

**RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited**

**Annual Report**

**31 December 2012**

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2012

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# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Company Information

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

**Directors:**

Gareth Essex-Cater  
Helen Grant  
Francois Chesnay

**Secretary:**

State Street Secretaries (Jersey) Limited

**Independent auditors:**

KPMG Channel Islands Limited  
37 Esplanade  
St Helier  
Jersey  
JE4 8WQ  
Channel Islands

**Registered office:**

22 Grenville Street  
St Helier  
Jersey  
Channel Islands

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Directors' Report

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

The directors submit their report and the financial statements of RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2012.

### Incorporation

The Company was incorporated in Jersey, Channel Islands on 30 April 2004.

### Activities

The principal activity of the Company is raising finance for other group companies.

### Results and business review

The results for the year are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 6. During the year, a portion of the perpetual capital notes were bought by Raiffeisen Bank International AG being the Company's intermediated parent Bank and subsequently were cancelled.

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties arising from the financial instruments it holds are disclosed in detail in note 12. Other than those mentioned in this note, the Company's exposure to other risks is minimal.

### Directors

The directors of the Company during the year were as stated on page 1.

### Dividends

During the year, the Company paid an interim ordinary dividend of €25,000 (2011: €25,000). No final dividend is proposed for distribution.

### Independent auditors

KPMG Channel Islands Limited, as auditors of the Company, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the Board

  
Authorised Signatory  
State Street Secretaries (Jersey) Limited  
Secretary

28 January 2013

## RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as issued by the IASB and as adopted by the European Union ('EU').

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In respect of the EU Transparency directive 2004/109/EC, the directors confirm, to the best of their knowledge, that the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2012 give a true and fair view of assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company as required by IFRS as adopted by the EU and that the Directors' Report gives a true and fair view of important events that have occurred during the year and their impact on the financial statements. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in note 12 of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



Gareth Essex-Cater  
Director

Director

28 January 2013

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
<b>Assets</b>			
Long-term loan receivable	7	90,475,000	200,000,000
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>90,475,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>
Other receivables	8	75,819	245,660
Cash and cash equivalents	13	121,203	116,188
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>197,022</b>	<b>361,848</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>90,672,022</b>	<b>200,361,848</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Issued share capital	9	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		118,050	117,665
<b>Total capital and reserves</b>		<b>119,050</b>	<b>118,665</b>
Perpetual capital notes	10	90,475,000	200,000,000
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>90,475,000</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>
Other payables	11	77,972	243,183
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>77,972</b>	<b>243,183</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>90,552,972</b>	<b>200,243,183</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>90,672,022</b>	<b>200,361,848</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 24 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 January 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 Director  
 Gareth Essex-Cater  
 Director

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

	Notes	Total	Ordinary share capital	Retained earnings
		€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2011		112,333	1,000	111,333
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year		31,332	-	31,332
Total comprehensive income for the year		31,332	-	31,332
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>				
Dividend to equity holders	9.2	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Total transactions with owners		(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Balance at 31 December 2011		118,665	1,000	117,665
Balance at 1 January 2012		118,665	1,000	117,665
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>				
Profit for the year		25,385	-	25,385
Total comprehensive income for the year		25,385	-	25,385
<b>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</b>				
Dividend to equity holders	9.2	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Total transactions with owners		(25,000)	-	(25,000)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2012</b>		<b>119,050</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>118,050</b>

The notes on pages 8 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

		2012	2011
	Note	€	€
Interest income		4,531,906	6,772,952
Interest expense		(4,475,039)	(6,713,689)
<b>Net interest income</b>	5	<u>56,867</u>	<u>59,263</u>
<b>Expenses</b>	6		
Administrators' remuneration		9,273	9,044
Management fee		6,091	5,805
Auditors' remuneration		7,519	6,447
Other charges		8,599	6,635
		<u>31,482</u>	<u>27,931</u>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<u><u>25,385</u></u>	<u><u>31,332</u></u>

The notes on pages 8 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.



# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

	Note	2012 €	2011 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest receipts	14.3	4,702,275	6,839,263
Interest payments		(4,643,997)	(6,780,000)
Payment to suppliers		(28,263)	(27,626)
		<u>30,015</u>	<u>31,637</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>			
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividend paid		(25,000)	(25,000)
		<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,015	6,637
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		116,188	109,551
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<u>121,203</u>	<u>116,188</u>
	13		

The notes on pages 8 to 24 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 1 Reporting entity

RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited (the “Company”) is a public company domiciled in Jersey. The address of the Company’s registered office is stated on page 1. The Company’s activities consist in raising finance for other group companies (note 15).

### 2 Basis of preparation

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the EU.

#### 2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### 2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company’s functional currency.

#### 2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In the opinion of the directors, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult to reach, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as significant and critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (revised) except for that disclosed in note 12.7.

### 3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 3.1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

#### 3.2 Financial instruments

##### 3.2.1 *Non-derivative financial assets*

The Company initially recognises loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognises a non-derivative financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's non-derivative financial assets consist of loans and receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

##### *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise long-term loan receivable, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise call deposits.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### **3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

#### **3.2 Financial instruments (continued)**

##### **3.2.2 *Non-derivative financial liabilities***

The Company initially recognises debt securities issued on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: perpetual capital notes and other payables.

Such financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### **3.2.3 *Share capital***

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

#### **3.3 Impairment**

##### **3.3.1 *Financial assets***

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and other receivables.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 3.4 Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which these are declared.

#### 3.5 Interest income

Interest income is accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

#### 3.6 Interest expense

Interest expense on Perpetual Capital Notes is accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

#### 3.7 Taxation

The Company is liable to Jersey income tax at 0%.

#### 3.8 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The Directors perform regular reviews of the operating results of the Company and make decisions using financial information at the entity level only. Accordingly, the Directors believe that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company carries out business activities in line with the transaction documents. They may delegate some or all of the day-to-day management of the business to other parties both internal and external to the Company, including the decisions to purchase and sell securities. The decisions of such parties are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the policies and legal responsibilities of the Directors. Therefore the Directors retain full responsibility as to the major allocation decisions of the Company.

### 4 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, which have been adopted by the EU, are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2012 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements due to the fact that they are not yet obligatory implemented. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* has not yet been adopted by the EU. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. Those which may be relevant to the Company are set out below. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early.

#### **IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010) and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009)**

IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 (2010) introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project to make limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 4 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

The IFRS 9 (2009) requirements represent a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the asset's contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, available-for-sale and loans and receivables. For an investment in an equity instrument which is not held for trading, the standard permits an irrevocable election, on initial recognition, on an individual share-by-share basis, to present all fair value changes from the investment in other comprehensive income. No amount recognised in other comprehensive income would ever be reclassified to profit or loss at a later date. However, dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss, rather than other comprehensive income unless they clearly represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investment. Investments in equity instruments in respect of which an entity does not elect to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income would be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The standard requires that derivatives embedded in contracts with a host that is a financial asset within the scope of the standard are not separated; instead the hybrid financial instrument is assessed in its entirety as to whether it should be measured at amortised cost or fair value.

IFRS 9 (2010) introduces a new requirement in respect of financial liabilities designated under the fair value option to generally present fair value changes that are attributable to the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss. Apart from this change, IFRS 9 (2010) largely carries forward without substantive amendment the guidance on classification and measurement of financial liabilities from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with early adoption permitted. The IASB decided to consider making limited amendments to IFRS 9 to address practice and other issues.

Based on our initial assessment, the Company is not expecting a significant impact from the amendments of IFRS 9.

#### **Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 32 on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (2011)**

*Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (amendments to IFRS 7) introduces disclosures about the impact of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. Based on the new disclosure requirements the Company will have to provide information about what amounts have been offset in the statement of financial position and the nature and extent of rights of set-off under master netting arrangements or similar arrangements.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

### 4 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

#### Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 32 on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (2011) (continued)

*Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (amendments to IAS 32) clarify the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 by explaining when an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off and when gross settlement is equivalent to net settlement. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and interim periods within those annual periods. Earlier application is permitted.

Based on our initial assessment, the Company is not expecting a significant impact from the adoption of the amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7

#### IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (2011)

IFRS 13 provides a single source of guidance on how fair value is measured, and replaces the fair value measurement guidance that is currently dispersed throughout IFRS. Subject to limited exceptions, IFRS 13 is applied when fair value measurements or disclosures are required or permitted by other IFRSs. The Company is currently reviewing its methodologies for determining fair values (see Note 5). Although many of the IFRS 13 disclosure requirements regarding financial assets and financial liabilities are already required, the adoption of IFRS 13 will require the Company to provide additional disclosures. These include fair value hierarchy disclosures for non-financial assets/liabilities and disclosures on fair value measurements that are categorised in Level 3.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 with early adoption permitted.

### 5 Net interest income

5.1	2012	2011
	€	€
Interest on long-term loan receivable	4,531,715	6,772,689
Bank interest income	191	263
Interest income	4,531,906	6,772,952
Interest expense on perpetual capital notes	4,475,039	6,713,689
Net interest income	56,867	59,263

5.2 Interest income was earned on asset exposures that the Company has with Raiffeisen Bank International AG (see note 14). Interest paid on the perpetual preferred securities includes the amount paid to Raiffeisen Bank International AG (see note 14).



# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

### 6 Expenses

During the year, the Company did not have any employees (2011: Nil).

### 7 Long-term loan receivable

	2012	2011
	€	€
<b>Long-term loan receivable</b>		
Securitised commercial certificate of obligation	<u>90,475,000</u>	<u>200,000,000</u>

The loan receivable consists of €90,475,000 (2011: €200,000,000) Undated Securitized Commercial Certificate of Obligation issued by a related party, Raiffeisen Bank International AG ('RBI') and subscribed in full by the Company on issuance at par.

The certificate may be redeemed at the option of the borrower at interest payment date on or after 15 June 2009 at par in accordance with the conditions of issuance of the securitized commercial certificate of obligation. The claim of the Company shall be subordinated in accordance with Section 45 (4) of the Austrian Banking Act.

Interest is receivable in arrears from (and including) 15 June 2005 at a floating interest rate of 0.13% per annum plus the Reference rate. The Reference rate ("EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR Swap rate -11:00") is the annual swap rate for swap transactions with a 10 year maturity. The floating interest rate is capped at 9.03% per annum. At end of the reporting period, the rate stood at 1.725% per annum (2011: 2.697% per annum).

On 22 November 2012 the Company entered into a Cancellation Agreement with RBI, the agreement set out the terms for the cancellation of €109,525,000 Perpetual Non-cumulative Subordinated Floating Rate Capital Notes (see note 10) from RBI at the notional amount plus any accrued interest. The consideration for the purchase was settled by way of discharge of Securitized commercial certificates issued by RBI and held by the company with the notional amount of €109,525,000, resulting in no gain or loss from the transaction. The acquisition and discharge became effective on 5 December 2012. Interest accrued up to the date of the discharge was paid to the Company. This transaction constitutes a non-cash transaction as agreed between the respective parties.

### 8 Other receivables

	2012	2011
	€	€
Accrued interest receivable	69,364	239,733
Prepayments	6,455	5,927
	<u>75,819</u>	<u>245,660</u>

The accrued interest arose on the securitized commercial certificates of obligation (note 7).

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

### 9 Share capital and reserves

	2012	2011
	€	€
<b>Authorized, issued and fully paid up share capital</b>		
1,000 Ordinary Shares at €1 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

#### 9.2 A dividend was declared and paid by the Company during the year.

	2012	2011
	€	€
€25 per ordinary share (2011: €25)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

#### 9.3 No further dividends were proposed by the directors after the end of the reporting period.

### 10 Perpetual capital notes

	2012	2011
	€	€
<b>Issued and fully paid up</b>		
200,000 Perpetual non-cumulative subordinated floating rate capital notes @ €1,000 each	200,000,000	200,000,000
Cancellation of capital notes during the year	(109,525,000)	-
Perpetual capital notes at year end	<u>90,475,000</u>	<u>200,000,000</u>

Non-cumulative interest on the capital notes will accrue at the floating interest rate, payable semi-annually in arrears on 15 June and 15 December in each year. The floating interest rate is equal to 0.1% per annum plus the Reference rate ("EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR Swap rate -11:00") being the annual swap rate for swap transactions with a 10 year maturity. The floating interest rate was capped at 9% per annum. At the end of the reporting period, the rate stood at 1.695% per annum (2011: 2.668% per annum).

Interest payments are non discretionary and are subject to the conditions included in Clause (4) of the Offering Circular. The Company opted to duly cancel the long-term loan receivable as a result of the intermediate parent's strategy to reduce its risk exposure given the current weak economic conditions.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 10 Perpetual capital notes (continued)

The capital notes are redeemable at the option of the Company, subject to law and to the prior consent of RBI which shall grant such consent only after either replacement of the principal amount of the capital notes so redeemed by the issuing of other capital of at least equivalent quality or having applied for and been granted consent by the Austrian Financial Market Supervisory Authority (the 'Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde' or 'FMA'), in whole but not in part, on 15 June 2009 or any interest payment date falling thereafter, at the redemption price being the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid interest from the then current interest period ending on the date determined for the redemption.

On 23 February 2012, RBI invited the holders of perpetual non-cumulative subordinated floating rate capital notes with a denomination of €1,000 each, issued by the Company, to tender the capital notes to RBI for purchase at a fixed purchase price plus any accrued and unpaid dividends. On 8 March 2012, it was announced that RBI had received acceptances from note holders of 109,233 capital notes. In addition RBI purchased 292 capital notes in the market. On 22 November 2012 the Company entered into a Cancellation Agreement with RBI, it was agreed by the directors, that the Company would cancel the capital notes on receipt of the capital note certificates purchased by RBI. In exchange for the return of the capital note certificates the Company agreed to discharge the obligation of RBI relating to the Securitised commercial certificates for the notional amount of €109,525,000, resulting in no gain or loss from the transaction. The transaction for the cancellation of the above securities was settled on 5 December 2012. Interest accrued on the purchased capital notes up to the date of the cancellation was paid to RBI on the settlement date for the amount of €1,054,056. This transaction constitutes a non-cash transaction as agreed between the respective parties. Any pertinent interest payable and receivable as at transaction date was settled in cash.

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the note holders at the time will be entitled to receive the relevant liquidation distribution in respect of each capital note held out of the assets of the Company available for distribution to note holders. Such entitlement will arise before any distribution of assets is made to holders of ordinary shares, preference shares, preferred securities or capital notes or any other class of shares of the Company or any other share or other security issued by the Company and having the benefit of a guarantee from RBI ranking junior as regards participation in assets to the capital notes, but such entitlement will rank equally with the entitlement of the holders of any other shares or securities or capital notes, if any, of the Company ranking *pari passu* with the capital notes as regards participation in the assets of the Company.

Notwithstanding the availability of sufficient assets of the Company to pay any liquidation distribution to the note holders, if at the time such liquidation distribution is to be paid, proceedings are pending or have been commenced for the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of RBI, the liquidation distribution paid to note holders and the liquidation distribution per security to be paid to the holders of all asset parity securities, shall not exceed the amount per capital note that would have been paid as the liquidation distribution from the assets of RBI (after payment in full in accordance with Austrian law of all creditors of RBI, including holders of its subordinated debt but excluding holders of any liability expressed to rank *pari passu* with or junior to RBI's obligations under the 'Support Agreement') had the capital notes and all asset parity securities been issued by RBI and ranked (i) junior to all liabilities of RBI (other than any liability expressed to rank *pari passu* with or junior to RBI's obligations

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 10 Perpetual capital notes (continued)

under the 'Support Agreement'), (ii) pari passu with all asset parity securities of RBI and (iii) senior to RBI's Bank Share Capital.

If the liquidation distribution and any other such liquidation distributions cannot be made in full by reason of the limitation described above, such amounts will be payable pro rata in the proportion that the amount available for payment bears to the full amount that would have been payable but for such limitation. After payment of the liquidation distribution, as adjusted if applicable, the note holders will have no right or claim to any of the remaining assets of the Company or RBI.

In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of RBI, the board of directors shall convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company for the purpose of proposing a special resolution to place the Company into voluntary winding-up and the amount per capital note to which holders shall be entitled as a liquidation distribution will be as described above.

### 11 Other payables

	2012	2011
	€	€
Accrued interest payable	68,198	237,156
Accruals	9,774	6,027
	-----	-----
	<u>77,972</u>	<u>243,183</u>
	=====	=====

The accrued interest payable relates to the perpetual non cumulative notes (note 10).

### 12 Financial instruments

#### 12.1 Financial risk management

##### 12.1.1 Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the

Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The quantitative disclosures in notes 7 and 10 on the financial instruments should be read in the

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 12 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 12.1 Financial risk management (continued)

##### 12.1.1 Overview (continued)

context of the narrative disclosures in this section to better understand the Company's risk arising from those financial instruments.

##### 12.1.2 Risk management framework

The Board of Directors ('Board') has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's Board is responsible for identifying and analysing the risks faced by the Company, for setting appropriate risk limits and controls, and for monitoring risks and adherence to limits.

The Company was set up to raise finance for the group (of which Raiffeisen Landesbanken-Holding GmbH is the ultimate parent). This was achieved by the issue of a financial instrument listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, the proceeds of which were used to invest in a financial instrument issued by Raiffeisen Bank International AG ('RBI'). No other similar transactions were carried out by the Company and therefore the operations for the year consisted in servicing the financial liability from the income generated by the financial asset. In addition, the Company incurred minimal administrative expenses. As a result, the Board deems its sole involvement as sufficient to monitor the risks faced by the Company and need not delegate any specific duties to board committees.

#### 12.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's loans and receivables.

##### 12.2.1 Loans

The Company's main financial asset consist of an Undated Securitised Commercial Certificate of Obligation (see note 7) issued by Raiffeisen Bank International AG ('RBI'), formerly Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich AG, and its corresponding interest receivable at year-end (see note 8). The Company's revenue derives mainly from this financial asset.

On 15 June 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with RBI ('the Support Agreement') whereby RBI agrees to make available to the Company funds sufficient to enable it to meet its obligations should it have insufficient funds. The Board monitors the credit risk continuously based on external ratings of RBI.

No triggers of impairment were identified on the loan receivable, with interest continuing to be received in accordance with the terms of the loan. The debtor has a long term credit rating of A negative outlook from Standard & Poor's. Given this rating, the Board does not expect the counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. At year end, the Company did not have any passed

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 12 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 12.2 Credit risk (continued)

##### 12.2.1 Loans (continued)

due or impaired receivables.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the amount of assets shown in the statement of financial position.

##### 12.2.2 Guarantees

The Company does not provide any financial guarantees.

#### 12.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's main financial liability consists of the Perpetual Capital Notes that have a maturity date concurrent to that of the main financial asset. The most significant cash outflow consists of the payment of interest expense on the perpetual capital notes. The timing of its cash outflows falls due on the same dates of the cash inflows from the loan receivable.

Furthermore, other liabilities, which are payable within one year, are not significant. The Board considers its available cash resources as enough to meet other cash outflows which mainly consist of administrative expenses. Therefore, due to the nature of the Company's operations, the Board considers liquidity risk faced by the Company as minimal.

#### 12.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Due to the structure of the Company's assets and liabilities, particularly the back to back terms and conditions (notwithstanding the interest margin) of the principal financial asset and liability, the net exposure to market risk is also considered to be minimal.

##### 12.4.1 Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on certain administrative expenses, which are mainly denominated in Pound Sterling (GBP). All other transactions are undertaken in Euro.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 12 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 12.4 Market risk (continued)

##### 12.4.1 Currency risk

The Company accepts this risk and, accordingly, does not hedge against it. A 10 percent weakening or strengthening of the Euro against the Pound Sterling would have an insignificant effect on the results and equity of the Company.

##### 12.4.2 Interest rate risk

Interest incurred on the Perpetual Capital Notes is on a floating rate basis whilst the amount receivable from the loan to Raiffeisen Bank International AG ("RBI") entity yields a fixed margin over this rate by 3 basis points, in order to cover administration expenses of the Company. For this reason, and as these financial instruments are carried at amortised cost, a change in interest rates would therefore have no net impact on the Company's results and equity.

As from 15 June 2005, the interest rate on financial asset fluctuates at a fixed percentage over EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR Swap rate. The 3 basis points margin will remain unchanged.

#### 12.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with a company's processes and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness. The Board manages the operational risk of the Company through regular Board meetings and monitoring of compliance with the Offering Circular.

#### 12.6 Capital management

The Company's assets and liabilities and the relative underlying terms and conditions allow for a highly probable annual margin that increases equity. The Board's policy is to have a sound capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. As the level of net interest income was established on incorporation of the Company, there is little need for the monitoring of the return on capital. The Board of Directors monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. All ordinary shares are held by Raiffeisen Malta Bank plc and the Company does not have any share option schemes or hold its own shares.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

### 12 Financial instruments (continued)

#### 12.7 Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Carrying amount 2012	Carrying amount 2011	Fair Value 2012	Fair Value 2011
	€	€	€	€
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Long-term loan receivable	90,475,000	200,000,000	44,332,750	66,000,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Perpetual capital notes	90,475,000	200,000,000	44,332,750	66,000,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The respective financial liabilities are categorised as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 shall construe to mean that the fair value inputs are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The respective financial assets are categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2 shall construe to mean that the fair value inputs are based on valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

In view of the fact that the Company's financial asset mirrors the same terms and conditions of the financial liability (with the exception of a 3 basis point difference in the coupon rate) and having regard to the difference between the bid/offer price, the directors are of the opinion that the fair value of the financial asset is not materially different from that of the financial liability.

In the opinion of the directors the difference between the carrying value of the long-term loan receivable and its fair value as at 31 December 2012 does not represent an impairment of value, based on the high credit rating of RBI.

In the opinion of the directors there is no material difference between the carrying values of the Company's other financial assets and liabilities and their fair values.

At the financial reporting date the capital notes are being quoted at 49 (2011: 33) based on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.



# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

### 13 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the Statement of Financial Position are analysed below:

	2012	2011
	€	€
<b>Analysis of balances of cash and cash equivalents:</b>		
Call deposits	<u>121,203</u>	<u>116,188</u>
<b>Analysed in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>121,203</u>	<u>116,188</u>

Call deposits amounting to €120,203 (2011: €115,188) are held with Raiffeisen Bank International AG. These bear interest at 0.05% per annum (2011: 0.25%).

### 14 Related parties

#### 14.1 Identity of related parties

The Company has a related party relationship with its immediate parent company, intermediate parent company and ultimate parent company (see note 15).

The Company also has a related party relationship with its directors and company secretary.

Each of G.P. Essex-Cater, H. G. Grant and F.X.A. Chesnay is an employee of a subsidiary of State Street Corporation, affiliates of which provide ongoing administrative services to the Company at commercial rates.

#### 14.2 Transactions with directors and company secretary

Directors of the Company are employees of an affiliate of the company secretary. During the year, the company secretary charged the Company management fees, administrative fees and other charges amounting to €11,422 (2011: €10,635).

#### 14.3 Other transactions with related parties

Details of other transactions with the immediate parent company and intermediate parent company are disclosed in notes 5, 7, 8, 9 and 13.

Interest received amounting to €4,702,275 (2011: €6,839,263) is derived wholly from the Company's intermediate parent company. The amount received on cancellation of the perpetual capital notes amounting to €1,069,572 is included in such figure. Moreover, interest paid amounting to €4,643,997 (2011: €6,780,000) includes interest paid to RBI amounting to €1,054,056 given its purchase of the Capital Notes prior to the cancellation agreement.

# RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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### 15 Ultimate Controlling Party

#### *Control of the company*

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Raiffeisen Malta Bank plc, a company registered in Malta, the parent company of which is Raiffeisen Bank International AG ('RBI'). The Company's ultimate parent company is Raiffeisen-Landesbanken Holding GmbH, a company registered in Austria.

### 16 Segment information

#### *Geographical information*

The Company is domiciled in Jersey, Channel Islands. All of the Company's revenues are generated from its long term loan receivable with an entity based in Austria.

#### *Non-current assets*

Except for the long term loan receivable, the Company does not have any other non-current assets as at 31 December 2012 (2011: €nil).

#### *Major investment counterparty*

All of the Company's long term loan receivable is held with one counterparty, Raiffeisen Bank International AG.

### 17 Effect of the current economic crisis

The Board acknowledges that in the current economic crisis, the situation of the Company and the risks that it faces could change rapidly. However, on the basis of the evidence available to them and outlined in notes 7, 10 and 12, they are satisfied that the Company is able to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.



**KPMG Channel Islands Limited**  
37 Esplanade  
St Helier  
Jersey JE4 8WQ  
Channel Islands

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited for the year ended 31 December 2012 which comprise Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Article 113A of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit, and express an opinion on, the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



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Channel Islands

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited – continued**

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2012 and of its total comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Steven Hunt  
For and on behalf of KPMG Channel Islands Limited

*Chartered Accountants and Recognized Auditor*

29 January 2013

*Notes:*

- *The maintenance and integrity of the website on which these financial statements are published is the responsibility of the directors or other responsible party; the work carried out by auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and accordingly, KPMG Channel Islands Limited accepts no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements or our audit report since 29 January 2013. KPMG Channel Islands Limited has carried out no procedures of any nature subsequent to 29 January 2013 which in any way extends this date.*
- *Legislation in Jersey governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. The directors shall remain responsible for establishing and controlling the process for doing so, and for ensuring that the financial statements are complete and unaltered in any way.*