses in agreements and the reimbursement of certain fees or parts of interest payments charged to customers in the past.

- 8.17.** On 11 November 2019, the chairman of the Board of Raiffeisen Bank Joint Stock Company (formerly: Raiffeisen Bank Aval Joint Stock Company), Ukraine, was questioned in connection with investigations by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. The criminal investigation is ongoing. The reason for the action is not related to the performance of the chairman's duties as chairman of the Board of Raiffeisen Bank Joint Stock Company.
- 8.18.** End of February 2022, the chairman of the management board (CEO) of RBI's Network Bank in Belarus, Priorbank JSC, was detained. The investigation is ongoing.
- 8.19.** RBI and members of RBI Group are or were involved in various tax audits, tax reviews and tax proceedings, including among others:

In Germany, a tax review and tax proceedings led to or may lead to an extraordinary tax burden of approximately EUR 23 million. Additionally, late payment interest and penalty payments may be imposed.

In Romania, tax assessments by the Romanian tax authorities have resulted in an extraordinary tax burden in an aggregate amount of additional taxes of approximately EUR 30 million plus EUR 20 million penalty payments.

In the vast majority of the aforementioned amounts, the decision of the respective tax authorities is or will be challenged.

Save as disclosed in this section "*8. Legal and Arbitration Proceedings*" and based on the Issuer's and RBI Group's current assessment of the facts and legal implication, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the 12 months prior to the date of this Registration Document, which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer.

9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GROUP

Save as disclosed in section 4.3 "Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") above, there has been no significant change in the financial position of RBI Group since 31 March 2022.

10. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

10.1 Syndicate Agreement

The Raiffeisen Regional Banks and certain subsidiaries of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks are parties to a syndicate agreement regarding RBI. As a result of the syndicate agreement, the voting rights in relation to shares in RBI (corresponding to approximately 58.8 per cent. of the issued shares) are mutually attributable to the Raiffeisen Regional Banks and their subsidiaries as acting in concert (§ 1(6) of the Austrian Takeover Act (*Übernahmegesetz – "ÜbG"*) pursuant to §§ 130, 133(7) of the Austrian Stock Exchange Act 2018 (*Börsegesetz 2018 – "BörseG 2018"*). A corresponding attribution to the controlling shareholders of individual Raiffeisen Regional Banks pursuant to §§ 130, 133(4) BörseG 2018 is made.

The terms of the syndicate agreement include a block voting agreement in relation to the agenda of the shareholders' meeting of RBI, pre-emption rights and a contractual restriction on sales of the RBI shares held by the Raiffeisen Regional Banks (with a few exceptions) if the sale would directly and/or indirectly reduce the Raiffeisen Regional Banks' aggregate shareholding in RBI to less than 40 per cent. of the share capital. Further, the syndicate agreement provides for an arrangement amongst the Raiffeisen Regional Banks to nominate nine members of the RBI Supervisory Board.

10.2 Membership in the Raiffeisen IPS

RBI is a member of an IPS, the Raiffeisen IPS, which besides RBI comprises of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks, RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Posojilnica Bank eGen as well as selected Austrian subsidiaries of RBI, several subsidiaries of the Raiffeisen Regional Banks and about 320 Raiffeisen Banks. Pursuant to Article 113(7) and Article 49(3) of the CRR an IPS is required to ensure the solvency and liquidity of its members.

10.3 Membership in the RKÖ

With respect to RBI's membership in the RKÖ, reference is made to the section "*3.1.2. Raiffeisen-Kundengarantiegemeinschaft Österreich (RKÖ)*" of chapter D.

10.4 Commitment Agreement

RBI is party to an agreement with the Raiffeisen Regional Banks pursuant to which each Raiffeisen Regional Bank committed on an individual basis to subscribe at the request of RBI for ordinary senior debt securities and/or ordinary senior eligible debt securities (which do not meet the criteria for debt instruments pursuant to § 131(3)(1) to (3) BaSAG) provided that the total volume of the relevant issuance of debt securities amounts at least to EUR 500,000,000 (*five hundred million*) or its equivalent in other currencies. The aggregate amount of all commitments pursuant to the respective agreement is capped with EUR 250,000,000 (*two hundred fifty million*) for a period of 18 (*eighteen*) months.

In the ordinary course of its business, members of RBI Group enter into a variety of contracts with various other entities. Other than set forth above, RBI has not entered into any material contracts outside the ordinary course of its business which could result in any group member being under an obligation or entitlement that has a material adverse impact on RBI's ability to meet its obligations under RBI's debt securities.

11. THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

If and to the extent information contained in this Registration Document, as supplemented from time to time, has been sourced from a third party, RBI confirms that to the best of its knowledge this information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as RBI is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

12. DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

This Registration Document, any supplements hereto and the documents incorporated herein by reference are available on RBI's website (www.rbinternational.com) and on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). The day of such first publication is deemed to be the valid day of publication.

This Registration Document is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of its approval. For the period of validity of this Registration Document all documents mentioned above and RBI's Articles of Association are available free of charge at RBI's registered office and on RBI's website (www.rbinternational.com).

RBI's Articles of Association can be expected under <https://www.rbinternational.com/en/investors/corporate-governance.html>.

APPENDIX

KEY INFORMATION ON THE ISSUER

(a) Who is the Issuer of the securities?

The Issuer is established in the legal form of an Austrian stock corporation under Austrian law with unlimited duration. The Issuer can be contacted under its business address: Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria or via telephone: +43 (1) 717 07 0. The Issuer's website is www.rbinternational.com. The LEI of the Issuer is 9ZHRYM6F437SQJ6OUG95.

(i) Principal activities of the Issuer

RBI Group (references to "**RBI Group**" are to the Issuer and its fully consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole) is a universal banking group offering banking and financial products as well as services to retail and corporate customers, financial institutions and public sector entities predominantly in or with a connection to Austria and Central and Eastern Europe including Southeastern Europe ("**CEE**"). In CEE, RBI operates through its network of majority owned subsidiary banks of RBI, leasing companies and numerous specialised financial service providers.

(ii) Major shareholders of the Issuer

RBI is majority-owned by the Raiffeisen Regional Banks which jointly hold approximately 58.8 per cent. of RBI's issued shares as of 30 June 2022. The free float is 41.2 per cent. of RBI's issued shares.

The following table sets forth the percentage of outstanding shares beneficially owned by RBI's principal shareholders, the Raiffeisen Regional Banks. To RBI's knowledge, no other shareholder beneficially owns more than 4 per cent. of RBI's shares. Raiffeisen Regional Banks do not have voting rights that differ from other shareholders.

Shareholders of RBI* (ordinary shares held directly and/or indirectly)	Per cent. of share capital
RAIFFEISEN LANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG	22.6 per cent.
Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG	10.0 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft	9.5 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Tirol AG	3.7 per cent.
Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen	3.6 per cent.
Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband regGenmbH	3.5 per cent.
Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen	3.0 per cent.
Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen	2.9 per cent.
Sub-total Raiffeisen Regional Banks	58.8 per cent.
Sub-total free float	41.2 per cent.
Total	100 per cent.

*) excluding 322,204 treasury shares
Source: Internal data, as of 30 June 2022

(iii) Key managing directors of the Issuer

The key managing directors of the Issuer are the members of its Management Board: Johann Strobl (Chairman), Andreas Gschwenter, Łukasz Januszewski, Peter Lennkh, Hannes Mösenbacher and Andrii Stepanenko.

(iv) Statutory auditors of the Issuer

RBI's statutory independent external auditor is Deloitte Audit Wirtschaftsprüfungs GmbH (FN 36059 d), Renngasse 1/Freyung, 1010 Vienna, Austria ("**Deloitte**"), a member of the Austrian Chamber of tax advisors and auditors (*Kammer der Steuerberater und Wirtschaftsprüfer*).

For the financial year ended on 31 December 2020, RBI's statutory independent external auditor was KPMG Austria GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft (FN 269873 y), Porzellangasse 51, 1090 Vienna, Austria ("**KPMG**"), a member of the Austrian Chamber of tax advisors and auditors.

(b) What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?

The following selected financial information of the Issuer is based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as of and for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 as well as on the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as of 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

(i) Consolidated income statement

In EUR million	31 December 2021	31 December 2020 ¹	31 March 2022	31 March 2021 ¹
Net interest income	3,327	3,121	986	736
Net fee and commission income	1,985	1,684	683	420
Impairment losses on financial assets	(295)	(598)	(319)	(76)
Net trading income and fair value result	53	91	184	4
Operating result	2,592	2,241	1,089	543
Consolidated profit / loss	1,372	804	442	216

¹ Previous-year figures adapted due to changed allocation (IFRS 5 discontinued operations). Further information can be found in the notes of the First Quarter Report 2022, chapter principles underlying the consolidated statements under changes to the income statement.

(ii) Balance Sheet

In EUR million	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 March 2022	Value as outcome from the most recent Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP")
Total assets	192,101	165,959	192,624	
Senior debt*	173,460	148,438	173,736	
Subordinated debt	3,165	3,233	3,076	
Loans to customers	100,832	90,671	101,966	
Deposits from customers	115,153	102,112	113,652	
Equity	15,475	14,288	15,812	
NPL ratio**	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	
NPE ratio ***	1.6%	1.9%	1.6%	
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio (fully loaded)	13.1%	13.6%	11.5%	10.40%
Total capital ratio (fully loaded)	17.6	18.4%	15.2%	14.86%
Leverage ratio (fully loaded)	6.1%	6.4%	6.2%	

* Senior debt is calculated as total assets less total equity and subordinated debt.

** Non-performing loans ratio: the proportion of non-performing loans in relation to the entire loan portfolio to customers and banks.

*** Non-performing exposure ratio: the proportion of non-performing loans and debt securities in relation to the entire loan portfolio to customers and banks and debt securities.

(c) What are the key risks that are specific to the Issuer?

- RBI Group is exposed to the risk of defaults by its counterparties.
- RBI Group has been and may continue to be adversely affected by political crises like the Russian invasion of Ukraine, global financial and economic crises, like the Eurozone (sovereign) debt crisis, the risk of one or more countries leaving the European Union or the Eurozone, like the UK Brexit, and other negative macroeconomic and market environments and may further be required to make impairments on its exposures.
- RBI Group's business, capital position and results of operations have been, and may continue to be, significantly adversely affected by market risks.
- Although RBI Group is analysing operational risks on a frequent basis, it may suffer significant losses as a result of operational risk, i.e. the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, human interaction and systems, legal risks, or due to external events.
- The Issuer is subject to a number of strict and extensive regulatory rules and requirements.