

First Supplement dated 7 May 2024 to the Registration Document dated 19 April 2024

*This document constitutes a supplement (the "**First Supplement**") for the purpose of Article 23 (1) and Article 10 (1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**") and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with, the registration document dated 19 April 2024 (the "**Original Registration Document**") of Raiffeisen Bank International AG (the "**Issuer**" or "**RBI**"). The Original Registration Document in the form as supplemented by this First Supplement is hereinafter referred to as the "**Registration Document**".*



RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG

Terms defined in the Original Registration Document have the same meaning when used in this First Supplement. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this First Supplement and (b) any other statement in the Original Registration Document prior to the date of this First Supplement, the statements in (a) will prevail.

This First Supplement has been approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") and will be published together with any documents incorporated by reference in electronic form on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.luxse.com) and on the website of Raiffeisen Bank International AG (www.rbinternational.com).

The CSSF only approves this First Supplement 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 First Supplement.

By approving this First Supplement, the CSSF assumes no responsibility as to the economic and financial soundness of the transaction or the quality or solvency of the Issuer pursuant to Article 6 (4) of 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 Issuer with its registered office at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria, accepts responsibility for the information contained in this First Supplement. The Issuer hereby declares, that to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this First Supplement is in accordance with the facts and that this First Supplement makes no omission likely to affect its import.

This First Supplement relates to the Issuer's (i) base prospectus with regard to its EUR 25,000,000,000 debt issuance programme for the issuance of Debt Securities dated 19 April 2024 and (ii) with regard to its Structured Securities Programme dated 19 April 2024.

In accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Prospectus Regulation, where the base prospectus to which this First Supplement applies relates to an offer of debt securities to the public, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for any debt securities before this First

Supplement is published have the right, exercisable within two working days, which the Issuer has decided to extend to three working days, after the publication of this First Supplement, i.e. until and including 13 May 2024, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy arose or was noted before the closing of the offer period or the delivery of the debt securities, whichever occurs first. Investors may contact the relevant financial intermediary if they wish to exercise their right of withdrawal.

The purpose of this First Supplement is the publication of the Issuer`s unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024.

NOTICE

This First Supplement does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer to 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 First Supplement or the Registration Document. If given or made, any such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by RBI.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Part A – Amendments to the section RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUER AND RBI GROUP

- 1) On pages 13 - 15 of the Original Registration Document, the *risk factor a.4. "Macroeconomic Risk"* shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"

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 Euro area (sovereign) debt crisis, the risk of one or more countries leaving the EU or the Euro area, like the Brexit, and other negative macroeconomic and market developments 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, potentially 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. ~~High and potentially further increasing~~ Persistently elevated interest rates on the back of ~~high~~ a slow moderation of inflation may pose a threat for public and private sector borrowers whose contracts are based on variable interest rates and/or who need refinancing or additional financing.

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 Euro area countries could come under increasing pressure to leave the European Monetary Union.

The political, financial, economic and legal impact of the departure of one or more countries from the Euro area and/or the EU is difficult to predict. However, the example of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (so-called "**Brexit**") shows 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).

For a country exiting the Euro area and/or the EU, 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 Euro area, concerns over the Euro's future might cause businesses to cut investment and people to cut back their spending, thus pushing the Euro area into recession. Depositors in other struggling Euro area 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 foreign exchange 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 Euro area, the departure from the European Monetary Union by one or more Euro area 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 Eastern European ("EE") 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 war 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 could potentially undermine the political and economic stability in Europe as a whole, including the risk of further escalation of the conflict, and may cause repeated 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 (more) comprehensive and potentially escalating sanctions and countersanctions – have a material impact and are likely to have further severe adverse impacts on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group Austria, 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-downs/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, financial or other sanctions imposed on RBI Group, its entities or representatives, withdrawal of licences of RBI Group entities by regulatory or governmental authorities, legal implications).

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 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."

Part B – Amendments to the section DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

- 2) On pages 30 - 31 of the Original Registration Document, in section "2.4 Principle markets and business segments", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"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. A cash generating unit (CGU) within the RBI Group is a country. The presentation of the countries includes the operating units of RBI in the respective countries (in addition to subsidiary banks, e.g., also leasing companies). Accordingly, the RBI management bodies – Management Board and 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 a material component in the decision-making process. The segments are also presented accordingly in compliance with IFRS 8. When assigning countries to the individual reportable segments, in addition to long-term economic similarities such as equity risk premiums, potential market growth and net interest margins, the expected risk and return levels are also taken into account when allocating resources. According to IFRS 8.12, it is also required that the following economic characteristics are taken into account when composing the reportable segments. The countries are combined into a reportable segment if the products and services offered are the same. In addition to the uniform production processes and sales channels, the target groups such as corporate customers, private customers and institutional customers are also similar in the individual segments. Banking regulations in each country are mainly monitored by central banks. In all countries, the central bank is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policy, maintaining financial stability, and regulating the banking sector. 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 1.6 billion ~~1.4 billion~~ as of 31 March 2024 ~~December 2023~~ (unaudited, internal data).

- **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.

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

The segment "Eastern Europe" 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.

As to the ongoing strategic considerations resulting from the war in Ukraine for the future of RBI's subsidiaries Raiffeisenbank Russia and Priorbank JSC, Belarus, 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.

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

The segment "Group Corporates & Markets" covers operating business booked in Austria and is 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., Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Leasing Group, Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG, Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., Raiffeisen Digital Bank AG, legal entities of 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***

The segment "Corporate Center" includes 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. "

- 3) On pages 31 - 33 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**2.5 Capital requirements**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"2.5. Capital requirements

Based on the decision of the European Central Bank ("**ECB**") regarding the SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("**SREP**")) for 2024, RBI Regulatory Group shall meet as of 1 January 2024 a Pillar 2 requirement ("**P2R**") of 2.80 per cent. and shall additionally satisfy a Pillar 2 guidance ("**P2G**") of 1.25 per cent. The P2R includes a non-performing exposure (NPE) P2R add-on in the amount of 0.05 per cent. and shall be met with at least 56.25 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 ("**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.

According to the current version of the Austrian Capital Buffer Regulation 2021 (*Kapitalpuffer-Verordnung 2021*—"KP-V 2021") on adjusting the systemic risk buffer and the other systemically important institution ("**O-SII**") buffer, as of 1 January 2024: (i) RBI Regulatory Group (at consolidated level) shall meet an O-SII buffer of 1.50 per cent. and a systematic risk buffer of 1.00 per cent.; and (ii) RBI (at unconsolidated level) shall meet an O-SII buffer of 1.75 per cent. and a systematic risk buffer of 0.50 per cent.

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.

The following capital requirements apply to RBI Regulatory Group and to RBI as of ~~31 March~~ ~~1 January~~ 2024:

Capital requirements as of 1 January <u>31 March</u> 2024	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	1.57 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Capital buffers:		
<i>Countercyclical capital buffer</i>	0.65 <u>0.66</u> per cent.	0.25 <u>0.24</u> per cent.
<i>Capital conservation buffer</i>	2.50 per cent.	2.50 per cent.
<i>Other systemically important institution buffer</i>	1.50 per cent.	1.75 per cent.
<i>Systemic risk buffer</i>	1.00 per cent.	0.50 per cent.
Combined buffer requirement	5.65 <u>5.66</u> per cent.	5.00 <u>4.99</u> per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	11.72 <u>11.73</u> per cent.	9.50 <u>9.49</u> per cent.

AT 1 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	1.50 per cent.	1.50 per cent.
AT 1 Pillar 2 requirement	0.52 <u>0.53</u> per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	13.75 <u>13.76</u> per cent.	11.00 <u>10.99</u> per cent.

Tier 2 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	2.00 per cent.	2.00 per cent.
Tier 2 Pillar 2 requirement	0.71 <u>0.70</u> per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers)	16.45 <u>16.46</u> per cent.	13.00 <u>12.99</u> per cent.

Pillar 2 guidance	1.25 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	12.98 per cent.	9.50 <u>9.49</u> per cent.
Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	15.00 <u>15.01</u> per cent.	11.00 <u>10.99</u> per cent.
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	17.70 <u>17.71</u> per cent.	13.00 <u>12.99</u> per cent.

(Source: unaudited internal data)

Apart from the requirements above, the ECB informed the Issuer that it shall additionally meet a CET1 requirement without its Russian subsidiaries, as further set out 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.

Furthermore, the Issuer shall comply with the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities ("MREL") in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (*Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation* – "SRMR"). This MREL requirement shall be determined by the resolution authority – in the case of the Issuer, the Single Resolution Board ("SRB") – and shall be calculated 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 9 May 2023, 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 29 March 2023 under Austrian law.

According to this FMA decision, the Issuer shall comply with an MREL requirement of 30.99 per cent. of the TREA and an MREL requirement of 11.36 per cent. of the LRE, in each case, on a consolidated basis at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria as of 1 January 2024. The combined buffer requirement applicable to RBI shall be complied with in addition to the MREL requirement and to the subordinated MREL requirement, each on the basis of the TREA, at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria.

Still in the second quarter of 2024, RBI expects to receive a new formal decision of the FMA replacing the decision dated 9 May 2023. According to a draft joint MREL decision of the SRB, which is expected to be implemented by the new formal FMA decision under Austrian law, the Issuer would have to comply with an MREL requirement of 30.98 per cent. of the TREA and an MREL requirement of 11.76 per cent. of the LRE, in each case, on a consolidated basis at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria. Furthermore, the Issuer would be required to use subordinated instruments to meet the requirement equal to 21.16% of TREA and 11.76% of LRE by 1 January 2026. The combined buffer requirement applicable to RBI would have to be complied with in addition to the MREL requirement and to the subordinated MREL requirement, each on the basis of the TREA, at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria.

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. "

- 4) On page 37 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**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**", the existing paragraph shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"There has been no significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since ~~31 December 2023~~ 31 March 2024."

- 5) On pages 37 - 42 of the Original Registration Document, the 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**", shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"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 Eastern European ("EE") countries (Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus). Among others, it operates subsidiary banks in each of these countries.

~~As of 31 December 2023, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 6.0 billion in Russia, EUR 1.3 billion in the Ukraine and EUR 0.7 billion in Belarus. Profit after tax reported for the year 2023 amounted to approximately EUR 1,341 million in Russia, EUR 121 million in the Ukraine and EUR 112 million in Belarus. The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as of 31 December 2023 were calculated based on the closing rates 99.137 EUR/RUB, 42.208 EUR/UAH and 3.536 EUR/BYN. The profit after tax is based on the following average exchange rates: EUR/RUB 2023 91.770; as well as EUR/UAH 2023: 39.706; as well as EUR/BYN 2023: 3.242 (Source: all internal data, unaudited).~~

As of 31 March 2024, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 5.8 billion in Russia, EUR 1.3 billion in the Ukraine and EUR 0.9 billion in Belarus. Profit after tax reported for the first quarter 2024 amounted to approximately EUR 326 million in Russia, EUR 61 million in the Ukraine and EUR 30 million in Belarus. The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as of 31 March 2024 were calculated based on the closing rates 99.870 EUR/RUB, 42.367 EUR/UAH and 3.502 EUR/BYN. The profit after tax is based on the following average exchange rates: EUR/RUB Q1 2024: 98.674; as well as EUR/UAH Q1 2024: 41.739; as well as EUR/BYN Q1 2024: 3.494. (Source: all internal data, unaudited).

The following selected financial information relates to RBI Group excluding Russia and Belarus as specified below:

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 31 December 2022 (audited)	RBI Group excluding- Russia/Belarus 31 December 2022 (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	5,053	3,399
Net fee and commission income	3,878	1,739
Net trading income and fair value result	663	254
Impairment losses on financial assets	(949)	(459)
Consolidated profit ¹⁾	3,627	1,435
Loans to customers	103,230	93,922
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional)	16.0%	14.0% ²⁾

1) Including the gain on the sale of the Bulgarian units of EUR 453 million.

2) Excluding Russia only.

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 31 December 2023 (audited)	RBI Group excluding- Russia/Belarus 31 December 2023 (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	5,683	4,282
Net fee and commission income	3,042	1,724
Net trading income and fair value result	186	30
Impairment losses on financial assets	(393)	(296)
Consolidated profit	2,386	997
Loans to customers	99,434	92,815
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.3%	14.6% ¹⁾

1) Excluding Russia only.

<u>In EUR million</u> <u>(unless stated otherwise)</u>	<u>RBI Group</u> <u>31 March 2024</u> <u>(unaudited, internal</u> <u>data)</u>	<u>RBI Group excluding-</u> <u>Russia/Belarus</u> <u>31 March 2024</u> <u>(unaudited, internal</u> <u>data)</u>
<u>Net interest income</u>	<u>1,455</u>	<u>1,092</u>
<u>Net fee and commission income</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>427</u>
<u>Net trading income and fair value</u> <u>result</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>(8)</u>
<u>Impairment losses on financial assets</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
<u>Consolidated profit</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>333</u>
<u>Loans to customers</u>	<u>100,434</u>	<u>93,831</u>
<u>Common equity tier 1 ratio</u> <u>(transitional) – incl. profit</u>	<u>17.3%</u>	<u>14.6%¹⁾</u>

1) Excluding Russia only.

	RBI Group 31 December 2022 (audited)	RBI Group excluding- Russia/Belarus and Bulgaria ¹⁾ 31 December 2022 (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity ²⁾	26.8%	8.7%

	RBI Group 31 December 2023 (audited)	RBI Group excluding- Russia/Belarus 31 December 2023 (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity ²⁾	14.8%	7.6%

	RBI Group 31 March 2024 (unaudited, internal data)	RBI Group excluding- Russia/Belarus 31 March 2024 (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity²⁾	15.0 %	9.9%

¹⁾ The exclusion of Bulgaria refers to the impact of the sale and deconsolidation of Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD and Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria EOOD in 2022.

²⁾ Consolidated return on equity – Consolidated profit less dividend on Additional Tier 1 capital in relation to the average consolidated equity (i.e., the equity attributable to the shareholders of RBI). The average consolidated equity is based on month-end figures excluding non-controlling interests and does not include current year profit.

The Russian invasion of and the war in Ukraine have led to sovereign downgrades of the three aforementioned countries by the major rating agencies, which impacts credit risk calculations of RBI Group. Given the ongoing war, the political and economic implications as well as present and future sanctions and countersanctions, a full and final quantification of the financial impact on and the possible damage to RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group Austria (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-downs/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, financial or other sanctions imposed on RBI Group entities or representatives, withdrawal of licences of RBI Group entities by regulatory or governmental authorities, legal implications, etc.) is still not possible as of the date of this Prospectus. In any case, the impact on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group, RBI Resolution Group Austria, and RBI is material.

Since the outbreak of the war RBI is reducing its exposure in Russia and is working on a deconsolidation of Raiffeisenbank Russia and its subsidiaries (Raiffeisenbank Russia and its subsidiaries together, the "**Russian Subsidiaries**") from the RBI Group by way of a sale or spin-off of the Russian Subsidiaries, in full compliance with local and international laws and regulations and in consultation with the relevant competent authorities. In case of a spin-off, the Russian Subsidiaries would be carved out of the RBI Group and RBI shareholders would receive shares in an entity that holds this stake.

In a scenario where RBI Group deconsolidates its Russian Subsidiaries from its balance sheet without any proceeds from a sale ("**P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario**"), RBI Group's risk weighted assets ("**RWA**") are reduced by approximately EUR ~~13.6~~ 15 billion whilst the CET 1 capital of RBI Group is reduced by approximately EUR ~~4.5~~ 4.8 billion. In addition, the operational risk from Russia to be phased out would lead to an increase in the CET 1 ratio of RBI Group excluding Russia of approximately plus ~~65~~ 64 basis points (Source: all internal data, unaudited).

In order to further reduce its exposure in Russia, RBI has taken a decision to acquire 28,500,000 shares in STRABAG SE, representing 27.78 per cent. of outstanding shares, via its Russian subsidiary Raiffeisenbank Russia from Russian based MKAO "Rasperia Trading Limited" for a cash consideration of EUR 1,510 million (including past dividends). Closing of the acquisition is subject to various conditions precedent including, *inter alia*, satisfactory completion of the sanctions compliance due diligence by RBI, regulatory approvals, and merger clearance.

Upon the successful closing of the acquisition, Raiffeisenbank Russia intends to transfer the shares in STRABAG SE to RBI by issuing a dividend in kind. The approval of the dividend in kind by the competent Russian authorities is also a condition precedent for the acquisition of the shares in STRABAG SE by Raiffeisenbank Russia.

The impact on RBI's consolidated CET 1 ratio at closing is approximately minus 11 basis points, while on the level of the RBI Group excluding Russia, (P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario: 14.6 per cent. proforma including profits as of 31 December 2023) CET 1 ratio is expected to increase by approximately 125 basis points (at closing) (Source: all internal data, unaudited).

After closing, RBI intends to retain the shares in STRABAG SE as a long-term equity participation which will be contributed to and managed by a fully consolidated subsidiary.

For the purpose of steering the RBI Group without its Russian Subsidiaries, and to prepare for the potential deconsolidation scenario of its Russian Subsidiaries, RBI has integrated a "dual steering approach" in its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("**ICAAP**"), including its risk appetite framework, capital planning process, ICAAP reporting, capital limit trigger monitoring, and stress testing. "Dual steering approach" means the supplementary monitoring and steering of RBI Group's consolidated capital ratios without its Russian Subsidiaries.

In addition to the capital requirements based on the SREP 2023 as referred to in section "2.5 *Capital requirements*", the ECB informed the Issuer that the Issuer shall maintain a CET 1 capital ratio without the Russian Subsidiaries of 13.0 per cent. on or before 30 September 2023 and of 13.5 per cent. at any time thereafter, assuming: (a) a full loss of the equity of its Russian Subsidiaries; (b) the deduction of associated risk-weighted assets from the Russian Subsidiaries; and (c) a full loss of subordinated instruments issued by the Russian Subsidiaries which are held by the Issuer ("**Assumptions**"). As regards Assumption (c), it should be noted that the intra-group subordinated instruments issued by Raiffeisenbank Russia were repaid in full in June 2023.

~~RBI expects the ECB in the near term to issue~~ On 22 April 2024, RBI received from the ECB a request for an acceleration of the business reduction in Russia, which RBI has been conducting since February 2022. Under ~~the current draft of the~~ these requirements, loans to customers would decrease significantly by 2026 (up to 65 per cent. vs. Q3/2023), as would international payments originating from Russia. Since February 2022, RBI has taken substantial measures to mitigate the risks deriving from its ownership of the Russian Subsidiaries, including specifically risks to its capital position and liquidity, and risks from increased sanction compliance requirements. The ECB's ~~draft~~ requirements go far beyond RBI's own plans to further reduce the Russian business and may adversely impact RBI's options to sell the Russian Subsidiaries. RBI is committed to achieving the deconsolidation of its Russian Subsidiaries, including via a sale of the units.

On 14 February 2024, RBI announced that it is in advanced negotiations on the disposal of its 87.74 per cent. stake in Priorbank JSC, Belarus, and its subsidiaries, with Soven 1 Holding Limited, an investor from the United Arab Emirates, resulting in a potential exit of RBI from the Belarusian

market. The signing of the transaction is – among other conditions – pending proof of funds by the investor with transfer of full collateral for the transaction consideration. The expected impact on the CET 1 ratio of RBI Group would be minimal. The transaction would trigger a loss of approximately EUR 225 million on RBI Group, resulting from the difference of the purchase price and book value of the equity of Priorbank JSC, Belarus. At closing, a further negative impact in the range of EUR 450 million is expected on RBI Group's consolidated profit, relating to the reclassification of predominantly historical foreign currency ("FX") losses currently recognized in other comprehensive income. This reclassification of losses would have no impact on the regulatory capital of RBI Group. (Source: all internal data, unaudited)

The provision ratio for 2024 is expected to be ~~at around 60 basis points on the level of RBI Group,~~ and at around 50 basis points for RBI Group excluding Russia and Belarus. (Source: all internal data, unaudited)

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

With effect from 1 July 2022, banks are required to pay extra profit tax and the scope of the existing financial transaction tax has been extended (which only has a minor effect). The extra profit tax was limited to the years 2022 and 2023 but with effect from 1 June 2023 was prolonged for the year 2024. The extra profit tax base is basically the net income from usual operation for the previous year. For the year 2022, the rate of extra profit tax was 10 per cent. For the year 2023, the tax base was divided into two parts. In the first half of 2023 the tax base equalled 50 per cent. of the original tax base (as stated above) and the tax rate was 8 per cent. For the second half year, a new calculation method has been introduced. The tax base equals 50 per cent. of the net profit of 2022 modified by several items and the tax rate is 13 per cent. up to an amount of HUF 10 billion (approximately EUR 26.5 million) of the tax base, and 30 per cent. above such threshold limit. The amount of the extra profit tax for RBI's subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Hungary ("RBHU") was EUR 73 million for the year 2023.

For the year 2024, the tax calculation is basically the same as for the second half of 2023. Based on this calculation, the estimated amount of the extra profit tax for RBHU for 2024 is EUR 90 million. However, this estimated amount can be reduced by up to 50 per cent. depending on the volume of Hungarian Government Bonds held by RBHU. (Source: internal data, unaudited)

- ***Imposition of new taxes in the Czech Republic***

In the Czech Republic, a new tax called windfall tax (Zufallsgewinnsteuer) applies from 1 January 2023, for the 2023, 2024 and 2025 taxable periods. The windfall tax applies to exceptionally profitable companies in the energy production and trading, banking, petroleum, and fossil fuel extraction sectors. The windfall tax is a 60 per cent. tax surcharge applied to the companies' excess profits determined as the difference between the tax base and the average of the tax bases over the years 2018-2021 plus 20 per cent. RBI Group is affected only through Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague ("RBCZ") which is subject to this new tax. Other consolidated entities on RBCZ level are not subject to this new tax. Thus, the estimated impact arising from this additional tax is between EUR 50 and 70 million (depending on the business development) for all taxable periods taken together (Source: internal data, unaudited). The first prepayment period started already in 2023, therefore, the windfall tax was calculated already for 2022 but only for determining the amount of tax prepayments payable from 2023.

- ***Imposition of new taxes in Russia***

In Russia, a new law on a one-off special tax (windfall tax) was enacted on 4 August 2023 and came into force on 1 January 2024. The tax base is calculated as a difference between the average value of taxable profits for 2021 and 2022 over the average value of taxable profits for 2018 and 2019. The common tax rate is 10 per cent.; in case companies have transferred 50 per cent. of the windfall tax in the form of a voluntary "security payment" to the Russian federal budget between 1 October

and 30 November 2023 they may actually reduce the effective tax rate of windfall tax to 5 per cent. RBI Group was affected through Raiffeisenbank Russia and several of Raiffeisenbank Russia's subsidiaries, which paid the "security payment" in the amount of RUB 4,115,037,781 in November 2023.

- ***Imposition of new taxes in Slovakia***

In Slovakia, the Amendment to the Act on the Special Levy on Regulated Entities became effective on 1 January 2024 laying down the obligation for banks to pay the special levy as of 2024. The levy is paid via prepayments on a monthly basis, at a coefficient of 0.025, which represents a rate of 30 per cent. p.a. of the profit/loss adjusted to comply with Slovak Accounting Standards and by a coefficient reflecting the share of income from banking operations in total income. The special levy of regulated entities is a tax-deductible expense. The levy rate will be gradually reduced by 5 per cent. p.a. over the 2025 -2027 period (2025: 24.96 per cent., 2026: 20.04 per cent., 2027: 15 per cent.). From 2028, a tax rate of 4.356 per cent. for banks and all licenced industries will remain as part of the government's taxation package.

A first rough impact estimate of the banking tax on RBI's Slovak subsidiary Tatra banka, a.s. was calculated in the amount of a net profit after tax 2024 reduction of EUR 64 million. (Source: internal data, unaudited)

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

The trends and uncertainties having an impact on the financial sector in general and consequently also on RBI Group continue to be affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the ~~re-emergence of the~~ conflict in the Gaza Strip ~~and Israel~~ with an acute risk of a widening of the conflict, an environment of elevated interest rates due to ~~persistently high~~ a slow moderation of inflation, as well as financial market concerns that have emerged with the failure of a number of US and European banks. The financial sector as a whole, but in particular also RBI Group, is affected by the economic impact from and related uncertainties about the Russian invasion of Ukraine, ~~the post-COVID economic development~~, interruptions in the global production chains, high materials, food and energy prices and as a result ~~persistently high~~ a slow moderation of inflation rates, persistently elevated interest rates and increased volatility on the financial and real estate markets. Thus, RBI Group will not be able to escape the effects of corporate insolvencies, deteriorations in the creditworthiness of borrowers and valuation uncertainties. Although the ECB has increased its key interest rates, the still lower interest rate level in the Euro area against higher interest rate levels in the US, in CEE and in 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.

- ***Trends regarding real estate markets***

Given the current economic environment, real estate markets suffer considerable tensions. In particular, project developers experience difficulties in refinancing or marketing their projects. This also affects large developers in Germany and Austria and has even led to first bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, falling real estate prices are putting the industry under increasing pressure. RBI Group's commercial real estate and developer ("CRE") portfolio amounted to EUR ~~13.6~~ 13.7 billion as of ~~year-end of Q1 2024 2023~~, of which approximately 16 per cent. are attributable to its five largest customers. RBI Group aims to gradually reduce the CRE exposure in the books and as of ~~year-end of Q1 2024 2023~~ has set aside EUR ~~412~~ 460 million in provisions plus additional around EUR ~~83~~ 120 million in loan loss provisions for potentially emerging risks. (Source: all internal data, unaudited)"

- 6) On page 49 of the Original Registration Document, in section "7. FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE", the following paragraphs shall be inserted just below the last paragraph of the sub-section "b. Translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2023 and of the auditor's report", whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined:

c. Translation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three months ended 31 March 2024

Extracted from RBI's First Quarter Report as at 31 March 2024

<u>– Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>pages 25-26</u>
<u>– Statement of Financial Position</u>	<u>page 26</u>
<u>– Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	<u>page 27</u>
<u>– Statement of Cash Flows</u>	<u>page 28</u>
<u>– Segment Reporting</u>	<u>pages 29-33</u>
<u>– Notes</u>	<u>pages 34-99</u>

The First Quarter Report as of 31 March 2024 of RBI containing the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three months ended 31 March 2024 is made available on the website of the Issuer under <https://qr012024.rbinternational.com>

The auditor's reports dated 13 February 2023 and 13 February 2024 regarding the German language annual consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal years 2022 and 2023 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."

- 7) On pages 51 et seqq. of the Supplemented Registration Document, in the section "8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS", the following items shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"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. On 27 June 2023, the South Jakarta District Court (*Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Selatan*) held that RBI has committed an unlawful act against the Indonesian company and ordered RBI to pay damages in the amount of USD 118.75 million. In view of the facts of the case and the legal situation, RBI is still of the opinion that the claims are neither valid nor enforceable against RBI and therefore filed an appeal against the judgment with the High Court of Jakarta (*Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta*). In March 2024, according to the court register, the High Court of Jakarta ruled in favour of RBI and rejected the claim due to lack of Indonesian jurisdiction. The judgement has also ~~not~~ been served upon RBI's Indonesian legal counsel ~~yet~~. It is expected that the plaintiff will file an appeal to the Supreme Court of Indonesia.

- 8.5. 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 by FMA in the course of administrative proceedings based on alleged non-compliance with formal documentation requirements relating to the know-your-customer principle ("[Initial FMA Decision](#)"). 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~~ [Initial FMA Decision](#) in its entirety. The administrative court of first instance (*Bundesverwaltungsgericht – "BVwG"*) confirmed ~~FMA's decision~~ [the Initial FMA Decision \("First Appellate Decision"\)](#) and – again – RBI appealed against this decision in its entirety. In December 2019, the Austrian Supreme Administrative Court (*Verwaltungsgerichtshof – "VwGH"*) revoked the ~~decision of the lower administrative instances~~ [First Appellate Decision](#) and referred the case back to the ~~administrative court of first instance~~ [BVwG](#).

In the retrial on 6 May 2021, the ~~administrative court of first instance~~ [BVwG](#) again confirmed ~~FMA's decision~~ [the Initial FMA Decision](#) in general but reduced the administrative fine down to EUR 824,000 and allowed another ([second](#)) appeal before the VwGH ("[Second Appellate Decision](#)"). Such appeal was filed by RBI. In July 2023, the VwGH revoked the ~~decision of the administrative court of first instance~~ [Second Appellate Decision](#) and, again, referred the case back to the ~~court of first instance~~ [BVwG](#).

[In the retrial on 25 April 2024, the BVwG again confirmed the Initial FMA Decision in general but reduced the administrative fine down to EUR 1,978,560 \(from the amount of EUR 2.7 million imposed by the Initial FMA Decision\) and allowed another \(third\) appeal before the VwGH \("Third Appellate Decision"\). RBI intends to file such an appeal."](#)

- "8.15. 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 31 March 2024, the total amount in dispute is in the region of approximately PLN 6.036 billion and the number of such lawsuits is still increasing.

In this context, the District Court in Warsaw requested the CJEU 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 PLN but indexed to foreign currency.

On 3 October 2019, the CJEU 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 CJEU, a matter to be decided by Polish courts under Polish law. In its judgment the CJEU 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 CJEU 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 CJEU 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 CJEU 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 CJEU 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 CJEU 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 CJEU 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 unfavourable consequences, so that the consumer would thus be penalised, the national court might replace that term with a supplementary provision of national law. The CJEU 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 CJEU. 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 CJEU 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 CJEU's preliminary ruling and, thus, unfavourable 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 CJEU judgement.

On 15 June 2023, the CJEU announced its judgment in case C-520/21 on the consequences of the annulment of a mortgage loan agreement vitiated by unfair terms. The consumer mortgage loan agreement indexed to CHF had been annulled on the ground that the conversion clauses determining the rate of exchange into PLN for purposes of the monthly instalments were considered to be unfair and that the loan agreement could not continue in existence after removal of the unfair terms. The CJEU observed that EU law does not expressly govern the consequences of the annulment of a consumer contract which are to be determined by domestic legislation in the individual EU Member States. Such domestic legislation has to be compatible with EU law and its objectives, in particular to restore the situation which the consumer would have been in had the annulled contract not existed as well as not to undermine the deterrent effect sought by EU law. According to the CJEU, EU law does not preclude consumers from seeking compensation from the bank going beyond the reimbursement of the monthly instalments paid and the expenses paid in respect of the performance the mortgage loan agreement together with the payment of default interest at the statutory rate from the date on which notice is served. Nevertheless, it is a matter for the national courts to determine whether upholding such claims on the part of the consumers is in accordance with the principle of proportionality. By contrast, EU law precludes the bank from being able to claim from the consumer compensation going beyond reimbursement of the capital paid in respect of the performance of the mortgage loan agreement together with the payment of default interest at the statutory rate from the date on which notice is served.

Further specifications on the consequences of the annulment of a consumer mortgage loan agreement vitiated by unfair terms was provided by the CJEU in its judgments in cases C-756/22 of 11 December 2023 and C-488/23 of 12 January 2024. None of these proceedings involved RBI directly. In both cases, the CJEU considered that the interpretation of EU law requested by the referring courts can be clearly derived from the CJEU's judgment in case C-520/21 of 15 June 2023 comprehensively described in the paragraph above. In the case C-756/22 the CJEU stated that if a loan agreement is annulled on the ground that it contains unfair terms without which it cannot continue to be in force, the bank is not allowed to demand the consumer to pay amounts other than the capital paid in performance of that contract and statutory default interest from the time of the demand for payment. In the case C-488/23 the CJEU stated that EU law precludes banks from being able to claim from the consumer – in addition to the reimbursement of the capital sums paid in performance of the contract and statutory default interest from the date of the demand for payment - compensation consisting of a judicial adjustment of the benefit of the capital sum paid in the event of a material change in the purchasing power of the currency in question after that capital was paid to the consumer concerned.

A quantification of the negative impact of the CJEU judgments on the consequences of the annulment of consumer mortgage loan agreements on RBI's foreign currency consumer loan portfolio is not possible at this point of time. ~~However, it is expected that RBI may not be able to claim any additional remuneration and/or valorization in connection with such annulled agreements as set out above.~~

On 25 April 2024, the full Civil Chamber of the Polish Supreme Court (the "SC") adopted a resolution concerning legal issues concerning loans indexed to or denominated in a foreign currency. In line with CJEU judgments, the SC ruled that if a contractual term referring to an indexation mechanism is considered unlawful and is not binding, it cannot be replaced by another method of determining the foreign exchange rate resulting from provisions of law or established customs and the loan agreement shall not be binding in the remaining scope. The decision whether a contractual term is unfair is up to the court hearing the case concerning an individual loan agreement. If a loan agreement is not binding due to its unlawful terms, each party has a separate claim for the return of undue payments: the bank for the return of capital and the borrower for the return of payments. The SC found no justification for mutual settlement of the parties' claims by the court during the hearing of the case. The limitation period of the bank's claim for reimbursement of amounts paid under the loan shall, as a rule, commence on the day following the day on which the borrower challenged the binding force of the loan agreement against the bank. Thus, the start of the limitation period depends on the consumer's action and should therefore be analysed individually in relation to each contract. This decision modified a previous decision of the SC which provided that the limitation period of the bank's claim would start after the consumer is informed about the potential consequences of declaring the loan agreement invalid and the consumer consents to such a declaration of invalidity. The SC also excluded the possibility for any party to claim interest or any other remuneration for the use of its funds in the period between the undue payment and the delay in reimbursing the payment. Despite the fact the resolution was adopted to resolve the arising interpretation issues connected with disputes concerning loans in Swiss francs, the conclusions arising from it are applicable to loans in other currencies, including loans in euro, as well.

The above resolution of the SC, combined with the earlier CJEU ruling, means that RBI may not be able to claim any additional remuneration and/or valorization in connection with such annulled agreements as set out above.

A significant increase of inflow of new cases has been observed since the beginning of 2020 which is caused by the CJEU 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 CJEU with requests for a preliminary ruling in other civil proceedings which could lead to the provision on further CJEU'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 foreign currency-indexed or foreign currency-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 foreign currency-indexed or foreign currency-denominated loan agreements and RBI could be. Furthermore, such proceedings have resulted in and could result in administrative fines imposed on RBI's Polish branch – and in case of appeals – in administrative court proceedings.

After launching a pilot project for an out-of-court settlement program based on the proposal by the chairman of the PFSA in the second half of 2023, RBI fully launched the settlement program in December 2023. The major goal of the settlement program is to limit the expected losses resulting from the current negative jurisprudence that in most case cancels the mortgage contract. The base offer consists of a recalculation of the amount originally disbursed in CHF as if the loan was issued in PLN from the outset applying a WIBOR reference rate increased by the margin historically applied to such loans. This leads to a write-off of a portion of the loan balance depending on the individually negotiated settlement offer. The settlements are offered through a mediation proceeding conducted by the PFSA. In 2024 RBI will increase its efforts to encourage customers to join the settlement program through actively approaching customers. The consideration of settlements in the provision calculation is affected by factors such as the interest rate of PLN loans, the CHF / PLN conversion rate, the development of the ruling practice and the duration of 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. In May 2023, the claim of the Financial Ombudsman was dismissed by the court of first instance. "

- 8) On page 59 of the Original Registration Document, in section **"9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GROUP"** the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"There has been no significant change in the financial position of RBI Group since ~~31 December 2023~~ 31 March 2024."

Part C – Amendments to the section APPENDIX – KEY INFORMATION ON THE ISSUER

- 9) On page 62 of the Original Registration Document, in section "(b) What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in ~~red and strikethrough~~:

"(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 2023 and 31 December 2022 as well as on the unaudited interim financial statements of the Issuer as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(i) Consolidated income statement

In EUR million	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	<u>31 March 2024</u>	<u>31 March 2023</u>
Net interest income	5,683	5,053	<u>1,455</u>	<u>1,385</u>
Net fee and commission income	3,042	3,878	<u>669</u>	<u>966</u>
Impairment losses on financial assets	(393)	(949)	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(301)</u>
Net trading income and fair value result	186	663	<u>17</u>	<u>86</u>
Operating result	5,158	6,158	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,509</u>
Consolidated profit / loss	2,386	3,627	<u>664</u>	<u>657</u>

(ii) Balance Sheet

In EUR million	<u>31 March 2024</u>	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	Value as outcome from the most recent Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP")
Total assets	<u>203,398</u>	198,241	207,057	
Senior debt ^{*)}	<u>180,827</u>	176,224	185,590	
Subordinated debt	<u>2,152</u>	2,167	2,703	
Loans to customers	<u>100,434</u>	99,434	103,230	
Deposits from customers	<u>120,938</u>	119,353	125,099	
Equity	<u>20,419</u>	19,849	18,764	
NPL ratio ^{**)}	<u>2.3%</u>	2.2%	1.8%	

NPE ratio ^{***)}	<u>1.9%</u>	1.9%	1.6%	
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio (fully loaded)	<u>16.5%</u>	17.0%	15.6%	11.35 <u>11.73%</u>
Total capital ratio (fully loaded)	<u>20.9%</u>	21.4%	20.0%	15.98 <u>16.46%</u>
Leverage ratio (fully loaded)	<u>7.6%</u>	7.7%	7.1%	3.0%

^{*)} 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. "