RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE REPORT 2018

Disclosure of Raiffeisen Bank International Aktiengesellschaft
pursuant to EU 575/2013 Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) Part 8

Introduction

With this document, Raiffeisen Bank International Aktiengesellschaft (RBI AG) fulfills its disclosure requirements under Part 8 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, EU 575/2013).

Pursuant to Article 11 of the CRR, RBI AG is subject to the CRR provisions not only as an individual credit institution but also a consolidated group.

This document is available on the RBI homepage (www.rbinternational.com). It is published around the time of the official release of RBI's Annual Report whereby certain information regarding Article 450 CRR will not be available until July 2019 and will be reported at that time.

The information is based on the valid regulations on a consolidated basis for the RBI CRR Group at the time this document was published.

In this report, Raiffeisen Bank International (RBI) refers to the RBI Group, and RBI AG is used wherever statements refer solely to Raiffeisen Bank International AG.

Regulatory Disclosure Report according to Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) Version 1.2

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Editor

Group Regulatory Planning & Reporting (Editor) supported by Active Credit Management, ABF Financial Institutions, Balance Sheet Risk Management, Competence Center Compensation & Benefits, Group Capital Markets, Group Collateral Management & HO Credit Control, Group Financial Reporting, Group Supervisory Dialog, Group Sustainability Management, Integrated Risk Controlling, Integrated Risk Management, International Equity Investments, Market Risk Management, Retail Risk Methodology & Validation, Special Exposures Management Controlling, Validation/IRB Coordination

Supervisory Authorities

As a credit institution, RBI AG is subject to supervision by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance, European Central Bank (ECB), Austrian National Bank (OeNB) and the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) and must comply with pertinent legal regulations, in particular the EU regulations (CRR), Austrian Banking Act (Bankwesengesetz, BWG) and the Austrian Securities Supervision Act (Wertpapieraufsichtsgesetz, WAG).

Content

Article 435 CRR Risk management objectives and policies

For a detailed description of RBI's risk strategies and processes, the structure and organization of the relevant risk management functions, as well as risk identification and risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk, please refer to the Risk Report in RBI's Annual Report.

Declaration by the management body on the adequacy of risk management arrangements

We hereby confirm that the risk management systems established in RBI and set out in the Functional Regulation "RBI Risk Strategy and Group Risk Manual - Risk Oriented Bank Management" and its Supporting Documents are adequate in view of the profile and the strategy of RBI.

RBI is an internationally operating universal banking group that focuses its business activities on Austria and the geographical region Central and Eastern Europe. The regional composition of economic capital, which is one of the main elements of risk steering in RBI, is shown in the table below. This also illustrates the balanced distribution of risk between Austria and the sub-regions in CEE.

in € thousand	2018	Share
Central Europe	1,901,967	31.6%
Austria	1,469,985	24.4%
Southeastern Europe	1,328,995	22.1%
Eastern Europe	1,306,332	21.7%
Rest of World	4,952	0.1%
Total	**6,012,231**	**100%**

RBI's main business activities are within corporate banking, retail banking and other banking services. Investment banking and other market risk taking activities are limited in scope, with a substantial part of the market risk stemming from foreign currency denominated equity of subsidiaries. The composition of economic capital according to risk types in the table below shows the prevalence of credit risk in the overall risk profile of the Group, as well as a balanced distribution between corporate and retail credit risk.

in € thousand	2018	Share
Credit risk corporate customers	1,637,701	27.2%
Credit risk retail customers	1,175,737	19.6%
Operational risk	542,080	10.7%
Macroeconomic risk	606,720	10.1%
Market risk	643,875	9.0%
Credit risk sovereigns	281,316	5.1%
Participation risk	308,365	4.7%
Other tangible fixed assets	226,118	3.8%
FX risk capital position	128,764	2.4%
Credit risk financial institutions	143,523	2.1%
CVA risk	17,090	0.2%
Liquidity risk	14,645	0.3%
Risk buffer	286,297	4.8%
Total	**6,012,231**	**100%**

In order to limit the risks taken by the Group, the overall economic capital has to be covered, with a sufficiently large cushion, by internal capital. As at year-end 2018 the utilization of available risk capital (the ratio of economic capital to internal capital) amounted to around 46 per cent, slightly up from 45 per cent as at year-end 2017. In its Group Risk Appetite Framework RBI has set the Risk Tolerance threshold to 90% for the utilization ratio of internal capital by economic capital.

Governance arrangements

Recruitment policy for the Board of Management and Supervisory Board

The aim of the policy is to select members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board pursuant to the Fit & Proper Policy in such manner as to ensure qualified management, control, supervision and consultation, which is in compliance with the statutory requirements.

The candidates should be in a position, due to their integrity, motivation, independence, and character, to fulfill the tasks of a member of the Board of Management or Supervisory Board in RBI and to safeguard the reputation of the company.

When selecting members, the composition of the relevant management body is considered, taking into account the required expertise and professional experience as well as diversity considerations.

Number of directorships

The detailed overview of the number of directorships held by members of the Board of Management and Supervisory Board can be found in Annex 1.

Diversity strategy when selecting members of the management body

Prejudice and discrimination have no place in RBI. This is also clearly stated in the Code of Conduct which is valid across the entire Group. RBI instead advocates equality, and in keeping with its corporate identity, it offers equal opportunities for equal performance within the company, regardless of gender or other factors. This begins with staff selection, which must be without prejudice and where the same standards must always be applied.

The RBI Diversity Policy was published in June 2018. It describes the relevance of this issue for RBI, defines the various responsibilities and also describes how to implement a diversity strategy in the Group.

The key components of this policy include RBI's diversity vision, mission statement and daily implementation guidelines, which were drawn up in 2017. In them, RBI presents its stance on this issue: "RBI believes that diversity adds value. Capitalizing on the opportunities from diversity provides long-term benefits to the company and its employees as well as to the economy and society as a whole. RBI is continuing Raiffeisen's 130 year success story as it embraces diversity. RBI actively and professionally harnesses the potential of diversity to give clients the best possible service as a strong partner and to position itself as an attractive employer."

The RBI Diversity Policy defines a strategy for filling Supervisory Board and Management Board positions whereby hiring must give consideration to both diversity and compliance with statutory requirements. Other important diversity aspects include age, gender and geographic origin. The main requirements for holding such a position include solid education and professional experience, preferably in roles related to banks or financial institutions. The objective is that the boards include a wide range of qualifications and expertise in order to obtain a variety of opinions, perspectives and experience resulting in sound decision-making.

The composition of the Supervisory Board and Management Board should be structured so that the board members' geographic origins reflect the diversity of RBI's markets and its cultural context. With respect to the age structure of the Management Board and Supervisory Board, the board members should preferably not have all been born in the same decade. Goals for the female gender are described in detail in the next paragraphs.

RBI knows that increasing the proportion of women in management is good for the results generated by the company. Female empowerment is therefore strategically embedded in its diversity management and supported by numerous programs.

Targets and target quota for the underrepresented gender

In 2014 RBI AG agreed to achieve within the next ten years a quota of at least 35 per cent for the underrepresented female gender in the area of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Management, and Tier 2 and 3 management on an overall basis. This quota was changed to 30 per cent in 2017 because of organizational changes in the corporate structure due to the merger of RZB AG and RBI AG as well as the reduction in business in Asia. These factors are also reflected in the actual development of the

RBI AG quota. RBI AG achieved a quota of 20 per cent as of 31 December 2018 (19 per cent as of 31 December 2017) in relation to the target scope.

The Nomination Committee has set itself a target of filling 35 per cent of the positions on the Supervisory Board, Management Board and in Tier 2 management at RBI AG with women by no later than 2024. The respective quota at 31 December 2018 was 29.5 per cent (29.1 per cent as of 31 December 2017). On RBI level, there was an improvement from 15 to 18 per cent in the proportion of female Supervisory Board members and an improvement from 12 to 13 per cent for female Board of Management members.

To further improve the framework conditions for work and career, RBI continuously endeavors to reconcile family responsibilities and day-to-day work schedules as far as possible. Working arrangements such as flexible working hours, part-time and home-office working are offered and actively supported in accordance with statutory provisions. Some locations also have company kindergartens with employee-friendly opening hours. Among other things, these aim to facilitate effective management of maternity leave, which should encourage women to return to work. RBI also adopts a positive stance towards paternity leave and considers it an important means of ensuring equality. In order to build on management skills among employees, RBI offers targeted training and continuing education programs, which have proven very popular among male and female employees alike. In 2018, women made up 56 per cent of participants in RBI AG's basic leadership program and 40 per cent in the Talent Lab for managers.

The Diversity 2020 initiative continued in Austria with a number of programs in 2018. One of the current core issues targeted by the diversity initiative is the empowerment of women. In particular, it aims to increase the number of women in top management positions. RBI is convinced that a lasting impact can only be achieved by directly addressing personnel processes. For this reason, management positions are advertised but not filled until there is at least one qualified female candidate. Potentially suitable candidates are actively invited to apply if needed to meet this goal. Documents needed for interviews or hearings are anonymized in order to ensure objectivity in the selection process. Furthermore at least one female assessor must be involved in the talent selection process; self-nomination is now an option as well. Subconscious prejudices are a key factor preventing the appointment of women to management positions, among other things. To counter this, executives are offered a specific e-microlearning program to help them identify prejudices that they may hold and learn how to consciously deal with them. In addition, RBI supports arrangements such as part-time management in order to overcome structural barriers. It also sees gender-specific mentoring as an important tool for increasing the representation of women in management positions. An in-house course on the empowerment of women is also available for female employees. The course was successfully completed in 2018. Two of the graduates from this course created the RBI Women Forum, a network that aims to connect female managers and specific female employees. The forum held its opening event, Our Future Networks, in October 2018.

Risk Committee

RBI has implemented a Risk Committee pursuant to Section 39d of the BWG. The Risk Committee holds at least one meeting per year. On 3 June 2014 the inaugural meeting of the Risk Committee took place. In 2018 four meetings were held.

Information to management

The consolidated risk development is reported by the Risk Controlling division to the Board of Management on a quarterly basis. In addition, the Board of Management reports on the risk development at meetings of the Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis, as well as on an ad hoc basis if necessary.

The organizational unit Risk Controlling is responsible for centralized and independent risk controlling pursuant to Section 39 (5) BWG. The head of Risk Controlling reports to the CRO, is a member of the Risk Committee, and reports the results of the unit's activities to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board, to the RBI Board of Management, and to the responsible division heads.

Regarding the risk strategy and major developments within RBI, the head of the central and independent Risk Controlling division reports to the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board advises the Board of Management in respect of the current and future risk appetite and risk strategy. It supervises the implementation of this strategy in connection with the steering, supervision, and limitation of risks pursuant to the provisions of the BWG, and with respect to capitalization and liquidity.

Risk Reports

On Group level the various risk reports address the development of the Group's portfolios and resulting risks, and are provided to the risk committees, the Management Board and the Supervisory Board. Risk-type specific risk reports (i.e. credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, etc.) are complemented by the ICAAP Report (going concern and target rating perspective) and the Report on the Integrated Stress Test, which aggregate the risk measurements from the various risk types and compare them with the available capital or risk taking capacity.

The quarterly Supervisory Board Risk Report summarizes the main results and findings of the various risk-type specific risk reports and the ICAAP Report, with a particular focus on the risk developments in the last quarter, as well as the utilization of the risk taking capacity (going concern and target rating perspective) in relation to the approved Group risk appetite and the risk tolerance level. The Report for the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board goes further into detail and also discusses the Group's risk appetite, its implementation, risk-adequate pricing, and the risk-adequacy of the remuneration system.

The ICAAP Report provides a monthly analysis to the Group Risk Committee (GRC) and the Management Board of the development of the overall risk situation in the target rating perspective (economic capital 99.92%, 1 year) and the going concern perspective (VaR 95%, 1 year), the development of the respective coverage potential (internal capital and risk taking capacity), broken down from the Group level to a single unit view, and comparing the actual development with the economic capital budget. Furthermore, the ICAAP Report also contains forecast calculations of risk and capital figures to identify potential events and developments which could influence the ongoing business strategy of RBI.

The monthly Trigger Monitoring Report provides analysis regarding the current development of the Group by means of several ratios relating to different areas (Pillar I ratios, ICAAP figures, NPE ratios, profitability ratios, etc.). The ratios and thresholds for these figures are set out within the recovery plan for RBI (RBI Recovery Plan). The monthly presentation takes place in the GRC.

The semi-annual Report on the Results from the Integrated Stress Test provides an analysis to the GRC and the Management Board in particular about the effect of the multi-year stress scenario on the CET1 ratio in relation to the Risk Tolerance Level that is defined in Chapter 3.1. "Group Risk Appetite" in this document. In addition the maximum provisioning rate and NPE ratio, set out in the NPE and Risk Cost Strategy for the Group, are tested.

The Group Credit Risk Report provides comprehensive information to the GRC and the Management Board on the development of credit exposures including foreign currency exposures, defaulted and forborne exposure, and special exposures management. It covers the areas of corporate, retail, FI and sovereign over the last quarter. Broken down from the Group level exposure and risk, developments are reported on unit and segment level. This also includes the utilization of portfolio thresholds on country level, the development of customer ratings, average probabilities of default, collateralization, forbearance, and credit concentrations measures.

The Group Credit Risk Report also includes the FX Lending Report, which is focused on foreign currency exposures to customers that are considered unhedged. It provides the GRC and the Management Board with an analysis of the risk profile of the Group's foreign currency lending and includes the retail business, the corporate business and unhedged non-bank FIs on head office level. The FX Lending Report is also part of the Supervisory Board Risk Reports and the Report for the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board.

The Group Credit Risk Report also provides the GRC and the Management Board with an analysis of the development of the Group's defaulted exposure over the last quarter. Broken down into unit and segment level, the development is further segregated into gross inflows and outflows of defaulted exposure, including an analysis of the largest inflows and outflows of defaulted exposure as well as forbearance cases.

The NPE Dashboard, which is presented to the Management Board, is a report on the fulfillment of the set targets, the reason for deviations and the actions needed to be taken (in case significant deviations are observed) in relation to the Group NPE and Risk Costs Strategy.

The weekly Market Risk Committee reports on the development of profit and loss, the risks calculated and the limit utilization, as well as the results of scenario analyses and stress tests with respect to market risks.

The monthly Group Asset/Liquidity Committee reports on the liquidity situation including the LCR and the NSFR on Group level, for the Liquidity Union Vienna, at the head office, and for selected units. The going concern and time-to-wall analysis are also provided on material currency level.

Quantitative disclosure

The LCR disclosure template and the accompanying qualitative information on liquidity risk can be found in Annex 2.

Article 436 CRR
Scope of application

Pursuant to Article 11 of the CRR, RBI is supervised by the ECB on a consolidated basis and is subject to the CRR provisions not only as an individual credit institution but also as a consolidated group.

The consolidated group is defined as all companies integrated in the consolidated financial statements. Due to different regulations the following two consolidated groups are distinguished:

- Consolidated group for legal/accounting purposes – IFRS 10
- Consolidated group for prudential/regulatory purposes – Article 30 BWG, Article 18 CRR and Article 19 CRR

Consolidated group for accounting purposes

All material subsidiaries over which RBI AG directly or indirectly has control are fully consolidated. The Group has control over an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Structured entities are entities in which the voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor for determining control, e.g. if the voting rights are solely related to administration activities and the relevant activities are governed by contractual agreements.

Similarly to subsidiaries, consolidation of structured entities is necessary if the Group has control over the entity. In the Group, the need to consolidate structured entities is reviewed as part of the securitization transaction process, where the structured entity is either formed by the Group with or without participation of third parties, or, in which the Group with or without participation of third parties enters into contractual relationships with already existing structured entities.

In order to determine when an entity has to be consolidated, a series of control factors have to be checked. These include an examination of:

- The purpose and the constitution of the entity,
- The relevant activities and how they are determined,
- If the Group has the ability to determine the relevant activity through its rights,
- If the Group is exposed to risks of or has rights to variable returns,
- If the Group has the ability to use its power over the investee in order to affect the amount of variable returns.

Material interests in associated companies – the Group exerts a significant influence on financial and operating policies of these companies – are valued at equity and reported under investments in associates. Profit or losses occurring in companies valued at equity are shown on a net basis in current income from associates. The same rules apply to companies valued at equity (offsetting acquisition costs against proportional fair net asset value) as apply to fully consolidated companies. On principle, IFRS financial statements of associated companies are used. Changes in equity of companies valued at equity are also treated in the consolidated accounts as changes in equity.

Shareholdings in subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements because of their minor significance and shareholdings in companies which have not been valued at equity are shown under financial investments and are measured at amortized cost.

Of 232 Group units, 123 are domiciled in Austria and 109 abroad. They comprise 28 banks, 147 financial institutions, 16 providers of banking related services, 10 financial holding companies and 31 other companies. Due to the insignificance of the assets, financial situation and earnings of the Group, 241 subsidiaries were omitted from consolidation. These are recognized at cost as shares in affiliated companies under securities and equity participations. Total assets of unconsolidated companies account for less than 1 per cent of the Group's total assets.

A list of companies, which includes information on the accounting and the regulatory consolidation method for each entity, can be found in Annex 3.

Consolidated group according to regulatory requirements

There were 204 companies (including branches) in the RBI CRR Group as at 31 December 2018.

The basis for the regulatory consolidation is the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). This differs to the consolidated group for accounting purposes in that only companies which are specialized in bank and other financial businesses have to be included. This means affiliated companies with non-bank business do not have to be included in the regulatory consolidated group. According to Article 19 CRR, institutions, financial institutions or ancillary services undertakings needn't be included in the consolidation where the total amount of assets and off-balance sheet items of the undertaking concerned is less than the smaller of the following two amounts:

- € 10 million
- 1 per cent of the total amount of assets and off-balance sheet items of the parent undertaking or the undertaking that holds the participation.

Moreover, competent authorities can permit the exclusion of the following participations on a case by case basis:

- The undertaking concerned is situated in a third country where there are legal impediments to the transfer of the necessary information
- The undertaking concerned is of negligible interest only with respect to the objectives of monitoring credit institutions
- The consolidation of the financial situation of the undertaking concerned would be inappropriate or misleading as far as the objectives of the supervision of credit institutions are concerned.

Fully consolidated subsidiaries

According to Article 18 CRR, RBI is required to carry out a full consolidation of all subsidiaries that are institutions and financial institutions. For the regulatory consolidated group Article 19 CRR is applied. Each unit not exceeding a balance sheet total of € 10 million is not included. This applies for 96 units of minor importance.

Proportional consolidation

According to Article 18 (2) CRR, permission for proportional consolidation can be given by competent authorities on a case by case basis. Currently proportional consolidation is not applied in RBI.

At equity valuation

An associated company is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity in which shares are held. There exists no control or joint management of decision making processes. As a rule, significant influence is assumed if the Group holds 20 to 50 per cent of the voting rights. When judging whether the Group has the ability to exert a significant influence on another entity, the existence and the effect of potential voting rights which are actually usable or convertible are taken into account. Further parameters for judging significant influence are, for example, the representation in executive committees and supervisory boards (supervisory board in Austrian joint stock companies) of the entity and material business dealings with the entity. Shares in associated companies are valued at equity.

A list of companies which are valued at equity can be found in Annex 3.

Companies deducted from the Total Capital

According to CRR Article 36 (1) f-l direct, indirect and synthetic holdings in Common Equity Tier 1 capital instruments have to be deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The deduction amount depends on the threshold calculated according to CRR Article 46 and 48. Due to the fact that RBI doesn't exceed the threshold no participations are deducted from Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

Impediments to the transfer of funds

In the RBI CRR Group there are currently no known impediments of a substantial, practical or legal nature to the prompt transfer of own funds or the repayment of liabilities among the parent undertaking and its subsidiaries.

In some countries in which RBI CRR Group is operating, the payment of dividends is subject to certain restrictions. Such restrictions are for example due to applicable minimum capital requirements or liquidity requirements or due to other requirements from local regulators. In some countries, the prior approval of the respective local regulator for the distribution of own funds is required.

The Ukrainian National Bank implemented temporary foreign currency control restrictions. Besides other restrictions there are certain limitations applicable for credit institutions in relation to purchase of foreign currency for the transfer of foreign currency dividends to foreign investors abroad i.e. repatriation of dividends for the previous years in foreign currency to a foreign investor abroad is currently limited to an amount of USD 7 million equivalent / month.

Aggregate amount by which actual funds are less than the required minimum in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation

There are no material capital deficiencies for subsidiaries not included in the consolidation.

Quantitative disclosure

EU LI1			Carrying values of items				
in € thousand	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to the credit risk framework	Subject to the CCR framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets	**140,115,155**	**139,847,100**	**92,513,830**	**12,129,947**	**1,847,202**	**4,245,453**	**598,860**
Cash reserve	22,557,484	22,560,558	20,545,906	1,988,165	0	0	0
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	98,755,774	98,852,779	58,313,253	7,276,205	1,847,202	0	9
Financial assets - amortized cost	6,489,016	6,415,674	6,323,743	0	0	3,413,098	0
Financial assets - fair value through other comprehensive income	559,782	501,379	417,288	0	0	0	0
Non-trading financial assets - mandatorily fair value through profit/loss	3,192,115	3,195,635	3,196,515	0	0	0	0
Financial assets - designated fair value through profit/loss	3,893,609	3,887,380	808	2,408,375	0	0	0
Financial assets - held for trading	457,202	457,202		457,202	0	832,355	0
Hedge accounting	964,213	1,125,721	1,207,151	0	0	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	1,384,277	1,059,842	1,005,416	0	0	0	0
Tangible fixed assets	692,897	699,431	125	0	0	0	595,494
Intangible fixed assets	56,820	56,379	75,181	0	0	0	0
Current tax assets	122,371	121,771	90,894	0	0	0	3,357
Deferred tax assets	989,594	913,349	1,337,551	0	0	0	0
Other assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities	**140,115,155**	**139,847,100**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,448,948**	**0**
Financial liabilities - amortized cost	119,074,098	119,047,318	0	0	0	572,109	0
Financial liabilities - designated fair value through profit/loss	1,931,076	1,931,076	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities - held for trading	5,101,835	5,101,535	0	0	0	3,876,839	0
Hedge accounting	91,049	91,049	0	0	0	0	0
Provisions for liabilities and charges	855,922	782,558	0	0	0	0	0
Current tax liabilities	41,376	40,191	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax liabilities	59,702	48,937	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	546,740	402,177	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	12,413,358	12,402,260	0	0	0	0	0

Article 437 CRR
Total Capital

Reconciliation of financials in legal and regulatory consolidation

Differences between balance sheet positions in the audited financial statements and the regulatory capital calculation are based on the different consolidation scopes. For further information on the scope of consolidation used please refer to Annex 3.

Capital

Capital base in € thousand	**2018**
Equity according to the group's balance sheet	11,744,272
Institutional protection scheme (IPS)	(216,193)
Non-controlling interests	657,988
Minority adjustments due to Basel III	(228,625)
Anticipated dividend	(305,914)
Deconsolidation of insurance companies	0
Associated companies consolidated according to purchase method	0
Value changes in own financial liabilities	45,750
Cash flow hedges	3,881
Additional value adjustments	(91,750)
Goodwill	(109,185)
Deferred tax assets	(20,133)
Intangible assets	(590,246)
Other adjustments	38,024
Total Tier 1 capital	**10,927,869**
Tier 2 instruments	2,127,943
Net provisions for reported IRB credit exposure	229,500
Shares deducted from Tier 2 capital	0
Other adjustments	286
Total Tier 2 capital	**2,357,730**
Total Capital base	**13,285,599**

Statement of financial position

Assets in € thousand	**IFRS scope 2018**	**Effects - scope of consolidation**	**Regulatory scope 2018**
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	22,557,484	3,074	22,560,558
Financial assets - amortized cost	98,755,774	97,004	98,852,779
Financial assets - fair value through other comprehensive income	6,489,016	(73,342)	6,415,674
Non-trading financial assets - mandatorily fair value through profit/loss	559,782	(58,403)	501,379
Financial assets - designated fair value through profit/loss	3,192,115	3,520	3,195,635
Financial assets - held for trading	3,893,609	(6,229)	3,887,380
Hedge accounting	457,202	0	457,202
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	964,213	161,508	1,125,721
Tangible fixed assets	1,384,277	(324,436)	1,059,842
Intangible fixed assets	692,897	6,534	699,431
Current tax assets	56,820	(441)	56,379
Deferred tax assets	122,371	(599)	121,771
Other assets	989,594	(76,245)	913,349
Total Assets	**140,115,155**	**(268,056)**	**139,847,100**

Liabilities and equity in € thousand	IFRS scope 2018	Effects - scope of consolidation	Regulatory scope 2018
Financial liabilities - amortized cost	119,074,098	(26,780)	119,047,318
Financial liabilities - designated fair value through profit/loss	1,931,076	0	1,931,076
Financial liabilities - held for trading	5,101,835	(300)	5,101,535
Hedge accounting	91,049	0	91,049
Provisions for liabilities and charges	855,922	(73,364)	782,558
Current tax liabilities	41,376	(1,185)	40,191
Deferred tax liabilities	59,702	(10,765)	48,937
Other liabilities	546,740	(144,564)	402,177
Equity	12,413,358	(11,098)	12,402,260
Consolidated equity	10,587,140	31,721	10,618,861
herof consolidated profit/loss	1,269,838	6,037	1,275,875
Non-controlling interests	700,807	(42,819)	657,988
Additional Tier 1	1,125,411	0	1,125,411
Total equity and liabilities	**140,115,155**	**(268,056)**	**139,847,100**

Total Capital pursuant to CRR

The following table shows the composition of Total Capital as well as capital ratios pursuant to CRR. Lines which are not applicable for RBI are not shown in the table. The column "Reference" contains the CRR article reference and the column "Phase-out" presents the amounts subject to pre-regulation CRR treatment or prescribed residual amount of CRR.

Line	in € thousand	Reference	31/12/2018 transitional	Phase-out	31/12/2018 fully loaded
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)				
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	26 (1), 27, 28, 29, EBA list 26 (3)	5,974,080	0	5,974,080
2	Retained earnings	26 (1) (c)	7,055,126	0	7,055,126
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and any other reserves)	26 (1)	(2,979,314)	0	(2,979,314)
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	84, 479, 480	428,618	0	428,618
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**		**10,478,510**	**0**	**10,478,510**
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	34, 105	(91,750)	0	(91,750)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability)	36 (1) (b), 37, 472 (4)	(699,431)	0	(699,431)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary difference (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	36 (1) (c), 38, 472 (5)	(20,133)	0	(20,133)
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges	33 (a)	3,881	0	3,881
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	36 (1) (d), 40, 159, 472 (6)	0	0	0
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	33 (1) (b) (c)	45,750	0	45,750
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	36 (1) (f), 42, 472 (8)	0	0	0
20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a risk weight of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	36 (1) (k)	(14,809)	0	(14,809)
20c	hereof: securitization positions (negative amount)	36 (1) (k) (ii), 243 (1) (b) 244 (1) (b), 258	(14,809)	0	(14,809)
27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceeds the AT1 capital of the institution (negative amount)	36 (1) (j)	0	0	0
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**		**(776,493)**	**0**	**(776,493)**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**		**9,702,017**	**0**	**9,702,017**

Line	in € thousand	Reference	31/12/2018 transitional	Phase-out	31/12/2018 fully loaded
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments				
33	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (4) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from AT1	486 (3)	90,475	(90,475)	0
34	Qualifying Tier 1 capital included in consolidated AT1 capital (including minority interest not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	85, 86, 480	1,135,378	0	1,135,378
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**		**1,225,853**	**(90,475)**	**1,135,378**
	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments				
41a	Residual amounts deducted from Additional Tier 1 capital with regard to deduction from Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the transitional period pursuant to article 472 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	472, 473(3)(a), 472 (4), 472 (6), 472 (8) (a), 472 (9), 472 (10) (a), 472 (11) (a)	0	0	0
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**		**0**	**0**	**0**
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**		**1,225,853**	**(90,475)**	**1,135,378**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**		**10,927,869**	**(90,475)**	**10,837,394**
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	62, 63	2,087,390	0	2,087,390
48	Qualifying own funds instruments included in consolidated T2 capital (including minority interest and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third party	87, 88, 480	40,840	0	40,840
50	Credit risk adjustments	62 (c) & (d)	229,500	0	229,500
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustment**		**2,357,730**	**0**	**2,357,730**
	Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments				
56	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amounts)		0	0	0
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital**		**0**	**0**	**0**
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**		**2,357,730**	**0**	**2,357,730**
59	**Total Capital (TC = T1 + T2)**		**13,285,599**	**(90,475)**	**13,195,124**
59a	Risk-Weighted Assets in respect of amounts subject to pre-CRR treatment and transitional treatments subject to phase out as prescribed in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (i.e. CRR residual amount)		72,671,743	0	72,671,743
60	**Total Risk-Weighted Assets**		**72,671,743**		**72,671,743**
	Capital ratios and buffers				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	92 (2) (a), 465	13.35%	0	13.35%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	92 (2) (b), 465	15.04%	0	14.91%
63	Total Capital (as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	92 (2) (c)	18.28%	0	18.16%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with article 92 (1) (a) plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements plus a systemic risk buffer, plus systemically important institution buffer expressed as a percentage of total risk exposure amount)	CRD 128, 129, 140	2,272,044	1,282,590	3,554,634
65	hereof: capital conservation buffer requirement		1,362,595	454,198	1,816,794
66	hereof: countercyclical buffer requirement		182,731	101,674	284,405
67	hereof: systemic risk buffer requirement		726,717	726,717	1,453,435
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	CRD 128	3.13%	0	4.89%

Line	in € thousand	Reference	31/12/2018 transitional	Phase-out	31/12/2018 fully loaded
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)				
72	Direct and indirect holdings of the capital of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions	36 (1) (h), 45, 46, 472 (10) 56 (c), 59, 60, 475 (4), 66 (c), 69, 70, 477 (4)	84,783		84,783
73	Direct and indirect holdings of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions	36 (1) (i), 45, 48, 470, 472 (11)	563,829		563,829
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference (amount below 10 % threshold , net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met)	36 (1) (c), 38, 48, 470, 472 (5)	44,756		44,756
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardized approach	62	283,983		283,983
79	Cap for inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under internal ratings-based approach	62	229,500		229,500

Amounts for market making purposes according Article 29 (3a) and (3b) COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 241/2014 (EU) No 241/2014 for CET1, AT1 and T2 instruments are directly deducted from the respective capital positions.

Summary of the main features of regulatory capital items

As at 31 December 2018, RBI's Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) after deductions amounted to € 9,702,017 thousand, representing a € 435,616 thousand increase compared to the 2017 year-end figure. A significant factor behind the improvement was the inclusion of retained earnings in the regulatory capital. CET1 was negatively impacted through the introduction of the new IFRS 9 accounting standard on 1 January 2018, FX effects directly in the capital and other effects in the deduction items.

Tier 1 capital after deductions increased € 1,088,848 thousand to € 10,927,869 thousand, particularly as a result of the placement of € 500,000 thousand of perpetual additional Tier 1 capital in January 2018 and the changes in CET1 capital. In contrast, Tier 2 capital declined by € 695,107 thousand to € 2,357,730 thousand mainly due to early repayments and matured capital instruments.

RBI's Total Capital amounted to € 13,285,599 thousand, representing an increase of € 393,741 thousand compared to the 2017 year-end figure.

The Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (fully loaded) improved by 0.6 percentage points to 13.4 per cent, with the sale of the Polish core banking operations accounting for 0.9 percentage points. The Tier 1 ratio (fully loaded) improved by 1.3 percentage points to 14.9 per cent, and the Total Capital ratio (fully loaded) was up 0.3 percentage points to 18.2 per cent

Capital instruments

For details regarding capital instruments please refer to Annex 4.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) includes the components of Tier 1 capital, after applying phasing in rules, which are provided in CRR to adapt to the new requirements in the European Union, and deductions from CET1 after applying the threshold exemptions according to Article 36 and 48 CRR. Paid-in capital comprises subscribed capital and capital reserves of RBI. The subscribed capital and disclosed reserves are available over the lifespan of the company. All included instruments are fully eligible under Article 28 CRR. Regarding changes in equity in the reporting period, please refer to the table "Statement of changes in equity" in the consolidated financial statements contained in the RBI Annual Report 2018.

Tier 1 capital

Tier 1 capital comprises CET1 capital plus Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) less deductions from AT1 capital.

Tier 2 capital

The total Tier 2 capital mainly consists of subordinated capital. Moreover, any excess of loan loss provisions over the amount of calculated expected losses for portfolios included under the IRB approach, up to a maximum of 0.6 per cent of the Credit Risk-Weighted Assets covered by the IRB approach, is included.

Article 438 CRR Capital requirements

The capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk as at 31 December 2018 set out in the following table are the same with regard to content as in the capital adequacy reports submitted to the Austrian National Bank under CRR Pillar 1. The capital requirements were complied with at all times during the reporting period.

in € thousand	Risk weighted exposure	Capital requirement
Total risk weighted assets	**72,671,743**	**5,813,739**
Hereof: Investment firms under Article 90 paragraph 2 and Article 93 of CRR	0	0
Hereof: Investment firms under Article 91 paragraph 1 and 2 and Article 92 of CRR	0	0
Risk weighted exposure amounts for credit, counterparty credit and dilution risks and free deliveries	**60,968,647**	**4,877,492**
Standardized approach (SA)	**22,718,655**	**1,817,492**
Exposure classes excluding securitization positions	22,718,415	1,817,473
Central governments or central banks	540,815	43,265
Regional governments or local authorities	98,128	7,850
Public sector entities	31,289	2,503
Multilateral Development Banks	0	0
International Organisations	0	0
Institutions	171,035	13,683
Corporates	5,080,093	406,407
Retail	4,771,133	381,691
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	7,268,004	581,440
Exposure in default	415,554	33,244
Items associated with particular high risk	0	0
Covered bonds	13,274	1,062
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0
Collective investments undertakings (CIU)	52,635	4,211
Equity	1,822,812	145,825
Other items	2,453,643	196,291
Securitization positions	240	19
Hereof: Resecuritization	0	0

in € thousand	Risk weighted exposure	Capital requirement
Internal ratings based approach (IRB)	**38,249,992**	**3,059,999**
IRB approaches when neither own estimates of LGD nor conversion factors are used	**31,486,599**	**2,518,928**
Central governments and central banks	2,186,652	174,932
Institutions	1,424,099	113,928
Corporates - SME	4,755,951	380,476
Corporates - Specialised Lending	3,715,809	297,265
Breakdown by risk weights of total Exposure under specialized lending slotting criteria:		
Risk weight: 0%	0	0
Risk weight: 50%	712,403	56,992
Risk weight: 70%	2,028,191	162,255
Of which: in category 1	1,908,547	152,684
Risk weight: 90%	506,948	40,556
Risk weight: 115%	275,598	22,048
Risk weight: 250%	192,669	15,413
Corporates - Other	19,404,088	1,552,327
IRB approaches when own estimates of LGD and/or conversion factors are used	**5,970,514**	**477,641**
Central governments and central banks	0	0
Institutions	0	0
Corporates - SME	0	0
Corporates - Specialised Lending	0	0
Corporates - Other	0	0
Retail - Secured by real estate SME	125,530	10,042
Retail - Secured by real estate non-SME	2,353,868	188,309
Retail - Qualifying revolving	273,797	21,904
Retail - Other SME	447,852	35,828
Retail - Other non-SME	2,769,466	221,557
Equity	373,916	29,913
Simple risk weight approach	1,738	139
Private equity exposure	0	0
Exchange traded equity exposure	0	0
Other equity exposure	1,738	139
PD/LGD approach	372,177	29,774
Equity Exposure subject to risk weights	0	0
Securitization positions	418,963	33,517
Hereof: Resecuritization	0	0
Other non credit-obligation assets	0	0
Risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	**0**	**0**
Total risk exposure amount for settlement/delivery	**2,621**	**210**
Settlement/delivery risk in the non-trading book	1,842	147
Settlement/delivery risk in the trading book	779	62
Total risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risk	**3,787,937**	**303,035**
Risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks under standardized approaches (SA)	**1,772,789**	**141,823**
Traded debt instruments	1,313,550	105,084
Equity	174,781	13,983
Particular approach for position risk in CIUs	2,497	200
Foreign Exchange	273,684	21,895
Commodities	8,277	662
Risk exposure amount for position, foreign exchange and commodities risks under internal models (IM)	**2,015,148**	**161,212**
Total risk exposure amount for operational risk	**7,698,911**	**615,913**
OpR basic indicator approach (BIA)	0	0
OpR standardized (STA) / Alternative standardized (ASA) approaches	3,481,524	278,522
OpR advanced measurement approaches (AMA)	4,217,386	337,391
Additional risk exposure amount due to fixed overheads	**0**	**0**
Total risk exposure amount for credit valuation adjustments	**213,627**	**17,090**
Advanced method	0	0
Standardized method	213,627	17,090
Based on OEM	0	0
Total risk exposure amount related to large Exposure in the trading book	**0**	**0**

in € thousand	Risk weighted exposure	Capital requirement
Other risk exposure amounts	**0**	**0**
Hereof: Additional risk exposure amount due to application of Basel I floor	0	0
Hereof: Additional stricter prudential requirements based on Art 458	0	0
Hereof: Requirements for large Exposure	0	0
Hereof: Due to modified risk weights for targeting asset bubbles in residential and commercial property	0	0
Hereof: Due to intra financial sector Exposure	0	0
Hereof: Additional stricter prudential requirements based on Art 459	0	0
Hereof: Additional risk exposure amount due to Article 3 CRR	0	0

Total Risk-Weighted Assets (Total RWAs) increased € 769,571 thousand to € 72,671,743 thousand as of 31 December 2018. The increase was primarily due to growth in new and existing business at Group Corporates & Markets and in Russia, Romania, the Czech Republic (due among other things to reversal of a securitization position), and Slovakia. The sale of the Polish core banking operations had the opposite effect, reducing RWA by approximately € 4,941,237 thousand.

EU OV1	RWAs		Minimum capital requirements
in € thousand	**31/12/2018**	**31/12/2017**	**31/12/2018**
Credit risk (excluding CCR)	**58,453,638**	**57,373,529**	**4,676,291**
Of which the standardized approach	21,469,012	26,515,481	1,717,521
Of which the foundation IRB (FIRB) approach	31,012,373	25,532,770	2,480,990
Of which the advanced IRB (AIRB) approach	5,970,514	5,323,613	477,641
Of which equity IRB under the simple risk-weighted approach or the IMA	1,738	1,665	139
CCR	**1,090,173**	**1,211,366**	**87,214**
Of which mark to market	876,546	956,943	70,124
Of which original exposure	0	0	0
Of which the standardised approach	0	0	0
Of which internal model method (IMM)	0	0	0
Of which risk exposure amount for contributions to the default fund of a CCP	0	0	0
Of which CVA	213,627	254,423	17,090
Settlement risk	**2,621**	**68**	**210**
Securitization exposures in the banking book (after the cap)	**419,203**	**237,231**	**33,536**
Of which IRB approach	418,963	233,385	33,517
Of which IRB supervisory formula approach (SFA)	0	0	0
Of which internal assessment approach (IAA)	0	0	0
Of which standardized approach	240	3,846	19
Market risk	**3,787,937**	**3,451,395**	**303,035**
Of which the standardized approach	1,772,789	2,377,670	141,823
Of which IMA	2,015,148	1,073,725	161,212
Large exposures	**0**	**0**	**0**
Operational risk	**7,698,911**	**8,302,588**	**615,913**
Of which basic indicator approach	0	0	0
Of which standardized approach	3,481,524	4,093,794	278,522
Of which advanced measurement approach	4,217,386	4,208,794	337,391
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	**1,219,259**	**1,325,793**	**97,541**
Floor adjustment	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**72,671,743**	**71,901,969**	**5,813,739**

EU CR10		Specialized lending					
in € thousand Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWAs	Expected losses
Category 1	Less than 2.5 years	1,195,626	460,332	50.0%	1,424,806	712,403	0
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,447,443	500,350	70.0%	2,726,496	1,908,547	10,906
Category 2	Less than 2.5 years	159,226	22,593	70.0%	170,920	119,644	684
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	532,615	87,138	90.0%	563,276	506,948	4,506
Category 3	Less than 2.5 years	31,804	31,537	115.0%	52,887	60,820	1,481
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	186,763	768	115.0%	186,763	214,778	5,229
Category 4	Less than 2.5 years	6,067	3,436	250.0%	8,567	21,418	685
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	68,500	0	250.0%	68,500	171,250	5,480
Category 5	Less than 2.5 years	144,044	1,353	0.0%	144,313	0	72,156
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	165,569	497	0.0%	165,942	0	82,971
Total	**Less than 2.5 years**	**1,536,768**	**519,252**		**1,801,493**	**914,285**	**75,006**
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	**3,400,891**	**588,752**		**3,710,977**	**2,801,524**	**109,093**

EU CR11	Equities under the simple risk-weighted approach					
in € thousand Categories	On-balance-sheet amount	Off-balance-sheet amount	Risk weight	Exposure amount	RWAs	Capital requirements
Private equity exposures	0	0	190.0%	0	0	0
Exchange-traded equity exposures	0	0	290.0%	0	0	0
Other equity exposures	470	0	370.0%	470	1,738	139
Total	**470**	**0**		**470**	**1,738**	**139**

EU INS1	31/12/2018
Holdings of own funds instruments of a financial sector entity where the institution has a significant investment not deducted from own funds (before risk-weighting)	487,704
Total RWAs	**1,219,259**

The following table provides an overview of the calculation methods that are applied to determine Total Capital requirements in RBI and significant subsidiaries:

Unit	Credit Risk		Market Risk	Operational Risk
	Non-Retail	Retail		
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna (AT)	IRB	n.a.	Internal Model	AMA
RBI Finance LLC, New York (USA)	IRB	n.a.	SA	SA
Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague (CZ)	IRB	IRB	SA	SA
Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest (HU)	IRB	IRB	SA	SA
Tatra banka a.s., Bratislava (SK)	IRB	IRB	SA	AMA
Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest (RO)	IRB	IRB	SA	AMA
Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina, Sarajevo (BA)	IRB	IRB	SA	SA
Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb (HR)	IRB	SA	SA	SA
Raiffeisen Banka a.d., Novi Beograd (RS)	IRB	IRB	SA	SA
AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow (RU)	IRB	SA	SA	AMA
Raiffeisenbank EAD, Sofia (BG)	IRB	IRB	SA	AMA
Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, Vienna (AT)	SA	n.a.	SA	AMA
Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna (AT)	SA	SA	n.a.	AMA
Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna (AT)	SA	SA	n.a.	AMA
Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Vienna (AT)	SA	n.a.	n.a.	AMA

IRB: Internal Rating-based Approach
Internal Model: Only for risk of open currency positions and general interest rate risk in the trading book
AMA: Advanced Measurement Approach
SA: Standardized Approach

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

The ICAAP forms a part of the Pillar 2 requirements according to CRR. Maintaining an adequate level of capital is a core objective of the Group. Capital requirements are monitored regularly based on the actual risk level as measured by internal models, and in choosing appropriate models the materiality of risks is taken into account. For the institution's approach to assessing the adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities please refer to the description given in the section "Article 435 CRR" on the Group's overall bank risk management.

The European Central Bank, as the competent authority, has not stipulated that the result of the institution's internal capital adequacy assessment process - including the composition of the additional Total Capital requirements based on the supervisory review process as referred to in point (a) of Article 104 (1) CRR - be disclosed.

Article 439 CRR
Exposure to counterparty credit risk

Methodology used to assign internal capital according to Article 39a BWG and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

- If a counterparty in a derivative, repurchase, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transaction defaults, then losses can arise from re-establishing the contract with another counterparty. In RBI this risk is measured by the mark-to-market approach where a predefined add-on is added to the current positive fair value of the contract in order to account for potential future changes. For internal management purposes potential price changes, which can affect the fair value of an instrument, are calculated specifically for different contract types based on historical market price changes.
- For derivative contracts, the standard limit approval process applies, where the same risk classification, limitation, and monitoring process is used as for traditional lending. In doing so, the weighted nominal exposure of derivative contracts is added to the customers' total exposure in the limit application and monitoring process as well as in the calculation and allocation of internal capital.

Policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves

An important strategy for reducing counterparty credit risk is the employment of credit risk mitigation techniques such as netting agreements and collateralization.

Master agreements have to be executed for repurchase transactions, securities lending transactions and OTC derivatives transactions. The majority of these agreements are based on widely used industry standards provided by market associations like ISDA or ICMA. Credit risk mitigation techniques are strictly subject to independent legal opinions which state the enforceability of the applied master agreement.

For OTC derivatives, RBI strives to establish standardized ISDA master agreements or similar industry standard agreements with all counterparties in order to be able to perform close-out netting. With financial counterparties, RBI enters into credit support annexes (CSA) for full risk coverage for positive fair values on a daily basis.

As of 1 March 2017, the exchange of collateral for non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives between financial counterparties became mandatory according to the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) EU 648/2012. RBI is fully compliant with this regulation.

Regulations for correlation risks

Correlation risks between exposure and collaterals relating to repurchase transactions, securities lending transactions and collateralized lending are restricted by comprehensive risk limits. Limits are established to restrict correlations of collaterals with the following risks:

- Counterparty risk
- Country risk
- Issuer risk in the case of securities collateral

Correspondent limits exist on the counterparty level and on the overall volume of accepted collaterals.

Correlation risks between derivative transactions and assets received to cover credit exposure are limited by a restrictive list of eligible collaterals. For this business line, only cash collateral denominated in EUR, USD and GBP as well as AAA-rated government bonds issued by countries of the European Union and the United States of America are accepted. Correlation between these assets and the underlying derivatives exists only to a negligible extent.

RBI has identified securities finance (i.e. repo, reverse repo, sell & buy back, buy & sell back, and securities lending) as the main field of business operations where wrong-way risks can arise, either general or specific wrong-way risks. There are several restrictions in place which have been implemented in the respective IT systems and are monitored and controlled on a daily basis by an independent controlling unit.

- Specific wrong-way risk is forbidden in general, meaning risks related to any collateral provided under GMRA and GMSLA agreements must not be identical to the credit risk of the concluding counterpart or a group of connected clients the counterpart belongs to. An exception to this general rule is only allowed for covered bonds, entitling the segregation of claims in case of bankruptcy; these covered bonds must be bonds according to CRR 575/2013 Article 129.

- For general wrong-way risks specific countries have been identified, where the correlation between government debt and the financial sector holding such government debt is considered to be high. For these countries an overlap regulation has been established limiting counterparts, collateral and the total gross amount of business volume to be undertaken.

An additional field of important business operations is undertaken in derivatives which are secured by CSA. As only cash is accepted as collateral, wrong-way risks are not considered to be an issue in this business field. For unsecured derivatives transactions with corporates the strategy is to permit only hedging transactions without general wrong-way risk attached.

CRR rating downgrade

With the entry into force of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/2251 regulating risk mitigation techniques for non-centrally cleared derivatives in January 2017, credit support agreements between financial counterparties must not include rating dependent thresholds.

A deterioration in credit quality could affect collateral posted under client clearing agreements which entitle the clearing member to increase initial margin requirements above the amount required by the central counterparty. Considering the volume of RBI´s centrally cleared derivatives business, the good relationship with RBI´s clearing members and the current rating of BBB+ (Standard & Poor's) and A3 (Moody's), RBI estimates the maximum amount of additional collateral as shown in the table below:

Rating grade	S&P	Moody´s	Max. additional collateral requirement in € thousand
1	AAA	Aaa	0
2	AA+	Aa1	0
3	AA	Aa2	0
4	AA-	Aa3	0
5	A+	A1	0
6	A	A2	0
7	A-	A3	0
8	BBB+	Baa1	0
9	BBB	Baa2	25,000
10	BBB-	Baa3	50,000
11	BB+	Ba1	50,000
12	BB and below	Ba2 and below	50,000

Quantitative disclosure on counterparty credit risk

The counterparty credit risk is measured by the mark-to-market approach. The exposure is calculated from the current market value for each transaction plus a general add-on in order to capture the potential future credit exposure.

Article 439 (f) CRR in € thousand	Netted potential credit exposure
Mark-to-market approach	1,985,452

The following methods are used in RBI to calculate counterparty credit risk.

EU CCR1 in € thousand	Notional	Replacement cost/current market value	Potential future credit exposure	EEPE	Multiplier	EAD post CRM	RWA amounts
Mark to market		2,108,120	1,577,002			1,445,231	569,122
Original exposure	0					0	0
Standardised approach		0			0	0	0
IMM (for derivatives and SFTs)				0	0	0	0
Of which securities financing transactions				0	0	0	0
Of which derivatives and long settlement transactions				0	0	0	0
Of which from contractual cross-product netting				0	0	0	0
Financial collateral simple method (for SFTs)						0	0
Financial collateral comprehensive method (for SFTs)						5,226,234	296,429
VaR for SFTs						0	0
Total							**865,550**

EU CCR2 in € thousand	Exposure value	RWA amounts
Total portfolios subject to the advanced method	0	0
(i) VaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		0
(ii) SVaR component (including the 3× multiplier)		0
All portfolios subject to the standardised method	722,332	213,627
Based on the original exposure method	0	0
Total subject to the CVA capital charge	**722,332**	**213,627**

The table below provides a breakdown of the exposure by qualifying and non-qualifying CCPs:

EU CCR8 in € thousand	EAD post CRM	RWA amounts
Exposures to QCCPs (total)		**10,804**
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	**540,221**	**10,804**
(i) OTC derivatives	540,221	10,804
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	0	0
(iii) SFTs	0	0
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	0	0
Segregated initial margin	**69,741**	
Non-segregated initial margin	**0**	**0**
Prefunded default fund contributions	**0**	**0**
Alternative calculation of own funds requirements for exposures		**0**
Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		**191**
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	**2,501**	**191**
(i) OTC derivatives	0	0
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	0	0
(iii) SFTs	2,501	191
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	0	0
Segregated initial margin	**0**	**0**
Non-segregated initial margin	**0**	**0**
Prefunded default fund contributions	**0**	**0**
Unfunded default fund contributions	**0**	**0**

The following table shows the gross positive fair value of derivative contracts. In line with current counterparty credit risk measurement, the potential future exposure instead of the current credit exposure is shown. In contrast to the current exposure, the potential future exposure also includes the potential credit risk arising from market value changes in the underlying position. On the other hand exchange traded derivatives are excluded as their positive fair values are settled daily through margin calls.

EU CCR5-A € thousand	Gross positive fair value or net carrying amount	Netting benefits	Netted current credit exposure	Collateral held	Net credit exposure
Derivatives	3,523,169	2,091,260	1,431,909	661,350	770,559
SFTs	459,068	456,567	2,501	0	2,501
Cross-product netting	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3,982,237**	**2,547,826**	**1,434,410**	**661,350**	**773,060**

EU CCR6	Credit derivative hedges		Other credit derivatives
in € thousand	Protection bought	Protection sold	
Notionals			
Single-name credit default swaps	0	0	120,001
Index credit default swaps	0	0	95,000
Total return swaps	0	0	0
Credit options	0	0	0
Other credit derivatives	0	0	0
Total notionals	**0**	**0**	**215,001**
Fair values			**4,371**
Positive fair value (asset)	0	0	1,520
Negative fair value (liability)	0	0	2,851

Article 440 CRR Capital buffer

The following table shows the geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the RBI countercyclical capital buffer referred to in Title VII, chapter 4 CRR. The institution specific countercyclical capital buffer for RBI amounted to 0.251 per cent as at 31 December 2018.

Article 440 (1) a) CRR	General credit exposure		Trading book exposure		Securitization exposure	
in € thousand	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposure for SA	Value of trading book exposure for internal models	Exposure value for SA	Exposure value for IRB
Russia	4,383 ,201	7,067,208	66,329	0	0	0
Poland	140,371	552,036	1,238	0	0	0
Austria	10,866,332	8,373,838	49,110	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2,836,257	9,410,905	15 ,146	0	0	0
Slovakia	1,305,563	9,372,116	1,624	0	0	1,242,455
Romania	1,519,868	6,026,690	613	0	0	0
Hungary	845,534	3,313,299	10,338	0	0	0
Croatia	1,867,122	1,158,417	3,335	0	0	2,896
Germany	222,174	3,519,456	26,551	0	0	66,800
Bulgaria	383,902	2,641,623	932	0	0	0
Ukraine	1,792,941	66,460	52	0	0	0
Serbia	669,930	1,267,184	40	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500,665	1,220,500	0	0	0	0
Belarus	1,282,706	94,228	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	73,586	1,267,151	26,848	0	0	0
USA	40,627	718,577	69,634	0	0	229,770
Netherlands	18,209	1,587,682	7,346	0	0	0
Albania	243,261	562,255	0	0	680	7,454
United Kingdom	20,580	1,091,756	18,158	0	0	0
Sweden	19,765	205,542	4,045	0	0	0
Norway	64	24,348	151	0	0	0
Hong Kong	290	5,953	0	0	0	0
Other	1,200,386	5,523,196	70,207	0	0	54,366
Total	**30,233,334**	**65,070,421**	**371,694**	**0**	**680**	**1,603,740**

Article 440 (1) a) CRR	Own funds requirements					
in € thousand	of which: General credit exposure	of which: Trading book exposure	of which: Securitization exposure	Total	Own funds requirements weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
Russia	498.852	5.072	0	503.924	11,9%	0,0%
Poland	32.092	99	0	32.191	0,8%	0,0%
Austria	720.957	3.872	0	724.829	17,1%	0,0%
Czech Republic	517.400	865	0	518.265	12,2%	1,8%
Slovakia	372.922	122	6.350	379.394	8,9%	1,5%
Romania	338.639	49	0	338.688	8,0%	0,0%
Hungary	219.165	1.180	0	220.344	5,2%	0,0%
Croatia	158.548	366	16	158.931	3,7%	0,0%
Germany	170.833	2.124	374	173.331	4,1%	0,0%
Bulgaria	144.972	303	0	145.274	3,4%	0,5%
Ukraine	118.851	4	0	118.855	2,8%	0,0%
Serbia	104.349	3	0	104.353	2,5%	0,0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	91.599	0	0	91.599	2,2%	0,0%
Belarus	89.660	0	0	89.660	2,1%	0,0%
Switzerland	60.415	1.320	0	61.735	1,5%	0,0%
USA	30.883	4.484	18.381	53.749	1,3%	0,0%
Netherlands	77.490	588	0	78.078	1,8%	0,0%
Albania	44.519	0	61	44.580	1,1%	0,0%
United Kingdom	44.892	292	0	45.184	1,1%	1,0%
Sweden	12.221	324	0	12.544	0,3%	2,5%
Norway	1.416	12	0	1.429	0,0%	2,5%
Hong Kong	378	0	0	378	0,0%	2,5%
Other	331.255	5.770	8.354	345.378	0,0%	0,0%
Total	**4.182.309**	**26.850**	**33.536**	**4.242.695**	**0,10%**	**0,25%**

A 440 (1) b) CRR in € thousand	
Total risk exposure amount	72,671,743
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.25%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	182,731

Article 441 CRR
Indicators of systemic importance

RBI is not identified as a global systemically important institution (G-SII) in accordance with Article 131 CRR. Therefore, the disclosure referred to in Article 441 CRR does not apply.

Article 442 CRR
Credit risk adjustments

Definition of the terms “past due” and “impaired” for accounting purposes

Past due exposures

The definition of default and the assessment of expected recovery value are heavily influenced by the number of days payments are late.

Exposures are past due when the contractually agreed date for payment has been exceeded. Payments are considered past due when the borrower has exceeded the approved credit limit.

Impaired exposures

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a ‘loss event’) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. It may not be possible to identify a single, discrete event that caused the impairment. Rather the combined effect of several events may have caused the impairment. In addition, the loss event must have a reliably measurable effect on the present value of estimated future cash flows and be supported by current observable data.

Approaches and methods for determining value adjustments and provisions

Troubled loans (where debtors are expected to run into financial difficulties or delayed payment) need special handling. In non-retail divisions, problem loan committees of each Group member review problematic exposures. In case of the need for intensified handling and workout, the troubled loans are assigned either to a designated specialist or to a restructuring unit (workout department), which are both part of the risk or credit risk management divisions. Employees of workout units are specially trained and experienced. They typically handle medium-sized to large cases and are assisted by in-house legal departments and/or by external specialists. Workout units play a decisive role in accounting for and analyzing as well as booking provisions for impairment losses (write-offs, value adjustments, provisioning). Their early involvement can help in reducing losses caused by troubled loans. Cases in which restructuring or liquidation take place are analyzed in RBI to find out their causes. Lending processes are then adapted as necessary on the basis of these results.

Default and workout standards in the retail area are defined for the whole restructuring and collection process for private individuals and small enterprises. A restructuring guideline defines the Group’s restructuring framework including the strategy, organization, methods, monitoring and controlling. In the collection process customers are classified into the three categories "Early", "Late" and "Recovery", for which respective standardized customer handling processes are defined.

At each balance sheet date it is assessed whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired (please see “Impaired exposures”).

Credit risk is accounted for by making individual impairment provisions and portfolio-based impairment provisions. The latter comprise impairment provisions for portfolios of loans with similar risk profiles that may be formed under certain conditions.

In the non-retail business, for credit risks related to loans and advances to customers and banks, provisions are made in the amount of expected loss according to homogeneous Group-wide standards. Risk of loss is deemed to exist if the discounted projected repayment amounts and interest payments are below the carrying value of the loans, taking collateral into account. Portfolio-based impairments are calculated according to valuation models that estimate expected future cash flows for the loans in the respective loan portfolio based on loss experience history. This is carried out regularly under consideration of economic conditions.

In the retail business, portfolio-based loan loss provisions are based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics (product type, asset type, customer type, collateral type, sales channel type, past due status, etc.) with consideration of the current portfolio performance. The basic model for calculating portfolio-based loan loss provisions for portfolios without IRB parameters includes:

- The probability (also called loss factor) that an account will flow from current state to loss. It is determined as the product of all flow rates between the delinquency bucket (where an account is now) to the absorbing state (180+)
- The recovery rate after absorbing status
- For retail portfolios without a documented loss history of their own, peer group benchmark figures serve as a comparative base

Additionally, in the majority of the retail business, banks with IRB parameters have switched to a more advanced IRB model upon meeting certain criteria and receiving approval from RBI head office. This model uses PD (Probability of Default), LGD (Loss Given Default), CCF (Credit Conversion Factor) and LIP (Loss Identification Period) factors. The LIP is set to 1 (equal to 12 months identification period). These provisioning parameters may differ from the ones used in Basel 3; as a rule they are stripped of any conservative margins and add-ons.

Individual and portfolio-based impairment provisions are not netted against corresponding receivables but are stated separately in the statement of financial position.

The entirety of the provision for impairment losses arising from loans reported in the statement of financial position (individual loan loss provisions and portfolio-based provisions) is shown as a separate item on the assets side, below loans and advances to banks and customers. The provision for impairment losses arising from transactions off the statement of financial position is recorded under provisions for liabilities and charges.

Quantitative disclosure

The following tables give an overview of the total net values of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures by exposure class, geographical view and by industry sector.

EU CRB-B in € thousand	Net value of exposures 31/12/2018	Average net exposures over 2018
Central governments or central banks	7,336,647,422	5,115,643,421
Institutions	7,839,247,981	7,401,599,854
Corporates	71,003,101,468	67,261,591,768
Of which: Specialised lending	6,045,662,463	6,162,242,007
Of which: SMEs	9,384,883,147	8,595,303,266
Retail	18,659,695,052	17,786,979,640
Secured by real estate property	11,517,545,008	10,985,089,318
SMEs	200,672,501	189,812,426
Non-SMEs	11,316,872,507	10,795,276,892
Qualifying revolving	1,839,852,614	1,880,281,222
Other retail	5,302,297,431	4,921,609,101
SMEs	849,267,446	802,821,831
Non-SMEs	4,453,029,985	4,118,787,270
Equity	244,304,786	183,477,274
Total IRB approach	**105,082,996,709**	**97,749,291,958**
Central governments or central banks	24,438,160,178	26,355,851,861
Regional governments or local authorities	1,271,359,733	767,221,372
Public sector entities	472,793,708	286,252,466
Multilateral development banks	1,321,946,504	1,402,874,126
International organisations	964,847,339	856,412,878
Institutions	2,361,964,107	2,372,080,009
Corporates	7,117,284,624	9,205,016,670
Of which: SMEs	2,312,745,054	2,823,948,955
Retail	8,553,065,106	4,276,532,553
Of which: SMEs	1,424,813,414	712,406,707
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	12,781,733,711	6,390,866,856
Of which: SMEs	191,302,200	504,094,168
Exposures in default	1,067,064,372	1,545,865,514
Items associated with particularly high risk	0	5
Covered bonds	86,181,420	81,586,201
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0
Collective investments undertakings	130,850,371	119,839,043
Equity exposures	1,091,251,657	545,625,834
Other exposures	6,776,677,649	6,632,374,677
Total standardised approach	**68,435,180,480**	**60,838,400,064**
Total	**173,518,177,188**	**158,587,692,022**

Average net exposure over the period will be published in June 2019.

EU CRB-C in € thousand	Net Value						
	Significant area 1	**Austria**	**Czech Republic**	**Germany**	**Rumania**	**Russia**	**Slovakia**
Central governments or central banks	691,630,168	15,261,037	0	53,427,242	45,447,814	571,759,884	5,734,191
Institutions	3,414,215,634	2,562,757,294	98,475,726	584,261,599	22,855,309	68	145,865,638
Corporates	43,110,360,496	14,605,953,633	5,309,268,172	4,658,425,777	3,229,737,998	10,296,375,003	5,010,599,912
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	50,231,330	35,717,301	10,072,841	0	286,613	4,104,784	49,791
Total IRB approach	**47,266,437,627**	**17,219,689,265**	**5,417,816,739**	**5,296,114,618**	**3,298,327,734**	**10,872,239,738**	**5,162,249,533**
Central governments or central banks	20,711,079,940	11,210,613,211	5,195,015,695	1,191,538,059	1,238,626,105	8,407,192	1,866,879,679
Regional governments or local authorities	195,900,549	0	1,075,982	0	182,668,124	556,685	11,599,757
Public sector entities	17,121,420	6,320,074	0	0	10,516,187	0	285,158
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	1,415,564,720	1,242,994,721	2,791,130	120,191,927	7,414,594	35,600,648	6,571,699
Corporates	3,446,021,422	882,997,705	617,943,373	239,787,205	935,540,234	393,494,579	376,258,326
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	2,011,691,330	1,515,192,209	294,457,011	53,144,282	8,445,709	128,637,266	11,814,852
Exposures in default	84,604,819	29,056,020	8,547,312	12,897,462	5,801,561	15,018,186	13,284,278
Items associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covered bonds	39,697,426	22,755,458	16,941,968	0	0	0	0
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective investments undertakings	130,850,371	128,335,597	0	1,725	2,513,050	0	0
Equity exposures	999,282,992	917,684,066	3,470,998	1,804,857	5,318,476	0	71,004,594
Other exposures	217,394,534	208,015,448	0	9,379,085	0	0	0
Total standardised approach	**29,269,209,521**	**16,163,964,509**	**6,140,243,470**	**1,628,744,603**	**2,396,844,040**	**581,714,555**	**2,357,698,343**
Total	**76,535,647,148**	**33,383,653,774**	**11,558,060,209**	**6,924,859,221**	**5,695,171,774**	**11,453,954,294**	**7,519,947,876**

EU CRB-D in € thousand	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities
Central governments or central banks	2,978	**52**	0	164,975	0	2,306	162,443,016	4,774	152,116	0	3,861,787,717
Institutions	2,105	**461**	26,524	100	0	128	91,160	0	0	0	5,887,644
Corporates	886,593,024	**2,212,231,585**	20,644,838,066	2,351,618,477	192,384,480	2,350,665,095	16,375,421,819	2,039,390,749	389,724,927	915,546,254	12,452,739,319
Retail	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total IRB approach	**886,598,107**	**2,212,232,099**	**20,644,864,590**	**2,351,783,553**	**192,384,480**	**2,350,667,529**	**16,537,955,995**	**2,039,395,523**	**389,877,044**	**915,546,254**	**16,320,414,680**
Central governments or central banks	0	**12**	0	0	0	0	49,451,948	0	0	0	17,427,605,000
Regional governments or local authorities	106	**5**	48	8	0	8	13	0	70	0	27,893,850
Public sector entities	120	**0**	3,108,430	895	587	330	209	0	0	307	8,210
Multilateral development banks	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	97,772,990	0	0	0	1,224,173,513
International organizations	0	**927,813,606**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	**25,034,738**	1,673,620	0	0	0	873,089,131	0	0	0	8,565,522,028
Corporates	645,406,628	**186,481,725**	1,658,653,585	291,652,742	21,051,726	121,127,688	2,013,683,634	421,998,876	23,738,446	43,129,456	1,276,499,821
Retail	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	16,582,425	**1,347,259**	877,700,909	8,075,475	568,846	31,875,507	423,791,859	12,282,438	6,272,713	3,192,283	220,642,587
Exposures in default	18,045,144	**49,480**	83,989,648	4,606,353	833,451	21,203,001	62,143,203	18,410,350	732,933	299,885	23,549,960
Covered bonds	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,471,748
Collective investments undertakings	2,963	**0**	0	0	0	0	20,247,907	0	0	0	110,599,501
Equity exposures	7,775	**0**	6,114,081	16,716	0	1,944	345,296,183	106,544	0	49,961,043	435,546,709
Other exposures	1,401,736	**1,285**	22,274,641	15,845	88,202	1,160,793	12,731,867	1,482,865	16,500	95,333	6,544,662,092
Total standardized approach	**681,446,895**	**1,140,728,110**	**2,653,514,963**	**304,368,034**	**22,542,812**	**175,369,271**	**3,898,208,945**	**454,281,072**	**30,760,662**	**96,678,306**	**35,936,175,020**
Total	**1,568,045,002**	**3,352,960,209**	**23,298,379,554**	**2,656,151,586**	**214,927,293**	**2,526,036,800**	**20,436,164,940**	**2,493,676,596**	**420,637,705**	**1,012,224,560**	**52,256,589,700**

EU CRB-D in € thousand	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	Education	Human health services and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services	Total
Central governments or central banks	0	0	0	3,315,082,018	0	0	0	0	7,339,639,952
Institutions	0	7	992	3,328	0	0	1,535,049	61	7,547,560
Corporates	4,705,865,048	3,999,860,257	464,308,765	328,461,066	34,382,087	833,095,989	483,170,672	418,370,467	72,078,668,147
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total IRB approach	**4,705,865,048**	**3,999,860,264**	**464,309,757**	**3,643,546,412**	**34,382,087**	**833,095,989**	**484,705,721**	**418,370,528**	**79,425,855,659**
Central governments or central banks	1,582,544	0	0	8,344,846,750	0	0	0	0	25,823,486,254
Regional governments or local authorities	3,205,529	119	0	235,540,215	576	30,270	1	10,899,216	277,570,034
Public sector entities	1,052	710	119	78,135,329	127	461	12	434	81,257,332
Multilateral development banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,321,946,504
International organizations	0	37,033,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	964,847,339
Institutions	0	4,647,761	0	87,017,327	4	3	0	0	9,556,984,614
Corporates	465,054,966	354,471,258	108,816,553	14,934,165	3,615,726	64,700,522	2,920,541	43,638,364	7,761,576,424
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	795,232,193	98,644,578	23,375,153	3,503,991	6,257,186	93,533,742	972,304	20,528,459	2,644,379,910
Exposures in default	77,900,375	20,607,022	26,490,548	2,258,297	39,832	805,095	226,689	5,219,376	367,410,641
Items associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covered bonds	0	5,052,600	0	1,657,072	0	0	0	0	86,181,420
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective investments undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130,850,371
Equity exposures	29,404,350	221,123,943	3,659,463	0	0	0	0	12,907	1,091,251,657
Other exposures	3,857,341	3,781,006	227,528	6,985,909	4,505	5,399,660	1,672	172,424,545	6,776,613,322
Total standardized approach	**1,376,238,352**	**745,362,730**	**162,569,364**	**8,774,879,053**	**9,917,957**	**164,469,755**	**4,121,219**	**252,723,302**	**56,884,355,822**
Total	**6,082,103,399**	**4,745,222,994**	**626,879,122**	**12,418,425,465**	**44,300,044**	**997,565,744**	**488,826,940**	**671,093,830**	**136,310,211,481**

EU CRB-E			Net exposure value			
in € thousand	On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
Central governments or central banks	0	4,823,400,799	1,862,332,837	650,913,786	0	7,336,647,422
Institutions	424,795,635	3,285,243,111	1,541,183,759	1,203,980,338	1,384,045,137	7,839,247,981
Corporates	612,775,004	23,598,472,318	10,832,576,946	9,758,984,123	7,540,810,516	52,343,618,907
Retail	0	2,659,074,735	16,000,407,826	0	212,490	18,659,695,051
Equity	0	244,092,296	0	0	0	244,092,296
Total IRB approach	**1,037,570,639**	**34,610,283,259**	**30,236,501,368**	**11,613,878,247**	**8,925,068,143**	**86,423,301,656**
Central governments or central banks	323,843	18,946,441,506	5,073,009,908	1,770,999,179	32,711,817	25,823,486,254
Regional governments or local authorities	513,465	6,964,509	74,823,001	195,269,059	0	277,570,034
Public sector entities	440	98,158	2,939,376	78,219,359	0	81,257,332
Multilateral development banks	0	205,327,101	944,273,587	163,295,562	9,050,253	1,321,946,504
International organisations	0	78,827,096	264,799,048	615,193,296	6,027,900	964,847,339
Institutions	207,807	902,210,767	498,916,879	316,401,181	0	1,717,736,633
Corporates	131,245,449	3,394,349,326	2,977,442,282	1,228,910,608	29,628,759	7,761,576,424
Retail	0	2,763,156,210	16,626,695,620	0	220,810	19,390,072,640
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	2,063,958	300,442,676	508,292,149	1,833,581,127	0	2,644,379,910
Exposures in default	106,255,776	67,463,731	117,037,063	76,336,056	318,015	367,410,641
Items associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covered bonds	0	13,496,090	44,179,888	28,505,442	0	86,181,420
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective investments undertakings	0	0	0	0	130,850,371	130,850,371
Equity exposures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other exposures	6,362,160	6,674,672,018	42,030,523	53,538,623	10,000	6,776,613,322
Total standardised approach	**246,972,899**	**33,353,449,186**	**27,174,439,321**	**6,360,249,492**	**208,817,926**	**67,343,928,824**
Total	**1,284,543,538**	**67,963,732,445**	**57,410,940,690**	**17,974,127,739**	**9,133,886,068**	**153,767,230,480**

The table above provides a breakdown of net exposures by residual maturity and exposure classes.

In the tables below a breakdown of RBI's defaulted and non-defaulted exposures as of 31 December 2018 by exposure classes as well as by geographical view and by industry sector is provided.

EU CR1-A in € thousand	Gross carrying values of Defaulted exposures	Gross carrying values of Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net values
Central governments or central banks	0	7,336,647	2,993	0	0	0	7,333,655
Institutions	6,054	7,827,139	7,548	0	0	0	7,825,646
Corporates	1,132,522	53,307,511	1,075,567	0	0	0	53,364,467
Of which: Specialized lending	311,463	5,422,736	130,138	0	0	0	5,604,061
Of which: SMEs	285,466	8,813,950	762,599	0	0	0	8,336,818
Retail	553,558	18,106,137	435,279	106,041	962	53,843	18,118,375
Secured by real estate property	302,971	11,013,902	204,510	44,520	0	15,933	11,067,842
SMEs	0	200,673	5,560	4,965	0	0	190,148
Non-SMEs	296,088	10,813,229	198,951	39,555	0	15,498	10,870,812
Qualifying revolving	24,865	1,814,988	24,519	9,988	869	3,676	1,805,345
Other retail	225,723	4,227,307	0	51,532	93	34,233	4,401,498
SMEs	39,674	809,594	37,906	5,969	93	5,043	805,392
Non-SMEs	186,049	3,417,713	168,343	45,563	0	29,191	3,389,857
Equity	472	243,832	0	0	0	0	244,305
Total IRB approach	**1,692,607**	**86,821,267**	**1,521,386**	**106,041**	**962**	**53,843**	**86,886,448**
Central governments or central banks	0	24,438,160	0	0	0	0	0
Regional governments or local authorities	0	1,271,360	0	0	0	0	0
Public sector entities	0	472,794	0	0	0	0	0
Multilateral development banks	0	1,321,947	0	0	0	0	0
International organizations	0	964,847	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	2,361,964	0	0	0	0	0
Corporates	0	7,117,285	0	0	0	0	0
Of which: SMEs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail	0	8,553,065	87,257	0	724	96,951	8,465,808
Of which: SMEs	0	0	11,878	0	572	20,165	(11,878)
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	0	12,781,734	58,339	0	0	184,669	12,723,394
Of which: SMEs	0	0	3,644	0	0	53,288	(3,644)
Exposures in default	366,692	700,373	273	0	139	0	1,066,791
Items associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Covered bonds	0	86,181	0	0	0	0	0
Claims on institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective investments undertakings	0	130,850	0	0	0	0	0
Equity exposures	9,719	1,081,533	0	0	0	0	0
Other exposures	0	6,776,678		0	0	0	0
Total standardized approach	**376,410**	**68,058,770**	**145,870**	**0**	**863**	**281,620**	**22,255,994**
Total	**2,069,018**	**154,880,037**	**1,667,255**	**106,041**	**1,825**	**335,463**	**155,175,759**

EU CR1-B in € thousand	Gross carrying values of Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net values
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,530	1,493,942	14,228	0	0	0	1,532,244
Mining and quarrying	177,432	3,761,430	245	0	0	0	3,938,617
Manufacturing	348,482	22,795,415	63,899	0	0	0	23,079,998
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	144,050	2,448,783	2,893	0	0	0	2,589,940
Water supply	1,992	211,394	842	0	0	0	212,544
Construction	111,060	2,361,008	18,797	0	0	0	2,453,270
Wholesale and retail trade	388,320	19,956,790	35,982	0	0	0	20,309,127
Transport and storage	30,818	2,477,815	8,032	0	0	0	2,500,601
Finance and insurance activities	70,931	355,902	757	0	0	0	426,075
Accommodation and food service activities	54,926	923,953	403	0	0	0	978,476
Information and communication	222,956	56,539,046	6,781	0	0	0	56,755,222
Real estate activities	270,247	6,498,496	36,898	0	0	0	6,731,844
Professional, scientific and technical activities	184,069	4,584,212	19,205	0	0	0	4,749,076
Administrative and support service activities	31,620	616,375	8,710	0	0	0	639,285
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	2,305	25,161,800	7,193	0	0	0	25,156,912
Education	396	50,174	7	0	0	0	50,563
Human health services and social work activities	1,984	1,099,440	1,191	0	0	0	1,100,233
Arts, entertainment and recreation	340	483,321	67	0	0	0	483,594
Other services	7,171	669,744	1,014	0	0	0	675,901
Households	580	12,801	602	0	1,825	335,463	12,779
Total	**2,102,208**	**152,501,839**	**227,745**	**0**	**1,825**	**335,463**	**154,376,302**

EU CR1-C in € thousand	Gross carrying values of Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Specific credit risk adjustment	General credit risk adjustment	Accumulated write-offs	Credit risk adjustment charges of the period	Net values
Central Europe	**1,092,207**	**46,857,376**	**826,909**	0	**276,423**	0	**47,122,675**
Czech Republic	232,267	20,069,782	224,847	0	90,228	0	20,077,202
Poland	378,671	4,224,493	236,947	0	682	0	4,366,217
Slovakia	265,628	15,490,877	220,735	0	12,522	0	15,535,769
Hungary	176,882	6,731,702	129,984	0	172,231	0	6,778,601
Other	38,760	340,521	14,396	0	759	0	364,885
Austria	**295,236**	**37,692,563**	**251,720**	0	**73,368**	0	**37,736,079**
Western Europe	**228,745**	**22,255,380**	**148,430**	0	**107,111**	0	**22,335,695**
Germany	76,354	8,037,156	55,335	0	22,529	0	8,058,175
Great Britain	1,112	3,354,791	3,876	0	52,934	0	3,352,027
France	23,037	2,982,687	2,051	0	0	0	3,003,674
Netherland	30,877	1,183,425	25,701	0	4,043	0	1,188,602
Luxembourg	0	2,836,220	1,004	0	0	0	2,835,216
Other	97,365	3,861,100	60,464	0	27,606	0	3,898,002
South Eastern Europe	**921,030**	**28,158,176**	**772,482**	0	**636,280**	0	**28,306,724**
Romania	314,582	11,008,410	246,017	0	147,761	0	11,076,975
Croatia	256,773	4,693,168	197,283	0	185,137	0	4,752,658
Bulgaria	87,656	4,531,170	84,109	0	105,592	0	4,534,717
Serbia	49,045	3,207,905	48,666	0	12,631	0	3,208,285
Albania	112,828	1,570,138	95,512	0	99,775	0	1,587,453
Bosnia & Herzigovina	79,145	2,293,954	79,172	0	20,785	0	2,293,926
Other	21,000	853,432	21,724	0	64,599	0	852,709
Eastern Europe	**489,714**	**25,312,027**	**411,282**	0	**393,310**	0	**25,390,459**
Russia	254,098	20,282,310	214,676	0	147,988	0	20,321,732
Ukraine	191,764	2,699,945	152,566	0	233,910	0	2,739,144
Belarus	41,243	2,007,520	42,847	0	11,412	0	2,005,915
Other	2,610	322,252	1,193	0	0	0	323,668
Asia	**241,002**	**2,584,210**	**182,147**	0	**596,531**	**0**	**2,643,065**
Other	**41,506**	**5,186,231**	**23,111**	0	**142,100**	**0**	**5,204,626**
United States	386	2,096,253	3,061	0	23,237	0	2,093,578
Switzerland	4,820	2,346,352	4,595	0	72,337	0	2,346,578
Other	36,300	743,626	15,455	0	46,526	0	764,471
Total	**3,309,440**	**168,045,963**	**2,616,081**	**0**	**2,225,123**	**0**	**168,739,322**

The following table provides an aging analysis of on-balance sheet past-due exposures:

EU CR1-D in € thousand	Gross carrying values ≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days ≤ 180 days	> 180 days ≤ 1 year	> 1 year
Loans	2,030,321	276,185	175,577	218,634	245,561	1,466,963
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total exposures	**2,030,321**	**276,185**	**175,577**	**218,634**	**245,561**	**1,466,963**

The following table shows an overview of non-performing and forborne accounting exposures:

EU CR1-E in € thousand	Gross carrying values of performing and non-performing exposures	Of which performing but past due > 30 days and <= 90 days	Of which performing forborne	Of which non-performing	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	Of which impaired	Accumulated impairment and provisions and negative fair value adjustments due to credit risk On performing exposures	Of which forborne	On non-performing exposures	Of which forborne	Collaterals and financial guarantees received On non-performing exposures	Of which forborne exposures
Debt securities	17,689,643	0	0	9,004	9,004	0	0	(10,157)	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and advances	111,881,002	287,074	735,627	3,399,562	3,192,750	3,143,631	3,143,631	(492,041)	(28,779)	(1,987,734)	(886,749)	428,794	537,937
Off-balance-sheet exposures	41,791,002	0	34,277	118,181	107,685	0	0	97,047	411	35,346	1,670	811	2,189

Variations in gross carrying values are due to differences between accounting and risk management classifications and presentation of exposure volumes.

The following table shows changes in specific credit risk adjustments held against loans and debt securities that are defaulted or impaired:

EU CR2-A in € thousand	Accumulated specific credit risk adjustment	Accumulated general credit risk adjustment
Opening balance	**(3,321,598)**	**0**
Increases due to amounts set aside for estimated loan losses during the period	(584,727)	0
Decreases due to amounts reversed for estimated loan losses during the period	490,703	0
Decreases due to amounts taken against accumulated credit risk adjustments	636,539	0
Transfers between credit risk adjustments	0	0
Impact of exchange rate differences	(6,244)	0
Business combinations, including acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	271,503	0
Other adjustments	23,891	0
Closing balance	**(2,489,932)**	**0**
Recoveries on credit risk adjustments recorded directly to the statement of profit or loss	73,376	0
Specific credit risk adjustments directly recorded to the statement of profit or loss	(31,847)	0

The following table shows changes in the stock of non-performing loans and debt securities, excluding off-balance sheet items:

EU CR2-B in € thousand	Gross carrying value defaulted exposures
Opening balance	4,621,449
Loans and debt securities that have become defaulted or impaired since the last reporting period	716,074
Returned to non-defaulted status	(1,291,543)
Amounts written off	(492,007)
Other changes	(361,223)
Closing balance	**3,192,750**

Other changes include currency effects and changes in scope of consolidation.

Article 443 CRR Unencumbered assets

RBI is a universal bank whose primary activity is the traditional lending and borrowing business. The main types of encumbered assets in RBI are loans and advances followed by debt securities. The largest source of encumbrance is collateralized deposits which encumber € 5.4 billion of assets. A further € 2.1 billion of assets are encumbered by covered bonds, € 2.4 billion of assets are encumbered by repo transactions and central bank funding and over € 0.9 billion of assets are encumbered by derivatives.

The largest volume of unencumbered assets consists of loans and advances followed by debt securities which are to a large extent central bank eligible. 'Other assets' are the third largest category of unencumbered assets. Levels of collateralization are in line with market practice.

Compared to 2017 the relative and absolute amounts of encumbered assets have risen slightly and central bank eligible assets have decreased. Intra-group asset encumbrance is not material.

in € thousand	Carrying amount of encumbered assets	Fair value of encumbered assets	Carrying amount of unencumbered assets	Fair value of unencumbered assets
Assets of the reporting institution	10,853,750,353	0	128,993,349,289	0
Equity instruments	9,124,663	12,127,114	522,807,912	434,674,157
Debt securities	1,024,014,240	1,126,232,446	18,350,344,268	18,289,341,596
Other assets	9,820,611,450	0	110,120,197,109	0

in € thousand	Fair value of encumbered collateral received or own debt securities issued	Fair value of collateral received or own debt securities issued available for encumbrance
Collateral received by the reporting institution	**3,016,534,703**	**5,761,167,039**
Equity instruments	541,829,579	1,252,526,204
Debt securities	2,474,705,124	4,331,070,409
Other collateral received	0	177,570,426
Own debt securities issued other than own covered bonds or ABS	**0**	**0**

in € thousand	Matching liabilities, contingent liabilities or securities lent	Assets, collateral received and own debt securities issued other than covered bonds and ABS encumbered
Carrying amount of selected financial liabilities	**6,259,045,962**	**8,384,918,338**
TOTAL SOURCES OF ENCUMBRANCE	10,869,351,819	13,870,285,056

Article 444 CRR Use of ECAIs

ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institution)

RBI utilizes the external sovereign ratings from **Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings** for the calculation under the standardized approach. For all other exposure classes, if available, the ratings of Standard & Poor's are applied.

In the case of security items, external issuer ratings are applied for the equity calculation. If security items are held to mitigate risk, the issue ratings are applied to determine the haircuts.

The external ratings applied are mapped to the credit quality steps (rating notches) defined in the standardized approach for credit risk in accordance with standard mapping pursuant to CRR.

	ECAI Rating		
Rating notch	**Standard & Poor's**	**Moody's**	**Fitch**
1	AAA	Aaa	AAA
1	AA+	Aa1	AA+
1	AA	Aa2	AA
1	AA-	Aa3	AA-
1	A+	A1	A+
2	A	A2	A
2	A-	A3	A-
2	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
3	BBB	Baa2	BBB
3	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
3	BB+	Ba1	BB+
4	BB	Ba2	BB
4	BB-	Ba3	BB-
4	B+	B1	B+
5	B	B2	B
5	B-	B3	B-
5	CCC+	Caa1	CCC
6	CCC	Caa2	CC
6	CCC-	Caa3	CC
6	CC	Ca	C
6	C	Ca	C
6	D	C	D
7	NR	NR	NR

Exposure breakdown

The exposures post conversion factor and post risk mitigation techniques break down as follows:

EU CR5 in € thousand							Risk weight							Total	Of which unrated
Exposure classes	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**250%**	**Others**	**Deduct.**		
Central governments or central banks	25,371,419	0	35,033	1,199	30,848	0	8,407	0	528,921	0	0	0	0	25,975,827	16,573,922
Regional government or local authorities	992,761	0	0	0	229,537	0	7,052	0	4,732	29,645	0	0	0	1,263,727	1,000,403
Public sector entities	501,719	0	0	0	85,557	0	236	0	14,390	0	0	0	0	601,902	261,371
Multilateral development banks	1,977,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,977,680	553,194
International organizations	964,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964,000	172,638
Institutions	1,020,967	540,221	0	0	621,318	0	62,991	0	4,568	0	0	0	0	2,250,065	1,847,918
Corporates	0	0	0	0	16,732	0	27,158	0	5,248,034	36,013	0	0	0	5,327,937	5,165,942
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	0	0	0	0	0	1,604,505	711,636	0	285,104	0	0	0	0	2,601,245	2,600,654
Exposures in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,967	54,991	0	0	0	172,958	172,958
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0
Covered bonds	0	0	0	39,582	46,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86,161	42,721
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective investment undertakings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,263	0	0	118,588	0	130,850	130,850
Equity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	603,538	10	487,704	0	0	1,091,252	1,082,840
Other items	4,343,229	0	0	0	48,038	0	0	0	1,736,650	0	44,757	0	598,850	6,771,524	6,771,524
Total	**35,171,775**	**540,221**	**35,033**	**40,781**	**1,078,609**	**1,604,505**	**817,481**	**0**	**8,556,166**	**120,658**	**532,461**	**118,588**	**598,850**	**49,215,128**	**36,376,934**

Risk weights of 70%, 370% and 1,250% are not applicable in RBI and therefore not shown in the table above.

The table below shows the CCR exposures post conversion factor and post risk mitigation techniques by type of counterparties and by risk weight:

EU CCR3 **in € thousand**						**Risk weight**							
Exposure classes	**0%**	**2%**	**4%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**70%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total**	**Of which unrated**
Central governments or central banks	3,923,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,923,335	3,923,335
Regional government or local authorities	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Public sector entities	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	196
Multilateral development banks	1,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,843	0
International organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions	0	540,221	0	0	28,620	17,162	0	0	0	0	0	586,003	550,587
Corporates	0	0	0	0	0	8,083	0	0	1,010	0	0	9,093	1,010
Retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**3,925,681**	**540,221**	**0**	**0**	**28,620**	**25,245**	**0**	**0**	**1,010**	**0**	**0**	**4,520,777**	**4,475,129**

Article 445 CRR
Exposure to market risk

The components of own funds requirements under the standardized approach for market risk as at 31 December 2018 are displayed in the following table:

EU MR1 in € thousand	RWA amounts	Capital requirements
Outright products		
Interest rate risk (general and specific)	0	0
Equity risk (general and specific)	4,394	351
Foreign exchange risk	6,281	502
Commodity risk	10,675	854
Options		
Simplified approach	0	0
Delta-plus method	686,509	54,921
Scenario approach	981,383	78,511
Securitization (specific risk)	0	0
Total	**1,689,241**	**135,139**

Article 446 CRR Operational risk

As of September 2016, RBI received the permission to calculate regulatory capital according to the Advanced Measurement Approach. Based on the application the approach was granted for the Group only with respect to the following units:

Legal Entities	Country
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna incl. all Branches	AT
Raiffeisen-Leasing International Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	AT
Regional Card Processing Center s.r.o., Bratislava	SK
AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow	RU
OOO Raiffeisen-Leasing, Moscow	RU
Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest	RO
S.A.I. Raiffeisen Asset Management S.A., Bucharest	RO
Raiffeisen Leasing IFN S.A., Bucharest	RO
Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava	SK
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s., Bratislava	SK
Tatra Residence, a.s., Bratislava	SK
Doplnková dôchodková spolocnost Tatra banky, a.s., Bratislava	SK
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., Bratislava	SK
Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD, Sofia	BG
Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria OOD, Sofia	BG
Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, Vienna	AT
Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna	AT
Kathrein Capital Management GmbH, Vienna	AT
Kathrein & Co. Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, Vienna	AT

All other units which are part of the RBI Regulatory Group apply the Standardized Approach.

The own funds requirement for the Advanced Measurement Approach is calculated using an internal model on a quarterly basis. Input factors are internal loss events, external loss events provided by ORX (Operational Riskdata eXchange Association) and scenarios. RBI has a yearly operational risk management cycle. At the beginning of the year, the units evaluate factors which may result in changes to risk levels, such as internal event history, internal audit reports, changes in the internal and external environment and control deficiencies. This forms the starting point for the comprehensive risk assessment workshops. All nominated Operational Risk Managers, with the support of Operational Risk Controlling and other relevant second line of defense areas (e.g. Financial Crime Management, Compliance, Security, ICS), reevaluate the risk profile of the Group. The risk assessment results are used to identify short term loss expectations and act as the reevaluation and identification interface for the high severity and low impact cases.

Based on this, the relevant scenarios are amended by Operational Risk Managers representing the first line of defense of the relevant areas on a yearly basis. In certain circumstances scenarios might be assessed more often.Events are collected in a centralized database by responsible Operational Risk Managers and supporting functions. Quality and completeness methods such as Operational Risk Controller checks, a two-sided reconciliation with the General Ledger and a Group-wide data quality indicator reporting concept are also employed.

Taking the internal (events, scenarios) and the external data into consideration, the capital requirement constitutes the VaR at a confidence level of 99.9%. Based on the Group figure calculated by the model, a risk sensitive approach for the capital allocation is applied at Group level. Relevant sub-groups are allocated a proportion based on a combination of gross income (stabilization), weighted frequency of event occurrence and exposure to the scenarios assigned.

RBI uses the common approach in operational risk modelling of defining Units of Measurement (UoM) that are based on groups of risks sharing common factors and applies a Loss Distribution Approach (LDA) for each of them. In a LDA framework, the frequency of losses and the individual loss amounts are modelled independently from each other. To determine the capital requirement, a Monte Carlo simulation is used that takes into account the dependency structure between the UoM. Expected losses are not excluded from the requirement calculation. All results from the validation are reported to the Operational Risk Management & Controls Committee.

Article 447 CRR Exposures in equities not included in the trading book

Differentiation between exposures based on their purpose

RBI as a universal bank holds equity investments in credit or financial institutions as well as in companies whose activities constitute a direct extension of banking activities or a related ancillary activity. Equity participations held by the parent company are managed by the Participations division. This division is responsible for controlling risks arising from long-term equity investments held by the parent company (and for returns generated by these investments). Indirect participations held by different members of the RBI are often managed by local units in coordination with the parent company.

Overview of recognition and measurement principles

The consolidated financial statements of RBI were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Shareholdings in subsidiaries which are not included in the consolidated financial statements because of their minor importance in giving a fair view of the Group's assets, financial and earnings position as well as shareholdings in companies that are not valued at equity are shown under financial investments at cost if no share prices are available and are assigned to the measurement category available-for-sale. Changes in the fair value of holdings categorized as available-for-sale are directly recognized in equity without affecting the income statement. However, impairments are shown in the income statement.

Quantitative disclosure

Article 447 (b)- (c) **in € thousand**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Market value**
Other interests	**938,755**	**938,081**	**328,343**
listed	329,017	328,343	328,343
not listed	609,738	609,738	0
Interest in affiliated companies	**363,768**	**363,768**	**0**
listed	0	0	0
not listed	363,768	363,768	0

Article 447 (d)- (e) **in € thousand**	**Amount**
Net realised gains (losses) on equity instruments	1,862
Deferred revaluation gains/losses	31,329

Article 448 CRR Exposure to interest rate risk on positions not included in the trading book

Interest rate risk in the banking book arises from differences in maturities and repricing schedules between RBI's assets and liabilities. There are relevant open positions for EUR, USD and CHF as major currencies as well as for local currencies of network banks located in Central and Eastern Europe.

Interest rate risk in the banking book is actively managed by Treasury in accordance with the interest rate strategy approved by the Group Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and within given market risk limits approved by the Group Market Risk Committee (MACO).

This risk type is hedged by a combination of on- and off-balance sheet transactions. Instruments for hedging include off-balance sheet derivatives (interest rate swaps and – to a smaller extend – interest rate forwards and interest rate options). Hedge accounting according to IAS 39 is applied wherever applicable in order to avoid fluctuations in the income statement caused by the revaluation of derivatives.

The interest rate risk in the banking book is measured and controlled in a dual approach:

In the economic value based approach all banking book positions are included in RBI's internal market risk model, which is also used for measuring market risk in the trading book. All banking book positions are subject to market risk limits (Basis Point Values and Value at Risk) and included in the Pillar 2 economic capital measurement.

In contrast to the trading book, in the banking book the interest rate behavior of certain positions has to be modeled. In this respect the modeling of own funds and of administered rate products (i.e. customer products without contractually agreed interest rate behavior such as current accounts or sight deposits) significantly influences the measured overall interest rate risk position. RBI models these banking book positions with a highly prudent approach. Own funds are modeled as overnight positions without interest rate sensitivity in terms of Basis Point Values and Value at Risk and therefore do not artificially offset long term fixed receiver positions.

The interest rate risk of administered rate products is modeled based on a replicating portfolio methodology. The main idea behind this methodology is to define a replicating portfolio of plain vanilla instruments that are available on the market and mimic the historical interest rate behavior of the administered rate product the best. The structure of the replicating portfolios is used consistently for measuring the interest rate risk (Basis Point Values, Value at Risk) of administered rate positions as well as for internal funds transfer pricing.

The theoretical maximum duration of the replicating portfolio according to the applied model is up to 5 years for retail products and up to 4 years for corporate products. The actual durations for specific administered rate products on RBI's balance sheet vary currently between 1 month and 3.9 years for retail products and between 1 month and 0.7 years for corporate products. Semi-annually, validations and re-calibrations are performed in order to test whether the currently applied replicating portfolio models are still valid.

The optionalities present in the retail portfolio that affect the interest rate risk profile of the transactions (i.e. prepayment option, early withdrawal option and replenishment option) are taken into consideration and modelled according to the RBI optionality model. This model is based on linear regression using the historical development of optionalities as input. In case no statistically significant parameters are found in the regression analysis, a moving average concept is applied.

For Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Austria the following additional modeling has been implemented: Prepayments for Bausparkasse Austria retail loans are split into secured and unsecured loans and a 99% confidence interval has been introduced. Retail term deposits for building societies are modeled as well. During the lifetime of the deposit of six years a certain savings amount is agreed with the customer. In order to determine the targeted deposit volume in the future, a haircut based on a regular and early terminations forecast is calculated and applied to the monthly modeled increase in the deposit volume. In order to achieve the agreed volume of the savings account there are regular (e.g. monthly) payment inflows modeled. The additional agreed savings amount after application of the haircut is distributed across the remaining lifetime of the existing deposits.

The economic value based approach is complemented by a future oriented earnings based approach in order to identify the main drivers of the bank's interest rate sensitive income statement positions. This approach furthermore provides information necessary to manage and optimize the risk-return position as well as the structure of the balance sheet from an earnings based point of view. The evolution of net interest income and valuation results are simulated under various balance sheet (development of volumes, products, maturities, margins, etc.) and market scenarios (parallel shift and twists of the yield curve, implied forward scenario, scenario according to market opinion, etc.).

The following table shows the change in the present value of RBI's banking book given a one basis point interest rate increase for the whole yield curve.

2018 in € thousand	Total	< 3 m	> 3 to 6 m	> 6 to 12 m	> 1 to 2 y	> 2 to 3 y	> 3 to 5 y	> 5 to 7 y	> 7 to 10 y	> 10 to 15 y	> 15 to 20 y	> 20 y
ALL	(16)	1	(5)	(2)	(13)	1	(4)	0	2	2	1	1
BAM	(14)	5	(2)	(8)	(8)	(2)	(2)	1	1	0	0	0
BGN	89	0	(3)	1	21	34	63	(19)	(5)	(2)	0	0
BYN	(33)	0	(2)	(8)	(13)	(5)	(3)	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
CHF	(366)	47	0	1	(6)	(5)	(27)	(42)	(88)	(140)	(83)	(23)
CNY	(3)	0	(1)	(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZK	(477)	1	(11)	(12)	25	(3)	(115)	69	53	41	(381)	(144)
EUR	84	(56)	(44)	389	(331)	50	564	271	201	(387)	(480)	(92)
GBP	4	(3)	10	1	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0
HRK	(11)	3	(1)	(8)	(2)	10	(11)	(2)	(1)	1	0	0
HUF	(111)	6	(35)	2	(13)	(5)	(33)	(26)	(1)	(5)	(1)	0
PLN	11	5	0	1	2	7	5	(5)	(3)	(1)	0	0
RON	(34)	(8)	(5)	19	24	27	(13)	(40)	(28)	(5)	(2)	0
RSD	(28)	(1)	(1)	3	(12)	(2)	(10)	(5)	0	1	0	0
RUB	(482)	(2)	(15)	(30)	(233)	(99)	(77)	17	52	(54)	(31)	(9)
SGD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRY	(15)	0	0	1	1	(1)	(3)	(11)	(3)	0	0	0
UAH	(45)	2	(3)	(7)	(13)	(6)	(10)	(3)	(3)	(2)	0	0
USD	54	36	(32)	(20)	(32)	30	66	1	10	3	(9)	0
Other	0	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A more extensive stress scenario is shown in the following table reflecting changes in the present value of RBI's banking book, when the parallel shift factors are increased as follows: The standard stress scenario is based on a sudden parallel 200 basis points downwards and upwards shift of the respective yield curve. If the entire 200 basis point shift (down or up) is lower than the actual level of change in interest rates, calculated using the 1st and 99th percentile of observed one-day interest rate changes over a five year period scaled up to a 240-day year, the higher level of stress factor arising from the latter calculation is applied. Stress results related to the yield curve as well as scenarios for all the yield curves are based on a full simulation, dynamic approach.

Changes in the present value of RBI's banking book in € thousand	Parallel shift down	Parallel shift up
ALL yield curve	5,484	(6,726)
BAM yield curve	5,118	(4,694)
BGN yield curve	496	28,512
BYN yield curve	15,297	(13,726)
CAD yield curve	(8)	4
CHF yield curve	16,904	(51,871)
CNH yield curve	1	(1)
CNY yield curve	732	(717)
CZK yield curve	50,767	(20,753)
DKK yield curve	0	(1)
EUR yield curve	80,630	46,571
GBP yield curve	(346)	872
HKD yield curve	(39)	39
HRK yield curve	4,353	(6,175)
HUF yield curve	13,396	(22,699)
NOK yield curve	(42)	57
NZD yield curve	(1)	1
PLN yield curve	(1,015)	1,360
RON yield curve	21,541	(17,378)
RSD yield curve	8,716	(9,654)
RUB yield curve	269,291	(213,996)
SEK yield curve	6	(75)
SGD yield curve	(79)	77
TRY yield curve	7,099	(5,322)
UAH yield curve	20,939	(18,091)
USD yield curve	11,968	(8,056)
All yield curves (total)	**531,209**	**(322,446)**

Article 449 CRR Exposure to securitization positions

The goals which the bank pursues with respect to its securitization activities

RBI concludes securitization transactions with the aim of:

- Reducing regulatory capital requirements or economic capital or accessing additional funding sources;
- For the purpose of obtaining interest income while achieving at the same time an attractive risk/return profile;
- For the purpose of generating fee income.

In the course of dealing with securitization transactions, RBI focuses on the following risks in addition to credit risk:

- Reputation risk
- Liquidity risk
- Counterparty risk
- Country risk
- Currency risk
- Regulatory risk
- Market risk
- Dilution risk and
- Commingling risk

These aspects are handled by the respective, dedicated internal governance processes. The assessment of these risks (if deemed significant) and their mitigation is included in the internal application and included in the decision making process.

RBI only invests in selected asset classes on senior level with investment grade ratings or respective insurance wrap, or retains tranches of assets originated by RBI or its Group entities at senior or other tranche levels. There is no re-securitization activity within RBI (apart from legacy CDO transactions).

The roles of the Bank in securitization transactions

RBI engages in securitization transactions as:

- Sponsor (traditional securitizations)
- Investor (traditional securitizations)
- Originator (traditional and synthetic securitizations)
- Arranger (traditional and synthetic securitizations)
- Servicer and back-up servicer (acting only for Group entities to meet market requirements)

The approaches used by the Bank to calculate the weighted exposure amount in relation to its securitization activities

A dedicated governance and risk management process is in place to monitor performance and changes in the securitization exposures.

The monitoring of changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures comprises three different layers – the originator (credit & collection policy, commingling risk, reputation, etc.), the underlying portfolio (concentrations, correlations, default and delinquencies, etc.) and the securitization exposure's structural features (seniority, triggers, waterfall, credit enhancement, etc.). The credit process covers the approval, review and stress testing. During the credit process RBI analyzes and records a wide range of data relating to the securitization exposures in order to gain a comprehensive and thorough understanding thereof. In particular RBI analyzes and records the retained net economic interest, the risk characteristics of the individual securitization position and of underlying exposure, reputation and loss experience in earlier securitizations, historical performance and structural features that can materially impact the performance of the securitization position. The limits are approved by relevant risk committees, whereby the Securitization Committee is responsible for limit approval or recommendation and review of securitization positions.

Retained tranches of transactions where RBI or one of its Group entities acts as originator are related to synthetic transactions of portfolios originated in the ordinary course of business. No hedging instruments are in place related to such retained tranches.

Unfunded protection transactions related to synthetic securitization tranches where RBI or one of its Group entities acts as originator are only entered into with multilateral development banks with an assigned risk weight of 0 per cent (e.g. EIF).

Tranches which are not externally rated and which relate to portfolios, with respect to which the originating Group unit uses the IRB approach, may be calculated using the Supervisory Formula Approach (SFA), if a significant risk transfer (SRT) is recognized. Under this approach, the tranche will be either fully deducted from capital (where X ≤ KIRB) or, if X > KIRB, the tranche will be weighted with a risk weight which is derived by using the SFA Formula and which amounts to at least 7 per cent. In case SRT is not recognized, the original RWA amount of the underlying assets is applied.

For all tranches rated by two recognized ECAIs (according to EU Directive 462/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013), the ratings based approach is used. All tranches which carry a rating below the defined minimum rating, which are not rated or for which no alternative approach can be used will be deducted from capital.

The Internal Assessment Approach is not used for origination positions.

Accounting policies

For securitization transactions, RBI applies the respective regulations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), in particular IFRS 10 together with IAS 27 concerning the possible consolidation of structured entities (SE's) and IFRS 9 for the applicable balance sheet reporting. After decision on need of consolidation of the SE has been made, it is determined, if the derecognition principles according IFRS 9 are met. If in the course of synthetic transaction the originator of the underlying financial assets is provided a guarantee for default losses on the transferred assets, the assumptions stated in the Appendix B of IFRS 9 prevent the transferred asset from being derecognised. In the case of synthetic securitizations, the instruments involved are financial guarantees or credit derivatives whereby the respective definitions are included in IFRS 9.

In 2018 no assets were assigned as "awaiting securitization" and there were no changes regarding the methods, key assumptions, and inputs from the previous period for valuing securitization positions.

The following applies to securitization transactions:

- Concerning the inclusion of the structured entity (SE) in the consolidated IFRS balance sheet, it is evaluated as to whether so-called 'effective control' within the meaning of IFRS 10 is fulfilled and if this is the case the respective SE becomes fully consolidated in the Group Financial Statements;
- As a further consequence, any Group unit which has invested in securitization tranches of portfolios of other Group units reports such tranches as intragroup receivables which are subject to consolidation of intercompany positions (i.e. on the liability side, the Group reports a lower amount of securitization debt);
- The accounting treatment of a received financial guarantee depends on the concrete transaction structure and the fact whether the received guarantee is considered as an integral part of the guaranteed debt instrument or not. If the fee can be considered as integral part of the loan, the expected credit loss (ECL) of the guaranteed loans also includes the expected cash flows from the financial guarantee to the extent that the expected losses are covered by the guarantee.

- Transactions which have, in substance, the form of a credit derivative, need to be reported in the IFRS balance sheet at their respective market values.

Names of acknowledged rating agencies which are used for securitization transactions

There are no externally rated securitization transactions for which RBI acts as an originator.

Moody's Investor Service, Fitch Ratings, DBRS, Standard & Poor's and Scope Ratings are used in relation to traditional securitizations where RBI acts as an investor and/or arranger.

RBI as sponsor

RBI acts as sponsor in relation to Belvedere Financing S.A., an SSPE established under the Luxemburg Securitization Law. Belvedere Financing S.A. is purchasing trade receivables from different customers of RBI and finances those purchased by issuing notes. RBI acts as portfolio administrator of Belvedere Financing S.A. as well as investor in the issued notes.

RBI as investor and arranger

RBI also provides a wide range of secured financing solutions to its customers, offering the entire service spectrum – from feasibility and structuring to financing and/or placement. This includes traditional secured funding and securitization techniques as well as bespoke solutions. Selectively, RBI supports customer transactions and/or invests in transactions as described above, i.e receivables purchase and securitizations of different kind. As such, RBI as an investor also has exposure to a variety of traditional securitization transactions including to Belvedere Financing S.A. backed by trade receivables originated by third parties.

RBI as originator

The following transactions for all or at least some tranches were executed with external contractual partners, were still active in the reporting year and resulted in a credit risk mitigation which led to a reduction in risk-weighted assets in regulatory reporting. The stated amounts represent the securitized portfolio and the underlying receivables as well as the externally placed tranche at the balance sheet date.

1 Junior tranche held in the Group

in € thousand	Seller of claims or secured party	Date of contract	End of maturity	Max. vol.	Securitized portfolio	Outstanding portfolio[3]	Portfolio	Externally placed tranche	Amount of the externally placed tranche
Synthetic Transaction ROOF Slovakia 2017[1]	Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna (AT)	Nov. 2017	April 2025		1,231,637	2,461,636	Company loans	Mezzanine	83,800
Synthetic Transaction EIF JEREMIE Romania[2]	Raiffeisenbank S.A., Bucharest (RO)	Dec. 2010	Dec. 2023	172,500	5,838	7,297	SME loans	Junior	5,838
Synthetic Transaction EIF JEREMIE Slovakia	Tatra banka a.s., Bratislava (SK)	March 2014	June 2025	60,000	10,818	15,454	SME loans	Junior	9,941
Synthetic Transaction EIF Western Balkans EDIF Albania	Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a., Tirana (AL)	Dec. 2016	June 2028	17,000	9,938	14,198	SME loans	Junior	2,485
Synthetic Transaction EIF Western Balkans EDIF Croatia	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb (HR)	April 2015	May 2023	20,107	3,713	5,304	SME loans	Junior	817

2 Due to full amortization of the senior tranche, the amount of the externally placed junior tranche corresponds to the amount of the securitized portfolio.
3 Outstanding portfolio (securitized and retained)
SME: Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

The synthetic transaction, ROOF Slovakia 2017, is split into a senior, a mezzanine and a junior tranche. The mezzanine tranche in the amount of € 83,800 thousand was sold to institutional investors, while the credit risk of the junior and senior tranches is retained.

As part of the JEREMIE initiative, the participating subsidiaries (Raiffeisenbank S.A., Bucharest, and Tatra banka a.s., Bratislava) have received guarantees from the European Investment Fund (EIF) to support lending to small and medium-sized enterprises.

As part of the Western Balkans Enterprise Development and Innovation Facility, the participating subsidiaries (Raiffeisenbank Sh.a., Tirana, and Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb) each signed a portfolio guarantee agreement which was funded by the EU and which, like the JEREMIE initiatives, is aimed at providing access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises.

In the 2018 financial year, the ROOF RBCZ 2015 synthetic transaction was terminated due to the originator's decision to exercise the call option agreed at inception between the involved parties.

List of orphan (bankruptcy remote) SSPEs in transactions where RBI or one of its Group entities acts as originator:

- ROOF Slovakia 2017 S.A.R.L. (synthetic securitization, acting as guarantor, RBI is beneficiary)

Quantitative disclosure

In the tables below quantitative information according to Article 449 (n) – (q) CRR is disclosed. Articles 449 (n) iii), iv), (o) ii) and q) are not applicable for RBI.

RBI has no securitization exposures booked in the trading book, therefore the tables below only contain non-trading book exposures.

Article 449 (n) i) CRR	Outstanding amount		
in € thousand	Traditional securitizations	Synthetic securitizations	Total outstanding
Leasing	0	0	0
Corporate loans	0	1,262,233	1,262,233
Total	**0**	**1,262,233**	**1,262,233**

Article 449 (n) ii) CRR in € thousand	Retained and purchased securitization positions
Asset-backed Securities (ABS) car loans	0
Asset-backed Securities (ABS) leasing	121,166
Asset-backed Securities (ABS) other	241,667
Asset-based Financing (ABF)	1,147,837
Credit Linked Obligations (CLO)	0
Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS)	0
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS)	9
Collateralized Debt Obligation (CDO)	0
Other resecuritizations	0
Total	**1,510,680**

Article 449 (n) v) CRR in € thousand	Securitization positions
Deduction from own funds	14,800,000

RBI entities acted as originator in new synthetic securitizations in 2017 (without significant risk transfer) as follows:

- RBRO EIF COSME program, outstanding exposure € 36.8 million
- RBAV EIF DCFTA program, outstanding exposure none (availability period starts in 2018)

RBI acted as arranger of a variety of traditional securitization transactions in the total amount of approx. EUR 2,835 million and as investor in traditional securitization transactions in the total amount of EUR 372.5 million during the period.

Article 449 (o) i) CRR in € thousand	Retained and purchased securitization positions
Risk weight ≤ 10%	1,224,080
10% < Risk weight ≤ 20%	0
20% < Risk weight ≤ 50%	680
50% < Risk weight ≤ 100%	229,760
100% < Risk weight ≤ 650%	41,350
650% < Risk weight < 1250%	0
Deduction from own funds	14,809
Total	**1,510,680**

Article 449 (o) i) CRR in € thousand	Securitizations	Retained and purchased securitization positions	Capital requirements and deduction items
IRB	Securitizations	1,509,990	48,317
IRB	Resecuritizations	9	9
Standardized approach	Securitizations	680	19
Total		**1,510,680**	**48,346**

Article 449 (p) CRR in € thousand	Impaired	Past due	Losses realized
Retail	741	740	930
Corporate	6,938	2,938	1,840
Total	**7,679**	**3,678**	**2,770**

RBI has not provided any implicit support within the terms of Article 248 (1) CRR.

Article 450 CRR Remuneration policy

In compliance with Article 450 CRR the following information regarding the remuneration policy and practices of RBI for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on its risk profile is disclosed:

Basic characteristics of RBI's remuneration policies and practices

RBI's key remuneration principles are:

- RBI uses a simple and transparent compensation system which reflects the Group's business strategy, is in line with the regulatory requirements and strives to improve the Group's capital base.
- The compensation principles and policies of RBI are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk taking management practices and avoid incentives for inappropriate risk taking that exceed the tolerated risk of the institution, in particular through KPIs and management processes (e.g. performance management process, bonus pool approach).
- By aligning RBI's strategy, the Group's vision and the remuneration system, RBI strives to optimize risk on all levels to further promote sound and effective risk management which supports and leads to more accurate cost planning over a multi-year perspective.

RBI fosters the development, satisfaction and loyalty of its employees by providing financial stability and by focusing performance management on the development of staff members. The pay mix (proportion of variable compensation to fixed compensation) is well balanced. This allows every employee an adequate living based on fixed income; thus allowing a fully flexible variable remuneration policy. It includes the possibility of no variable remuneration while still providing financial security to employees. For functions with a very low or indirect influence on the company result, there is no variable remuneration.

The Group and institutional performance are considered in the potential bonus in the following way: the potential bonus for RBI Board members fully depends on the Group performance while for all other bonus-eligible staff in RBI head office the local performance and the Group performance is weighted with 50 per cent each. For the bonus pool of the rest of bonus-eligible staff, the Group performance is weighted with 33.3 per cent and the local company performance with 66.7 per cent. This means that variable remuneration is influenced by the performance of RBI as a whole and the performance of the respective company, and less by factors on the level of the individual employee; therefore, the probability of inappropriate risk-taking and undue risk assumption on the individual level is minimized.

RBI's bonus system differentiates between two categories of staff: Group executives and other bonus-eligible staff. Group executives comprise individuals in top level management functions in RBI, covering functions in RBI head office, selected based on objective criteria and board members of relevant RBI subsidiaries. For this group of employees, the bonus system is adapted in such a way as to further promote teamwork; "silo-thinking" is avoided by focusing on overall Group and institutional performance.

The system supports the efforts to improve RBI's capital base and ratios by limiting the influence of the variable portion of total compensation on the Group's capital situation, especially in years with good business results. By putting an emphasis and focus on the capital base of RBI, the compensation structure is directly linked to the above listed key remuneration principles.

Decision-making process for the remuneration policy and the Remuneration Committee

RBI AG has established a Remuneration Committee of the Supervisory Board (REMCO) within the meaning of Section 39c of the Austrian Banking Act (BWG).
Composition of the REMCO:

- The REMCO consists of nine Supervisory Board members (out of which three members are delegated from the Staff Council).
- The number and members from among the group of equity stakeholders is ascertained by resolution of the Supervisory Board. The Chairman of the Supervisory Board belongs to the REMCO. The Supervisory Board members from among the employee representatives shall be entitled to be represented in the Committee by such members designated by them in such number as is in accordance with sec. 110 of the Labor Constitution Act (Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz, ArbVG), but this does not apply to

meetings and votes concerning the legal relationship between the Company and the active or retired members of the Board of Management, with the exception of the granting of options on shares of the Company or of share transfer programs.

- At least one member of the REMCO has specific knowledge and practical experience in the area of remuneration policy ("remuneration expert").
- If the REMCO employs an advisor it does not advise the Management Board in remuneration matters.
- The Chairman of the REMCO and its Deputies are elected by the Supervisory Board.

The REMCO has the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Approval of the following measures:
(i) establishing general principles of the remuneration policy and practices of the Company (RBI AG) taking into account the provision of sec. 39b of the BWG (including the annex to sec. 39b BWG), as well as the provisions of the Austrian Corporate Governance Code that are applicable in this respect;

(ii) establishing general principles of the remuneration policy and practices for group companies of the Company (RBI) taking into account the provision of sec. 39b of the BWG (including the annex to sec. 39b BWG), and in particular, establishing the selection process to be used for determining the extent to which these remuneration principles shall be applied to the individual group companies;

(iii) establishing principles concerning remuneration systems (taking into account the fixed and variable remuneration components and having regard to the principles of the Austrian Corporate Governance Code), which includes establishing principles concerning the granting of shares in profits or in turnover and the making of pension commitments to executives (leitende Angestellte) within the meaning of sec. 80 para. 1 of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz, AktG);

(iv) granting options on shares of the Company or granting a program for the preferential transfer of shares of the Company to Management Board members, employees and executives of the Company or any of its affiliates as well as to members of the Management Boards and Supervisory Boards of affiliated companies. The possible adoption of a resolution by the shareholders' meeting within the meaning of the Austrian Corporate Governance Code shall not be affected thereby;

(v) deciding whether a "malus" or a "clawback event" within the meaning of the established remuneration principles has occurred (in a given year) and what consequences such an event shall have in view of the payout of any variable remuneration.

(b) Monitoring and regular review of the remuneration policy, remuneration practices and remunerative incentive structures, in each case in connection with the control, monitoring and limitation of risks in accordance with the provisions of the BWG, with the equity base and with liquidity, provided that also the long-term interests of shareholders, investors and employees of the Company as well as the interest of the economy in having a functioning banking sector and stable financial markets have to be taken into consideration;

(c) Responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the remuneration policy and practices approved by it;

(d) Direct review of the remuneration of senior risk management executives and senior executives holding compliance functions;

(e) Preparing other resolutions concerning the topic of remuneration, including resolutions having an effect on risk and risk management, provided they have to be adopted by the Supervisory Board.

The REMCO is also entitled at any time to request the Board of Management to render report on the matters indicated in para-graph 1 and to let the committee inspect any and all documentation that it may require for the proper fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities. Three REMCO meetings took place during 2018, to decide on remuneration related topics.

On subsidiary level the compensation policies are structured in compliance with the RBI remuneration policy and are subject to approval by the respective local supervisory boards/REMCOs.
RBI AG's REMCO and the local supervisory boards/REMCOs take into account the input provided by all associated corporate functions (e.g. control functions, HR, Legal) about the design, implementation and oversight of the remuneration policies.

The Risk Committee, without prejudice to the duties and responsibilities of the REMCO, reviews whether risk, capital, liquidity and the probability and timing of profit realization are appropriately reflected in the incentives offered by the internal remuneration system.

The design and structure of the remuneration system

As a Group-wide standard, an Identified Staff Assessment approach based on the qualitative and quantitative criteria provided for in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 604/2014 to determine those staff members whose professional activities have a material impact on RBI's and a single institution's risk profile, is applied.

For this category of employees ("Identified Staff"), the relevant internal regulations of RBI provide for specific rules and consequences concerning their variable remuneration in compliance with regulatory requirements. These internal regulations have been updated regularly since their introduction to reflect and to be in line with the most current developments in the regulation of variable remuneration.

The remuneration rules are coherently applied in RBI, unless any applicable local laws require a different procedure. The RBI remuneration policy provides that, based on stricter local legal provisions in EU countries, deviation from the Group standards for payment of variable compensation to Identified Staff is possible (this is the case e.g. in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia).

Fix and variable remuneration

Throughout the RBI detailed analysis has been conducted to define the fixed or variable nature of each remuneration element, following the below listed regulatory restrictions for fixed compensation elements:

- are predetermined;
- are non-discretionary;
- are transparent to staff and set in a predefined and objective manner;
- are permanent (meaning maintained over time and tied to a specific role and organizational responsibilities);
- are not providing incentives for risk assumption;
- are non-revocable (without prejudice to local legislation);
- cannot be reduced, suspended or cancelled by the Network Unit (NWU);
- do not depend on performance.

Ratio between fixed and variable remuneration

The fixed and variable components of the total compensation are appropriately balanced. The target variable compensation amount represents a significant part but without leading to unreasonable volatility in employees' compensation and excessive risk taking.

The target variable compensation does not exceed in any case the mandatory legal or regulatory thresholds (i.e. shall be fully in compliance with any provisions on the maximum permissible amount of the total variable compensation component) and the allocation and payment of variable compensation to Identified Staff is made in compliance with the bonus cap.

The RBI remuneration rules establish that the variable component of Identified Staff remuneration shall in principle not exceed 100 per cent of the fixed component of the total remuneration for each individual.

Variable compensation:

- is an important element of a total rewards philosophy and its purpose is to attract, motivate and retain employees.
- is based on clear performance criteria, which must be of both quantitative and qualitative nature and which are linked to risk-adjusted value creation. Any variable compensation program rewards and motivates behavior that drives specific company success and builds shareholder value.

The compensation philosophy actively reinforces the NWU´s strategy to achieve its objectives.

If an employee is granted any variable compensation, it is to be paid for measured performance (Group, NWU, team and individual performance, depending on the respective employee category).

Performance means results and behaviour – "WHAT" and "HOW" – according to the NWU's/Group performance management system. All variable compensation schemes therefore are linked to performance management or a comparable target setting system.

A "profit sharing approach" (employee gets a percentage of e.g. income/profit/cash collected/money recovered, etc. irrespective of performance) is not supported, as it does not include all necessary elements of variable compensation schemes defined in the remuneration policy.

Variable compensation is reasonable and balanced in comparison to base pay (pay mix) and in line with regular local market practice. Each variable compensation scheme has a defined target for variable pay. Target variable compensation can be either expressed in per cent of base pay or in a local currency amount, and it represents the level of variable compensation for 100 per cent performance level.

The pay mix (portion of variable compensation to base pay) is balanced and reflects the impact on risk taking and "compliance" behaviour of the employee (how much risk is an employee exposing the company to, is he/she incentivized to any degree to ignore company rules).

The pay mix will vary depending on the employee's position and role (e.g. sales functions or functions higher in the hierarchy may have a higher variable to fixed ratio than service or support functions or functions lower in the hierarchy).

Unethical or non-compliant behaviour overrules any good financial performance generated and diminishes the staff member's variable compensation.

The performance management process provides differentiation of individual performance levels (low performer to high performer) and the variable pay-out corresponds to this.

Performance differentiation is a necessary element of a performance culture – high performers are differentiated from average and low performers.

On NWU level, financial measures for variable compensation cover risk-adjusted profit and cost management related measures.

The variable compensation systems (with respect to measurement of performance and allocation within the institution) reflect all types of current and future risk, including difficult-to-measure risks such as liquidity risk, reputation risk and operational risk and take into account the cost of the capital and the liquidity required.

Control functions such as Risk Management and Compliance are involved in the process of setting up the appropriate measurements for variable compensation.

As a general principle, all employees can be eligible for variable compensation.

There is a difference in variable compensation scheme design and level based on function, relative value of a position (job grades) and hierarchy (e.g. the higher in the hierarchy, the higher the respective bonus amount).

The differentiation follows internal standards and local market practice.

Severance payments

Severance payments are the amounts paid to staff members in connection with the early termination of their employment contract. They are paid either based on mandatory legal requirements (labour law, collective agreements, etc.), mandatorily following a decision of a court or on a voluntary basis (i.e. voluntary severance payments). They do not provide for a disproportionate reward, but for an appropriate compensation of the staff member in cases of early termination of the contract. They reflect performance achieved over time and do not reward failure or misconduct. Severance pay is not awarded where there is an obvious failure which allows for the immediate cancellation of the contract or the dismissal of staff.

Severance payments may include redundancy compensation for loss of office, and may be subject to a non-competition clause in the contract. In particular, in the following situations, additional payments made because of the early termination of a contract are considered as severance payment:

a) The NWU terminates the contracts of staff because of a failure of the NWU (including the following situations:

    I. where the NWU benefits from government intervention or is subject to early intervention or resolution measures in accordance with Directive 2014/59/EU;

II. where the opening of normal insolvency proceedings of the NWU, as defined in Article 2(1)(47) of Directive 2014/59/EU, has been filed;
III. where significant losses lead to the situation that the NWU no longer has a sound capital basis and, following this, the business area is sold or the business activity is reduced);

b) The NWU wants to terminate the contract following a material reduction of the NWU's activities in which the staff member was active or where business areas are acquired by other institutions without the option for staff to stay employed in the acquiring institution;

c) The NWU and a staff member agree on a settlement in the case of a potential or actual labour dispute, to avoid a decision on a settlement by the courts.

Criteria for allocation of the amounts of severance payments to Identified Staff are defined by each relevant NWU in line with the provisions of remuneration policy, in compliance with the special remuneration provisions for Identified Staff based on EU and local legal provisions. The decision making process and involvement of control functions is defined in each relevant NWU based on the local governance structure in accordance with local legal requirements.

Link between pay and performance

Performance is the basis for variable compensation and takes into account:

- individual/unit performance (including compliance with the RBI Code of Conduct and the Compliance regulations),
- the Group and subsidiary performance, risk costs, liquidity and capital.

Individual performance is evaluated in relation to results achieved and behaviour/competencies based on both quantitative and qualitative measures, assessed within the performance management process and by taking into account financial and non-financial criteria. Each employee's objectives are derived from the organizational strategic priorities and from the relevant business line, department, and team goals. Thus, they are aligned with the overall business objectives. Each objective is weighted (in per-cent of a total of 100 per cent) according to its specific importance and/or to the efforts needed for achieving it.

The scope of staff for whom variable remuneration is foreseen is determined by the functional structure (grade and business area structure) of each company, which is also the basis for all compensation and benefit processes.

Group/unit performance is evaluated in relation to results achieved based on quantitative measures following a specific KPI set.

In RBI, before any variable compensation may be allocated or paid out, a certain set of pre-defined criteria has to be fulfilled. These criteria in particular take into account the financial situation and capital ratios of RBI AG, RBI and its institutions.

For Group executives, one of these pre-conditions is that the individual performance for the respective performance year has to reach the level of at least "fully meets expectations". A bonus payment for Group executives therefore depends on the fulfilment of all the relevant, risk-adjusted KPIs contained in the individual performance agreements. The final bonus amount is then determined based on the fulfilment of relevant KPIs on Group level (for 2018: ROE and CIR) for which strategic goals have been defined on both Group as well as local company level. This measure further enforces the focus on a multi-year approach and the commitment to our shareholders.

For other bonus-eligible staff, variable compensation is based on bonus pools on bank level. For this employee category the relevant ROE and CIR strategic goals have been defined on both Group as well as local company level.

Every variable remuneration system has fixed minimum and maximum performance grades and thus defines maximum pay-out values. Bonuses in general are linked to risk-adjusted measures, sustainable profit targets and capital costs of RBI and each entity within the Group.

Following a consistent approach for the whole RBI, members of the Board of Management are also measured against a set of KPIs, either as performance or step-in criteria for bonus allocation. They are reviewed annually and aligned to regulatory requirements. Target numbers are derived from the budget approved by the Supervisory Board.

Besides the qualitative performance criteria, there are quantitative performance criteria which are in line with the following:

1. The company's business strategy and long-term interests of the credit institution:
    a. CET 1 Ratio (step-in)

b. SREP Ratio (step-in)
c. Concentration on fee business and capital light products as business strategy to increase profit despite limited RWAs
d. Mid-term ROE

2. Solid risk management and long-term growth
   a. Recovery / Workout
   b. Adherence to risk cost budget
3. All current and future risk, cost of capital and cost of liquidity
   a. RORAC
   b. Portfolio quality
   c. Consolidated profit

The payment of a bonus is linked to the achievement of annually agreed goals from four or five areas based on a balanced scorecard approach. These are weighted financial goals (adjusted to the respective function, e.g. return on risk-adjusted capital, total costs, risk-weighted assets), customer and employee goals, as well as process/efficiency/infrastructure goals and, where necessary, additional goals. The amount of the bonus is determined based on ROE and the cost/income ratio; the targets to be achieved are based on RBI's medium-term return on equity target and thus consider a period spanning several years. Payment of bonuses is deferred as set forth in the BWG and implemented according to internal regulations.

Management Board members' contracts specify a maximum bonus. A maximum limit is in place for all variable compensation components. Other remuneration consists of compensation for board-level functions in affiliated companies, payments to pension funds and for reinsurance policies, as well as other insurance and benefits.

Control functions

The performance measures for control functions, such as e.g. risk, audit and compliance functions reflect specific requirements for these functions. Objectives for staff engaged in control functions are set in a manner that is independent from the performance of the business areas they oversee and commensurate with their key role in the firm. Individual performance criteria for those employees are not to be directly linked to the NWU's overall results (e.g. NPAT, RORAC).

Employees engaged in control functions are compensated independently from the business unit they supervise, have appropriate authority and their remuneration is determined on the basis of achievement of their organizational objectives linked to their functions, regardless of the results of the business activities they monitor. The mix of fixed and variable remuneration is weighted in favour of fixed remuneration.

Guaranteed variable remuneration

Guaranteed variable remuneration is not consistent with sound risk management or the pay-for-performance principle and is not a part of prospective remuneration plans.

Guaranteed variable compensation is exceptional, can only occur where the NWU has a sound and strong capital base and it cannot be granted for longer than the first year of employment. NWUs can only award guaranteed variable compensation once to the same single staff member. These requirements also apply at a consolidated and sub-consolidated level and include situations where staff receive a new contract from the same NWU or another institution within the scope of consolidation of RBI.

Regulatory implications on variable compensation

Deferral, vesting, retention

The remuneration policy of RBI provides for the following specific principles for the allocation, vesting and payment of variabe remuneration to the Identified Staff with material risk impact on the risk profile of the respective NWU/the Group:

For RBI institutions with a potential impact on the Group risk profile the following principles apply:

- 60 per cent of the total variable remuneration is paid out up-front (50 per cent thereof in cash and 50 per cent in form of RBI phantom shares)

- 40 per cent of the total variable remuneration is subject to deferral and paid out pro rata over a period of three (in Austria: five) years; 50 per cent of the deferred variable remuneration is paid in cash and 50 per cent in form of RBI phantom shares.

Furthermore, in the event of a particularly high variable compensation amount at least 60 per cent of the variable remuneration will be subject to deferral.

For other categories of employees having a less material impact on the company's risk profile appropriate remuneration principles and risk alignment mechanisms have been implemented.

Ex ante and ex post risk adjustment

In RBI the variable remuneration (including the deferred part) may only be paid or vest if this is sustainable according to the financial situation of RBI AG and the financial situation of RBI or the respective subsidiary, and justified according to the performance of the Group, RBI AG or the subsidiary, the business unit and the individual concerned. A malus event (as described below) may entail the reduction or forfeiture of outstanding (deferred) variable remuneration. A clawback event (as described below) entails the loss of all deferred payments and the clawback of all payments made with regard to the variable remuneration.

Malus

A malus event may entail the reduction or forfeiture of outstanding (deferred) bonus payments.

In particular, the following events constitute a Malus event:

- If a clawback event occurs (see below).
- A competent regulator orders a limitation or stop of variable compensation for the Group and/or NWU.
- Evidence of risk relevant misbehaviour, serious error, non-compliance with due diligence requirements or serious breaches by the employee (e.g. breach of code of conduct and other internal rules, especially concerning risks) or failure to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety;
- RBI and/or subsequently the business unit in which the employee works suffers a significant downturn in its financial performance;
- RBI and/or the business unit in which the employee works suffers a significant failure of risk management, i.e. a risk adjustment of the assessment of the performance is made because ex-post risk assessment reveals that the original risk assessment was too positive;
- Significant changes in RBI's and/or NWU´s economic or regulatory capital base (e.g. RBI and/or the NWU is not fulfilling or close to not fulfilling regulatory capital requirements);
- Any regulatory sanctions where the conduct of the identified staff member contributed to the sanction;
- Significant contribution to subdued or negative financial performance or other conduct with intent or severe negligence which led to significant losses.

Clawback

A clawback event entails the loss of all deferred payments and the clawback of all payments made with regard to the bonus.

clawback is applied in the case of:

- Fraud, criminal offense or misleading information provided by the employee with high negative impact on the bank's credibility and profitability or
- Allocation or payment of variable compensation in wilful violation of the remuneration principles provided for in the RBI Internal Law "Total Rewards Management" or in wilful violation of mandatory banking law provisions.

Each year every NWU conducts a malus and clawback check in compliance with the RBI Malus & Clawback instructions and other applicable Group standards/instructions and each NWU shall ensure enforceability of the defined malus and clawback events under local labour law.

For the avoidance of doubt if any deferred variable compensation payment is reduced or forfeited based on malus or clawback the respective amount is irrevocably lost and is not to be paid in later years.

Use of phantom shares

The legal obligation of payment of at least 50 per cent of the variable remuneration in equity instruments is complied with in RBI by means of a RBI phantom share plan applicable in all affected institutions of RBI.

50 per cent of the up-front and 50 per cent of the deferred variable remuneration is divided by the average closing price of RBI AG's shares on the Vienna Stock Exchange in the business year the variable remuneration is awarded for, serving as the basis for calculating the bonus. Thereby, a certain amount of RBI phantom shares is determined. This number of RBI phantom shares is fixed for the entire duration of the deferral period. After the expiration of the respective retention period, the amount of specified RBI AG phantom shares is multiplied by RBI AG's average closing share price for the previous financial year.

The RBI phantom shares are subject to a one year retention period (with the exception of units where the local legislation is stricter).

In countries where the local legislation does not allow the usage of RBI phantom shares, local phantom share values are determined and used (e.g. Czech Republic and Slovakia).

Quantitative Disclosure

Article 450 (1) i) CRR in € thousand	Number of identified staff
between 1,000 and 1,500	4
between 1,500 and 2,000	8
between 2,000 and 2,500	1
between 2,500 and 3,000	0
between 3,000 and 3,500	0
Total	**13**

in € thousand	MB Supervisory Function	MB Management function	Investment Banking	Retail Banking	Asset Management	Corporate Function	Independent Control Function	All other	Total
All Staff									
Number of members (Headcount)	204	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	**350**
Total number of staff in FTE	0	0	4,284	24,255	1,147	13,166	3,400	223	**46,474**
Total net profit in year 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1,269,838**
Total remuneration	2,698	59,981	197,966	354,161	39,107	394,641	128,479	7,697	**1,184,730**
of which variable remuneration	0	14,672	26,017	48,756	4,466	25,911	8,424	727	**128,973**
Identified Staff									
Members (Headcount)	204	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	**350**
Number of identified staff in FTE	0	0	330	228	102	281	360	0	**1,301**
Number of identified staff in senior management positions	0	0	97	72	18	191	101	0	**479**
Total fixed remuneration	**2,698**	**45,309**	**37,261**	**13,329**	**13,089**	**26,865**	**24,168**		**162,719**
Of which: fixed in cash	2,698	45,309	37,261	13,329	13,089	26,865	24,168	0	**162,719**
Of which: fixed in other types instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total variable remuneration	**0**	**14,672**	**8,141**	**2,045**	**2,149**	**4,730**	**3,211**	**0**	**34,948**
Of which: variable in cash	0	7,692	6,741	1,748	1,829	4,006	2,792	0	**24,808**
Of which: variable in shares and sharelinked instruments	0	6,980	1,400	297	320	725	419	0	**10,141**
Of which: variable in other types instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total amount of variable remuneration awarded in 2018 which has been deferred	**0**	**7,215**	**2,293**	**334**	**442**	**1,047**	**503**	**0**	**11,835**
Of which: deferred variable in cash in 2018	0	3,625	1,663	216	314	757	336	0	**6,911**
Of which: deferred variable in shares and share-linked instruments in 2018	0	3,590	630	119	128	290	168	0	**4,925**
Of which: deferred variable in other types of instruments in 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Additional information regarding the amount of total variable remuneration									
Article 450 h(iii)CRR – total amount of outstanding deferred variable remuneration awarded in previous periods and not in 2018	0	20,175	5,564	982	1,148	1,932	1,181	6,977	**37,960**
Total amount of explicit ex post performance adjustment applied in 2018 for previously awarded remuneration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Number of beneficiaries of guaranteed variable remuneration (new sign-on payments)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total amount of guaranteed variable remuneration (new sign-on payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Number of beneficiaries of severance payments	0	2	6	0	0	9	8	0	**25**
Total amount of severance payments paid in 2018	0	224	824	0	0	879	206	0	**2,134**
Article 450 h(v) – Highest severance payment to a single person	0	0	0	0	0	403	0	0	**403**
Number of beneficiaries of contributions to discretionary pension benefits in 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total amount of contributions to discretionary pension benefits in 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total amount of variable remuneration awarded for multiyear periods under programmes which are not revolved annually	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

Article 451 CRR Leverage

Within the framework of CRR and in addition to the Total Capital requirements the leverage ratio was implemented as a new instrument to limit the risk of excessive indebtedness. According to Article 429 CRR, the leverage ratio is the ratio of capital to the leverage exposure. This means Tier 1 capital in relation to unweighted exposure on and off the statement of financial position.

The leverage ratio is still not legally binding, however institutions are required to report the ratio. It was introduced as a factor that can be applied to institutions at the discretion of authorities under Pillar 2, which is not the case for RBI.

In the meantime, a minimum requirement of 3% is being tested and is currently expected to become legally binding in 2021, after a transitional phase under Pillar 1.

Description of the processes used to manage the risk of excessive leverage

As part of the recurring internal risk reporting, RBI monitors a comprehensive set of key risk and financial parameters and reports the results to the Asset and Liability Management Committee and to the Management Board. Among other items this report contains the development and value of the leverage ratio according to CRR. The Group recovery plan and its governance rules stipulate that a potential negative development or the breach of internally set thresholds is examined by the relevant bodies in order to facilitate early initiation of appropriate countermeasures.

Description of the factors that had an impact on the leverage ratio during the period to which the disclosed leverage ratio refers

As at 31 December 2018 the leverage ratio of RBI amounted to 6.7 per cent on a transitional basis as compared to 6.1 per cent as at 31 December 2017. The main reason for the improvement was the increase in Common Equity Tier 1 after deduction from the 2017 comparable level, mainly due to the inclusion of the net profit for 2018 and the sale of the Polish subsidiary.

The following tables show the leverage ratio exposures of RBI as at 31 December 2018 on a transitional basis:

Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposure in € thousand	**Amount**
Total assets as per published financial statements	139,847,100
Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(745,722)
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	698,514
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	14,298,739
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposure)	8,978,543
Total leverage ratio exposure (transitional basis)	**163,077,123**

Leverage ratio common disclosure in € thousand	CRR leverage ratio exposure
On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets, but including collateral)	137,873,104
(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(745,772)
Total on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives, SFTs and fiduciary assets)	**137,127,333**
Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,427,108
Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (mark-to-market method)	1,240,401
Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	5,000
Total derivatives exposure	**2,672,509**
Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sales accounting transactions	9,264,370
Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	5,034,369
Total securities financing transactions exposure	**14,298,739**
Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	41,781,843
(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(32,803,300)
Other off-balance sheet exposure	**8,978,543**
Tier 1 capital	**10,927,869**
Total leverage ratio exposure	**163,077,123**
Leverage ratio (transitional)	**6.7%**

Split of on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposure) in € thousand	CRR leverage ratio exposure
Total on-balance sheet exposure (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposure), of which:	**137,127,333**
Trading book exposure	**0**
Banking book exposure, of which:	**137,127,333**
Covered bonds	86,161
Exposure treated as sovereigns	31,353,709
Exposure to regional governments, MDB, international organizations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	441,882
Institutions	5,691,931
Secured by mortgages on immovable properties	27,371,419
Retail exposure	22,939,299
Corporate	40,389,344
Exposure in default	2,475,659
Other exposure (eg equity, securitizations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	6,377,929

Article 452 CRR
Use of the IRB approach to credit risk

Approaches or transition arrangements approved by the competent authorities

Approved approaches

Members of RBI CRR Group that calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts using the Internal Ratings Based Approach at the consolidated and solo level

- Raiffeisen Bank International AG, Vienna (AT)
- Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague (CZ)
- Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest (HU)
- Tatra banka a.s., Bratislava (SK)
- Raiffeisen Bank S.A. (RO)
- Raiffeisenbank Bulgaria EAD, Sofia (BG)

Members of RBI CRR Group that calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts using the Internal Ratings Based Approach at the consolidated level

- Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb (HR)
- AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow (RU)
- Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a., Tirana (AL)
- Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina, Sarajevo (BA)
- Raiffeisen Banka a.d., Belgrade (RS)

Members of RBI CRR Group and exposure classes for which permanent partial use has been applied

Exposure classes referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 147 (2) CRR, where the number of material counterparties is limited and it would be unduly burdensome for the credit institution to implement a rating system for these counterparties – pursuant to points a) and b) of Article 150 (1) CRR.

Exposures in non-significant business units that are immaterial in terms of perceived risk profile as well as exposure classes that are immaterial in terms of size – pursuant to point c) of Article 150 (1) CRR.

That includes the following institutions:

- Subsidiaries of Raiffeisen Leasing International Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna (AT)
- Subsidiaries of Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna (AT)
- Kathrein & Co. Privatgeschäftsbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna (AT)

- Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, Vienna (AT)
- Priorbank JSC, Minsk (BY)
- Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C., Prishtina (XK)

Other subsidiaries of RBI CRR Group, which are ancillary services undertakings and immaterial in terms of size or risk profile.

Exposures to central governments, central banks (where it is applicable according to local law), regional and local governments and public sector entities, provided that exposures to central government are assigned a 0 per cent risk-weight under the standardized approach as provided in Article 114 (2) or (4) or Article 495 (2) CRR, in accordance with Article 150 (1) lit d. CRR.

Exposures of a credit institution to a counterparty which is its parent undertaking, its subsidiary, a subsidiary of its parent undertaking or an undertaking linked by a relationship within the meaning of Article 12 (1) of Directive 83/349/EC established in the same country within the same banking group pursuant to point e) of Article 150 (1) CRR can be assigned a 0 per cent risk-weight under the conditions of Article 113 (6) CRR.

Exposures between institutions which meet the requirements set out in Article 113(7).

Exposures to institutions pursuant to Article 119 (4) CRR in form of minimum reserves with the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EU Member State and fulfilling the requirements of Article 119 (4) CRR.

Equity exposures to entities whose credit obligations qualify for a 0 per cent risk-weight under the standardized approach, in accordance with point g) of Article 150 (1) CRR.

State guarantees and state-reinsured guarantees in accordance with point j) of Article 150 (1) CRR

Approved temporary partial use

Members of RBI CRR Group for which temporary partial use was applied

A stepwise implementation of the IRB approach pursuant to Article 148 CRR is applied for all institutions using the IRB approach at a later stage. Until then, the calculation of the minimum capital requirements is carried out according to the standardized approach for credit risk based on Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 CRR. For the following institutions the temporary partial use is used:

- Raiffeisen Bank Aval JSC, Kiev (UA)
- Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Wien (AT)
- Raiffeisen stavebni sporitelna, a.s; Prague (CZ)

Asset classes for which the temporary partial use was applied

A stepwise implementation of the IRB approach pursuant to Article 148 CRR is applied for asset classes for which the capital requirements are calculated in the IRB approach at a later stage. With the exception of Tatra banka a.s., Bratislava (SK), Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest (HU), Raiffeisenbank a.s. Prague (CZ), Raiffeisen Bank S.A. (RO) and Raiffeisenbank EAD, Sofia (BG)), Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a., Tirana (AL), Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina, Sarajevo (BA), Raiffeisen Banka a.d., Belgrade (RS), which calculate risk-weighted exposure amounts using the IRB Approach, the calculation of the minimum capital requirements is carried out according to the standardized approach for credit risk based on Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 CRR. For the following asset classes the temporary partial use is used:

- Exposures to retail customers that are secured by residential real estate
- Qualifying revolving retail exposures
- Other exposures to retail customers

Structure of the internal rating systems

External ratings are applied directly only for securitization items.

For all other items, an already existing external rating does not replace an internal rating and thus does not cancel the general obligation to create an internal rating. External ratings are not used as a model input factor in any rating model; they are solely used for the purpose of comparing them with internal ratings. When a rating is determined, external ratings and their documentation are viewed solely as additional information.

The comparison of external ratings against internal ratings in mapping tables is a central element particularly in the validation of low-default portfolios.

Below is a summary table on the exposure classes and the rating methods used for each:

	Rating Model									
Exposure Classes	**PI**	**Micro SME**	**CORP**	**LCO**	**SMB**	**SLOT**	**INS**	**SOV**	**FIN**	**CIU**
Retail	X	X								
Central banks and central governments								X		
Public sector entities and non-commercial organizations			X	X				X		
Financial institutions									X	
Corporate			X	X	X		X		X	X
Project financing						X				
Private (non retail)			X	X						
Equity exposures			X	X		X	X		X	

PI: Private Individuals (retail), Micro SME: Small Medium Enterprises, CORP: Corporate/Companies, LCO: Large Companies, SMB: Small and medium business, SLOT: Project financing, INS: Insurance companies, SOV: Sovereigns, LRG: Local and regional governments, FIN: Financial institutions, CIU:Collective Investment Undertakings

Use of internal estimates

Under the IRB Approach, internal risk-parameter estimates are used not only to calculate capital requirements but are an essential part of credit decisions and credit management processes and also determine RBI's standard risk costs, profitability assessment and economic capital (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)).

Control mechanism for rating systems

The non-retail rating models are centrally validated at RBI AG for all members of the RBI CRR Group by the unit 'Rating Model Validation' which is independent from risk origination units and from the Credit Risk Control Unit. The rating systems are reviewed using prescribed validation tests comprising the following methods:

- Assessment of the documentation of the rating models
- Assessment of the assumptions underlying the rating models (model design)
- Assessment of the data used for validation (data quality)
- Assessment of the application of rating results
- Distribution analyses
- Review of the discriminatory power of the final rating
- Assessment of the discriminatory power of the individual rating inputs and in certain sub-portfolios
- Comparison of the predicted and observed default rate (backtesting)
- Assessment of the stability of the rating model
- Calculation of the migration matrices and their analysis

- Review of the relationship between internal and external ratings (benchmarking)

The validation function with regards to the retail models is to a large extent centralized in the RBI head office, with the involvement of the subsidiaries in specific aspects where needed. Since most of the retail models are developed in the subsidiaries, the independence of the development and validation functions is naturally ensured by reporting to different members of the senior management as well as independently from the risk origination unit. To allow for developing some of the models in RBI head office, a separate unit for methodologies and model developments was formed during 2017. That unit is thus organizationally separate from the validation function, reporting to the same member of the senior management.

Validation concerning the Basel models differentiates between initial and periodic validations for new (or redeveloped) models and for models already operating respectively. The domains of the validation include the following areas:

- Assessment of the model's performance (stability, discriminatory power, accuracy and goodness of fit)
- Assessment of the assumptions underlying the rating models (model design)
- Assessment of the environment of the model (data representativeness)
- Assessment of the data quality and related processes
- Assessment of the rating processes and the use test

Group Internal Audit teams as well as local Internal Audit teams regularly assess the processes as described above (model development, validation) as well as the compliance of those processes with internal regulations and regulatory requirements. Changes to the processes are also audited by those teams before they become effective.

Description of the internal rating process

General information

A client is assigned to a certain rating method based on the exposure class at the time the rating is determined. This mapping between the client's exposure class and the adequate rating model is a fixed part of the rating databases, which document the individual steps in the creation of a rating along with the rating process itself.

In all RBI models, the strict "four-eyes principle" (dual control) applies to the determination of the rating. Compliance is documented in the rating databases. All individuals and committees involved in the rating process must be recorded in that database.

Clients classified as equity exposures are subject to the same rating model as clients classified as corporate or institutional exposures depending on client type. Risk weighted exposure amounts are determined for these items using the PD/LGD method.

Rating corporates

Scope of application

Corporate clients are either allocated to Large Corporates, Corporates or the SMB rating model. The split between the Corporates and the SMB model is based on country specific thresholds for two criteria: "corporate client's turnover" and "exposure to bank". The split between Corporate and Large Corporate customers is based on thresholds for "total revenues" and "total assets", both of which have to be exceeded by Large Corporates.

Development and objective

The Corporates rating model was developed by RBI experts using internal data from all units of the Group and state-of-the-art statistical methods as well as expert opinions of rating analysts from RBI Vienna and several RBI units.

Quantitative and qualitative factors are statistically combined to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the client's creditworthiness.

Rating model

The Corporates rating model has essentially two components:

- Quantitative analysis

  The model is based on the assessment of the corporate client's financial data. The quantitative variables as well as their weights have been estimated statistically with the aim to maximize discriminatory power over a one year horizon. The quantitative score also takes into account current trends and forecasts of the customer's financial status.

- Qualitative analysis

  The qualitative model uses a set of key questions, which are answered by the analyst. The questions are operationalized to a high extent so as to assure an objective assessment. The qualitative variables and their weights as well as the weights of the answers have been statistically estimated to maximize predictive power over a one year horizon.

The corporate client's rating ultimately emerges from the optimal combination of the quantitative and qualitative assessments and possible warning signals. The Corporates rating model differentiates risk depending on the industry sector and the country of residence of the customer.

Rating output

The Corporates rating model results in a rating grade on a 25 grade scale which is assigned a certain probability of default.

This client rating is an essential factor in the loan decision and significantly influences the terms granted to the customer. The rating subsequently serves as the basis for determining capital adequacy.

Rating process

The customer relationship manager obtains the financial data and supplementary information required for the rating. He then forwards these documents to the rating expert along with a request that the expert determines a rating. From this point on, the customer relationship manager has no direct influence on the determination of the rating.

The input data are recorded and processed in the Corporates rating model solely by the rating expert. The process outcome is the issuance of a rating and thus an assignment of the client to an internal risk class. Ratings created in this manner are then documented in the rating database.

The rating analyst bears final responsibility for the rating and must critically assess the corporate client's financial data as well as relevant soft facts. Where necessary, the rating expert can adjust the rating to ensure a correct and fair assessment of the corporate client's creditworthiness.

Rating large corporates

Scope of application

Corporate clients are allocated to the Large Corporates, the Corporates or the SMB rating model. The split between the Corporates and the SMB model is based on country specific thresholds for two criteria: "corporate client's sales turnover" and "exposure to bank". The split between Corporate and Large Corporate customers is based on thresholds for "total revenues" and "total assets", both of which have to be exceeded by Large Corporates.

Development and objective

The Large Corporates rating model was developed by RBI experts using external rating and balance sheet data as well as internal data from all units of the Group and state-of-the-art statistical methods as well as expert opinions of rating analysts from RBI Vienna and several RBI units.

Quantitative and qualitative factors are combined to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the client's creditworthiness.

Rating model

The Large Corporates rating model has essentially two components:

- Quantitative analysis
  The model is based on the assessment of the corporate client's financial data. The quantitative variables as well as their weights have been estimated statistically with the aim to maximize discriminatory power over a one year horizon.

- Qualitative analysis
  The qualitative model uses a set of key questions, which are answered by the analyst. The questions are operationalized to a high extent so as to assure an objective assessment.

The large corporate client's rating ultimately emerges from the combination of the quantitative and the qualitative assessments, the trends and forecasts, and possible warning signals. The Large Corporates rating model differentiates risk depending on the industry sector and the country of residence of the customer.

Rating output

The Large Corporate rating model results in a rating grade on a 25 grade scale, which is assigned a certain probability of default.

This client rating is an essential factor in the loan decision and significantly influences the terms granted to the customer. The rating subsequently serves as the basis for determining capital adequacy.

Rating process

The customer relationship manager obtains the financial data and supplementary information required for the rating. He then forwards these documents to the rating expert along with a request that the expert determines a rating. From this point on, the customer relationship manager has no direct influence on the determination of the rating.

The input data are recorded and processed in the Large Corporates rating model solely by the rating expert. The process outcome is the issuance of a rating and thus an assignment of the client to an internal risk class. Ratings created in this manner are then documented in the rating database.

The rating analyst bears final responsibility for the rating and must critically assess the corporate client's financial data as well as relevant soft facts. Where necessary, the rating expert can adjust the rating to ensure a correct and fair assessment of the corporate client's creditworthiness.

Small and Medium Business (SMB) rating model

Scope of application

Corporate clients are allocated to either the corporates or the SMB rating model according to the given country's threshold and based on two criteria: "corporate client's sales turnover" and "exposure to bank".

Development and objective

The SMB rating model was developed by RBI experts using internal data from all units of the Group and state-of-the-art statistical methods as well as expert opinions of rating analysts from RBI Credit Management Retail.

Quantitative, qualitative and behavioral factors are statistically combined to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the client's creditworthiness.

Rating model

The SMB rating model has three components:

- Quantitative analysis
  This rating model is based on the client's financial data. The quantitative rating is determined from financial ratios selected statistically based on strong predictive power.

- Qualitative analysis
  The client's qualitative evaluation is based on 31 criteria, which are subdivided into six main individual categories. Following a statistical selection and evaluation, the definition of the individual factors also incorporates the experience of experts in SMB banking.

- Behavioral analysis
  In the behavioral component, information from SMB clients' current accounts, loans and leasing products is evaluated. Data is delivered automatically and in a monthly frequency for rating evaluation.

The SMB client's rating ultimately emerges from the combination of the quantitative, qualitative and behavioral assessments, and allocates the client to the correct rating grade.

Rating output

The SMB model has a total of 25 rating notches for non-defaulted clients. This client rating is an essential factor in the loan decision and significantly influences the terms granted to the customer.

Rating process

The rating is determined by experienced SMB relationship managers and small-business credit-risk staff with in-depth knowledge of this segment. The SMB relationship manager is only allowed to propose a rating, which is subsequently reviewed by an SMB credit analyst in the risk department and thoroughly researched again. As a final step, the rating is confirmed by the risk department of the network unit (NWU) in keeping with the "four-eyes principle" (dual control). Ratings created in this manner are then documented in the rating database.

The rating analyst bears final responsibility for the rating and must critically assess the SMB client's financial data as well as relevant soft facts. Where necessary, the rating expert can adjust the rating to ensure a correct and fair assessment of the SMB client's creditworthiness.

Sovereign risk rating (country rating)

Scope of application

The country rating is applied as:

- A counterparty rating for the central bank and central governments and administrative entities directly answerable to the sovereign.

- A country rating to estimate the country risk when country limits are set up for cross-border transactions.

- A country ceiling for the estimation of transfer risks.

If applied as a counterparty rating, the rating is used for local and foreign currency exposures.

Development and objective

The country rating model was first introduced in December 1999 as a result of the Asia crisis in 1997/98. The model underwent a revision in 2002 to comply with the Basel II requirements. With the country rating model, RBI can evaluate the country risk of any country based on publicly accessible data on the economic and political situation prevailing in that country.

The total score is mapped to a rating class, which corresponds to a given probability of default. The model correlates highly with external ratings.

Within RBI, the rating is determined centrally by a specialized department at RBI AG and made available to all entities of RBI. The RBI country rating is the only rating allowed to be used for applications for sovereign counterparties and country risks.

Rating model

The rating model distinguishes between industrialized countries and developing countries. This distinction is made because foreign debt, debt servicing and external liquidity are all extremely important factors for estimating the country risk of developing countries yet of only subordinate importance for the evaluation of industrialized countries.

The country rating model for industrialized countries is modeled on the Maastricht criteria.

The rating model for developing countries has 15 quantitative and 12 qualitative indicators. The indicators chosen deliver sound explanations for changes in a country's economic and external positions.

Rating process

The country ratings are created centrally by RBI AG in a specialized analysis department that works independently of any front office department. In a final step, the rating is created and archived in an internal rating database and then made available to all Group entities from there. The country rating from this rating database is also automatically used as a country ceiling in other rating models.

The quantitative analysis is carried out using publicly available data from reliable sources such as the IMF, the World Bank, national statistics offices, IIF (Institute of International Finance) and EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit). The qualitative analysis is carried out by country analysts based on information from the press, specialized risk reports and discussions with on-site managers.

A rating is determined for all countries for which RBI entities have a country limit and thus not only in the case of counterparty exposures to a sovereign or central bank. That means the number of countries is greater than the number of active exposures to sovereigns or central banks.

The client departments initiate country ratings when new country limits are to be set or applications are submitted for new sovereign counterparties.

Ratings are usually determined at least once a year and reviewed constantly by analysts to take into account any possible negative trends.

In all RBI models, the strict "four-eyes" principle (dual control) applies to the determination of the rating. Compliance is documented in the rating databases.

Banks and financial institutions

Scope of application

The RBI rating model for banks and bank-like institutions is applied when the creditworthiness of FI counterparties is assessed within RBI. The rating is a central element in the decision on whether or not to grant credit.

Development and objective

The RBI rating model for banks and bank-like institutions was revised in 2015. The revised rating model received regulatory approval in October 2016 and since November 2016 it is used in all risk management processes.

The RBI rating model for banks and bank-like institutions was statistically developed by RBI experts using internal as well as external data applying the same best practice methodology as was used for developing the corporate rating models. During the development process close cooperation with the rating analysts from RBI was maintained.

The structure of the revised rating model for banks and bank-like institutions was chosen to be consistent with approaches used by external rating agencies. The rating is created in three steps:

1) Viability Rating (i.e. stand-alone view or rating before considering support)

   Quantitative factors (e.g. balance sheet ratios), qualitative factors and the risk of the financial sector are statistically combined in the rating before considering support.

2) Final Rating (i.e. rating after considering support)

   In the support module ownership support and/or systemic support are assessed with respect to ability and willingness of giving support. Based on this assessment and following a strict logic the viability rating can be improved leading to the final rating.

3) Country Ceiling

   In order to take into consideration the transfer risk of cross-border transactions, a country ceiling is applied.

Rating model

The rating model for banks is subdivided into the following modules (or risk functions): the quantitative modules, the qualitative modules, the financial sector risk assessment and the support module.

The following aspects are assessed in the quantitative module using ratios derived from the financial statements:

- Profitability
- Asset Quality
- Liquidity
- Balance Sheet Metrics
- Income Structure

The following aspects are assessed in the qualitative module using a questionnaire with standardized possible answers:

- General & Business Position
- Asset Quality
- Funding & Liquidity
- Capitalization
- Profitability
- Outlook

The financial sector risk assessment (FiSRA) is designed to assess the riskiness and instability of the business and economic environment the client has to operate in. The FiSRA module is based on macro economic inputs.

The quantitative module and the qualitative module together with the FiSRA module lead to the viability rating, i.e. the stand-alone (or before support) assessment of the client's creditworthiness.

In the support module ownership support and/or systemic support are assessed in terms of willingness and ability to support. Depending on the results from the support module and following a fixed logic the viability rating is improved by some notches or grades to yield the final rating.

In order to take into consideration the transfer risk of cross-border transactions, a country ceiling is applied.

Rating output

The rating model for banks and bank-like institutions results in a rating grade on a 25 grade scale (the same 25 grade scale as is used for the Corporate rating models) which is assigned a certain probability of default.

During the process of rating the client, the analyst writes an analysis text containing the essential background details, basic information and qualitative assessments of the counterparty.

The rating of the client is an essential factor in the loan decision and significantly influences the terms granted. The rating subsequently serves as the basis for determining capital adequacy.

Rating process

The ratings for banks and bank-like institutions are created centrally by RBI AG in a specialized analysis department that works completely independently of any front office department. In a final step, the rating is created and archived in an internal rating database and made available to all Group entities from there.

The first rating is determined when a relationship is established with a new client. Every active client is rated once a year and/or after circumstances become known that lead to a rating change.

The rating analyst bears final responsibility for the rating and must critically assess the client's financial data as well as all relevant soft facts. If necessary, the rating expert can adjust the rating to ensure an appropriate assessment of the client's creditworthiness.

Insurance companies

Scope of application

The RBI rating model for insurance companies and undertakings similar to them is applied within the entire RBI to assess the creditworthiness of these companies and undertakings and is a central element in the decision on whether or not to grant credit.

Development and objective

The model was developed in-house in 2002 based on the experience gained from the banking model already in use since the mid-1990s. The model is applied uniformly worldwide to all insurance companies and undertakings similar to them.

The quantitative section of the model is based on a benchmark system and qualifies as an expert model.

Rating model

The rating model for insurance companies is divided into the following sections: the quantitative section, the qualitative section and risk assessment. The ratios applied to life and to non-life insurance differ, as do the weightings. The following parameters are reviewed in the quantitative section:

- Income
- Premium structure
- Capitalization and solvency
- Actuarial provisions
- Liquidity

The qualitative section assesses the company's environment and background information based, for example, on the following parameters:

- Owners and their creditworthiness
- Probability of internal and external support
- Changes in the legal environment
- General economic risk in the local market and in the local insurance market
- The position of the insurance company within the insurance sector

To estimate risk, the risk of the activities conducted by the insurance carrier is assessed based on activity type, the balance sheet and income structure of the activities, and the dependence of the activities on the economic and social environment.

Rating output

The model has ten notches (nine non-default notches and one default notch). Parallel to scoring, the analyst produces an analysis text containing the essential background details, basic information and qualitative assessments of the client.

Rating process

The rating for insurance companies is determined centrally by RBI AG in a specialized analysis department that works completely independently of any front office department.

The rating is created and archived in an internal rating database and made available to all Group entities from there.

The first rating is determined when a relationship is established with a new client. Every active client is rated once a year and/or after circumstances that lead to a rating change become known. Neither the analyst nor any other authority in the Group has the power to overrule the final rating.

Collective Investment Undertakings/Investment Funds (CIUs)

Scope of application

The rating model for CIUs is applied when the creditworthiness of fund counterparties is assessed within the RBI. The rating is a central element in the decision on whether or not to grant credit.

Development and objective

RZB devised the CIU rating model in 2006. The model is applied uniformly for funds worldwide, taking especially into consideration the special regulations for funds regulated under EU directive (UCITS funds).

The CIU rating developed in RZB is a credit risk rating, not an investment rating. The objective of the rating is to estimate the credit risk of counterparties which are organized in the legal or organizational structure of a Collective Investment Unit.

Rating model

The model has two components: quantitative scoring and qualitative scoring. In quantitative scoring, the scores are automatically calculated for the individual indicators based on benchmarks. The analysts assign qualitative scores manually with the aid of a scoring manual.

Rating output

The model has ten notches (nine non-default notches and one default notch). Parallel to scoring, the analyst writes an analysis text containing the essential background details, basic information and qualitative assessments of the counterparty.

Rating process

The ratings for CIUs are created centrally by RBI AG in a specialized analysis department that works completely independently of any front office department. In a final step, the rating is created and archived in an internal rating database and made available to all Group entities from there.

The first rating is determined when a relationship is established with a new client. Every active client is rated once a year and/or after circumstances that lead to a rating change become known.

Neither the analyst nor any other authority in the Group has the power to overrule the final rating.

Rating Specialized Lending

Scope of application

The term "specialized lending" as used in the EU Directive refers to structured financing and is a segment in the "Corporates" client class. This segment is differentiated from corporates in the narrower sense using the criteria defined in the EU Directive:

- Financing of assets
- Control over and access to the cash flow generated by the asset
- Control over and access to the asset itself
- The source of repayment of a project loan must be predominantly based on the cash flows generated by the assets (at least 80% over the maximum acceptable loan term), rather than on the cash flows produced by a broadly-operating company.

Takeover financing therefore does not fall under the specialized lending subsegment according to the above definition; it is classified under corporates in the narrower sense.

The model developed by RBI distinguishes between two submodels based on the specific regional legal environment related to the enforceability of the control over the cash flows. Both submodels cover the following subcategories:

- Real estate finance
- Object finance (movable assets such as airplanes, ships, etc.)

- Project finance in the narrower sense (immovable assets such as industrial plants, power stations, etc.)

Development and objective

The rating model for specialized lending was developed in-house by RBI experts and incorporates market experience from all RBI markets.

The model applies what is referred to as the "slotting criteria" approach. That means the projects are classified in five risk classes specified under law. These risk classes do not substantively denote probabilities of default but rather a combination of economic performance (PD) and the situation of the bank as regards collateral (LGD).

Rating model

In accordance with the EU Directive, the specialized lending rating model consists of two components: the economic performance of the project and the situation of the bank as regards collateral.

Economic performance is measured by hard facts and soft facts, which are combined into a single economic score ("grade"):

- Hard facts grade:

  The model is based on an assessment of the economic performance of the project over the maximum acceptable loan tenor in relation to debt service. The maximum acceptable loan tenor is geared to the risk policy practiced by the bank. The assessment revolves around the "average cover ratio for debt service" over this term, which is evaluated using certain benchmarks.
- Qualitative analysis ("soft facts grade"):
  Fundamental parameters relating to project success are evaluated in the qualitative analysis, e.g.:

- Management and sponsor (experience specifically related to the project, reference projects)

- Basic project conditions (location, technical equipment)

- Structure of the financing (amortizing loan or bullet loan, residual value).

Collateral valuation is the second component of the rating and is carried out largely according to market criteria.

Rating output

The economic score and collateral evaluation are combined to allocate the project to the individual risk classes (in this case: slots) according to Article 153 (5) CRR.

Rating process

The product advisor/customer relationship manager proposes a rating. The "four-eyes principle" (dual control) applies, so the risk manager with rating responsibility is entitled to confirm the rating suggested by the advisor or to suggest another one. The rating tool shows both suggestions: the product advisor's and the risk manager's.

If the product advisor and risk manager suggested different ratings and fail to reach agreement on the rating, the rating suggested by the risk manager applies. However, the product advisor can initiate an "escalation process", which can culminate in an overruling of the rating by the CRO.

Private Individual (PI) rating model

Scope of application

Clients are classified as retail private individuals by their occupational status and assigned and assessed by the retail PI rating method.

Development and objective

The PI rating model methodology was developed by RBI AG Retail Risk Management and it is primarily based on empirical-statistical modelling techniques. The actual PI rating models are developed by experts in the RBI CRR Group, using local customer databases in order to take into account local specificities for accurate assessment of the client creditworthiness. The PI rating method is applied in the case of applications for financing decisions (e.g. new retail loan applications) and regularly within the monthly update of the customer ratings (account management).

Rating model

The PI rating model has two main components:

- Statistical Scorecards
  Scorecards (application and behavioral), as account-level rating models, assigning scores based on sociodemographic information, account performance data (e.g. days past-due), product attributes as well as external (e.g. credit bureau agency) information. The assessment of existing clients' behavior is performed monthly and provides necessary and essential inputs for timely risk classification.

- Probability of Default Models
  The probability of default models employ the statistical scorecards' outputs and statistical calibration techniques in order to arrive at the client's final rating and pool allocation. In certain RBI subsidiaries such RBI Romania, the calibration is complemented by macroeconomic factors for further accuracy purposes.

Rating output

The PI rating model has a total of 10 rating grades with potential of notching each non-defaulted rating into 3 further notches for additional granularity and reduced rating concentration purposes. Client rating is an essential factor for retail loan decision making and lending terms, as well as serving as the basis for calculation of capital requirements.

Rating process

Retail PI clients' ratings are calculated monthly by validated statistical models and determined by experienced PI credit risk managers (e.g. for overrides and overrules) and stored historically in retail credit risk databases.

Micro SME (Small and Medium Enterprises) rating model

Scope of application

The Micro SME rating model applies to small commercial clients. This retail asset class can differ by RBI subsidiary, according to the given country's threshold that is based on two fundamental criteria: "exposure to bank" and "client's sales revenues".

Development and objective

The Micro SME rating model methodology was developed by RBI AG Retail Risk Management and it is based on either empirical-statistical or expert modelling techniques, or a combination of the two.

The actual Micro SME rating models are developed by experts in the RBI CRR Group, using local customer databases in order to take into account regional specificities and local expert qualitative information for accurate assessment of the client creditworthiness. The Micro SME rating method is applied in the case of applications for financing decisions (e.g. new loan applications) and regularly within the monthly update of the customer ratings (account management).

Rating model

Similarly to the PI rating model, the Micro SME rating model has two main components:

- Statistical Scorecards
  Scorecards (application and behavioral), as account-level rating models, assigning scores based on sociodemographic information, account performance data (e.g. days past-due), product attributes as well as external (e.g. credit bureau agency) information. The assessment of existing clients' behavior is performed monthly and provides necessary and essential inputs for timely risk classification.

- Probability of Default Models
  The probability of default models employ the statistical scorecards' outputs and statistical calibration techniques in order to arrive at the client's final rating and pool allocation.

Rating output

The Micro SME rating model has a total of 10 rating grades with potential of notching each non-defaulted rating into 3 further notches for additional granularity and reduced rating concentration purposes. Client rating is an essential factor for retail loan decision making and lending terms, as well as serving as the basis for calculation of capital requirements.

Rating process

Retail Micro SME clients' ratings are calculated monthly by validated models and determined by experienced Micro SME credit risk managers (e.g. for overrides and overrules) and stored historically in retail credit risk databases.

Definitions, methods and data for the estimation and validation of Probability of Default (PD)

The probabilities of default (PDs) to be estimated for each rating notch indicate the probability with which clients assigned to a given rating notch will default over the following 12 months.

The PDs are estimated internally for the following retail and non-retail rating models: PI, Micro SME, Corporates, Large Corporates, SMB, sovereign, financial institutions, insurance companies and Collective Investment Undertakings (CIU).

The "slotting criteria" approach was selected for the specialized lending segment and covers the economic situation and the collateral situation of the bank. The specialized lending rating model results in an assignment of the client to one of the five risk classes under supervisory law in Article 153 (5) CRR (four non-default categories and one default category).

The PDs refer to a period of 12 months and contain an adequate margin of conservatism.

The estimation of the 12-month PD is based on the RBI definition of default, which is a bank specific implementation of the Basel II definition of default. The following factual elements of a default apply:

- Initiation of insolvency proceedings
- Write-off of an exposure
- Call of an exposure
- Distressed restructuring of the loan
- Waiving of interest payments
- Sale of an exposure with loss
- Material obligation being overdue for more than 90 days
- Revocation of banking license (applicable to financial institutions only)
- Payment moratorium (applicable to sovereigns only)
- Expected economic loss

The output of the statistical Non-Retail rating models (PI, Micro SME, Corporate, Large Corporate, SMB and FI) is an individual PD, on a scale of 0 to 1, allocated to each customer. These PDs are recalibrated to long-term average default rates. A margin of conservatism is added to get the final parameters. Based on that PD, customers are allocated to a grade on a rating scale. For each rating grade, there is a lower and upper PD limit defined. In the consecutive processes (for example for RWA calculation or margins) one representative PD per rating grade is used.

The low-default portfolios for Sovereign and Insurance have such a small number of defaults that the default data from Moody´s Credit Risk Calculator were applied, beginning with the time series in January 1983 and scaled to a portfolio default rate representative of RBI's default experience yet still conservative.

For the low-default portfolio CIU the estimation of the one-year default probability is based on credit-risk related external ratings and on internal analysis of the leverage-related probability of uncovered debt. Consistent with Art. 179 (1) (d) and 179 (1) (f) CRR conservative add-ons are applied to the PD estimates.

The quality of the process and results of the PD estimation is regularly checked during the annual validation by comparing the historically estimated PDs with the observed default rates per rating grade. In case this quantitative comparison does not lead to satisfactory results further analyses are required and can result in the adaptation of the used central tendency if deemed necessary based on the analyses.

The tables below provide backtesting data to validate the reliability of PD calculations. The PDs used in IRB RWA calculations are compared with the effective default rates of the obligors.

EU CR9 Exposure class	PD range	External rating equivalent	Weighted average PD	Arithmetic average PD by obligors	Number of obligors 31/12/2017	Number of obligors 31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Observed obligor weighted default rate of last year
Central governments and central banks									
	0.00% to <0.15%		0.06%	0.04%	55	61	0	0	0.00%
	0.15% to <0.25%		0	0	0	0	0	0	4.76%
	0.25% to <0.50%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	0.50% to <0.75%		0.71%	0.71%	9	12	0	0	0.00%
	0.75% to <2.50%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	2.50% to <10.00%		2.76%	2.71%	29	43	0	0	3.33%
	10.00% to <100.00%		11.02%	11.02%	4	0	0	0	10.00%
	100.00% (Default)		100.00%	100.00%	1	0	0	0	0.00%
Corporates - SME									
	0.00% to <0.15%		0.10%	0.10%	43	51	0	0	0.00%
	0.15% to <0.25%		0.21%	0.20%	191	172	0	0	0.00%
	0.25% to <0.50%		0.32%	0.29%	3006	3262	0	0	0.05%
	0.50% to <0.75%		0.64%	0.66%	1000	1005	3	0	0.20%
	0.75% to <2.50%		1.38%	1.25%	6347	6782	22	0	0.36%
	2.50% to <10.00%		3.80%	4.20%	5371	5728	95	0	1.67%
	10.00% to <100.00%		17.85%	27.68%	3172	2349	68	3	6.04%
	100.00% (Default)		100.00%	100.00%	655	635	32	32	0.00%
Corporates - Specialised lending									
	0.00% to <0.15%		0,00%	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	0.15% to <0.25%		0,23 %	0,04%	574	610	1	0	0.42%
	0.25% to <0.50%		0,44 %	0,24%	222	188	1	0	1.17%
	0.50% to <0.75%		0,00 %	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	0.75% to <2.50%		1,64 %	4,44%	60	37	0	0	2.73%
	2.50% to <10.00%		0,00 %	0,00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	10.00% to <100.00%		19,07 %	17,66%	89	108	3	0	10.51%
	100.00% (Default)		98,96 %	100,00%	78	59	0	0	0.00%

EU CR9 Exposure class	PD range	External rating equivalent	Weighted average PD	Arithmetic average PD by obligors	Number of obligors 31/12/2017	Number of obligors 31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Observed obligor weighted default rate of last year
Equity									
	0.00% to <0.15%		0.09%	0.09%	77	72	0	0	0.00%
	0.15% to <0.25%		0.22%	0.18%	9	10	0	0	0.00%
	0.25% to <0.50%		0.41%	0.35%	4	8	0	0	0.00%
	0.50% to <0.75%		0.65%	0.61%	7	5	0	0	0.00%
	0.75% to <2.50%		1.21%	1.36%	10	10	0	0	0.00%
	2.50% to <10.00%		2.76%	2.82%	6	8	0	0	4.40%
	10.00% to <100.00%		36.28%	29.65%	30	31	1	0	3.38%
	100.00% (Default)		100.00%	100.00%	10	9	0	0	0.00%
Institutions									
	0.00% to <0.15%		0.07%	0.07%	302	356	0	0	0.00%
	0.15% to <0.25%		0.17%	0.18%	88	66	0	0	0.00%
	0.25% to <0.50%		0.36%	0.35%	32	28	1	0	0.63%
	0.50% to <0.75%		0.74%	0.69%	31	21	0	0	0.37%
	0.75% to <2.50%		1.24%	1.32%	18	26	1	0	1.39%
	2.50% to <10.00%		2.99%	2.97%	36	55	0	0	0.63%
	10.00% to <100.00%		28.29%	27.36%	57	71	0	0	0.16%
	100.00% (Default)		100.00%	100.00%	10	5	0	0	0.00%

For the non-retail portfolio the historic default rate covers 5 non-overlapping years from 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2016 (plus 12 month observation period). The default rates are calculated from the total living portfolio at the start of each observation period and the number of those observations that enter default within the following 12 months. 'New obligors in default' are defined as customers who had no relevant IRB exposure at the start of the observation period. During 2017, this included previously STD exposures that became relevant when IRB approvals were granted for RBRS and RBBH. For the purposes of these tables, the customer is assigned to the first IRB exposure class it has in the period, as it has no relevant exposure class as the start of the period.

For exposure class 'Central governments and central banks' in PD range 6, there is one single default in 5 years, which does not result in a significant underestimation (p=0.21). For exposure class 'Equity' in PD range 6, there are 2 defaults in 5 year period, which do not result in a significant underestimation (p=0.50).

'Corporates - Specialised Lending' uses slotting approach and therefore PD values are not considered for backtesting but implied PDs are used for the assignment to PD ranges for the purpose of this exercise. In 'Corporate' exposure classes RBI observed an increase in IRB exposures between 2016 and 2017 due to the addition of RBRS and RBBH to the IRB portfolio. Additionally, the reporting of cash pool accounts in RBHU has changed from notional to effective pooling, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of small exposures in the IRB portfolio.

In general, there are some shifts of obligors between exposure classes from 2016 to 2017 that take place at a product level and do not affect the asset class or rating model applied to the obligor as a whole. Validation of rating models, including backtesting of PDs is performed on a stable, rating-based classification that is less susceptible to product-level changes and this different viewpoint should be considered when interpreting the results above.

EU CR9 Exposure class	PD range	External rating equivalent	Weighted average PD	Arithmetic average PD by obligors	Number of obligors 31/12/2017	Number of obligors 31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Observed obligor weighted default rate of last year	Average historical annual default rate of last 5 years
Private Individuals (PI)	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**1.38%**	**2.98%**	**2,536,782**	**2,528,566**	**40,570**	**3,374**	**1.47%**	**2.33%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.16%	0.13%	650,344	646,091	546	18	0.08%	0.19%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.39%	0.33%	553,584	557,715	1,447	54	0.25%	0.57%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.69%	0.62%	458,884	498,401	1,906	80	0.40%	0.86%
	0.70% to 1.37%		1.20%	1.14%	328,467	289,392	2,512	129	0.73%	1.27%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.28%	2.23%	234,924	215,650	3,481	198	1.40%	2.15%
	2.71% to 5.26%		4.27%	4.20%	145,061	154,125	3,798	248	2.45%	4.05%
	5.27% to 10.00%		7.95%	7.78%	77,837	84,151	3,955	180	4.85%	7.61%
	10.01% to 18.18%		14.74%	13.87%	37,052	41,006	4,103	57	10.92%	13.49%
	18.19% to 100.00%		35.56%	35.71%	50,629	42,035	18,822	1,285	34.64%	31.22%
Hereof secured by immovable property	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**0.77%**	**0.85%**	**224,228**	**231,095**	**1,403**	**39**	**0.61%**	**1.66%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.16%	0.16%	108,121	105,787	95	3	0.09%	0.18%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.36%	0.36%	42,811	46,416	79	4	0.18%	0.67%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.59%	0.59%	28,292	36,504	77	0	0.27%	1.00%
	0.70% to 1.37%		1.07%	1.07%	16,821	15,956	87	0	0.52%	0.96%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.07%	2.07%	11,405	7,449	101	0	0.89%	1.60%
	2.71% to 5.26%		3.73%	3.73%	7,246	11,269	121	1	1.66%	3.51%
	5.27% to 10.00%		7.35%	7.38%	4,556	4,572	142	0	3.12%	6.51%
	10.01% to 18.18%		15.60%	15.76%	2,935	1,579	223	0	7.60%	12.59%
	18.19% to 100.00%		33.83%	33.90%	2,041	1,563	478	11	22.88%	28.60%

EU CR9	PD range	External rating equivalent	Weighted average PD	Arithmetic average PD by obligors	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Observed obligor weighted default rate of last year	Average historical annual default rate of last 5 years
Exposure class					31/12/2017	31/12/2018				
Hereof qualifying revolving	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**1.37%**	**1.48%**	**1,211,242**	**1,207,495**	**12,327**	**526**	**0.97%**	**1.75%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.10%	0.10%	284,724	282,859	217	6	0.07%	0.13%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.24%	0.24%	283,330	299,991	568	18	0.19%	0.36%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.43%	0.42%	231,433	238,624	721	29	0.30%	0.48%
	0.70% to 1.37%		0.96%	0.96%	160,229	145,327	947	48	0.56%	0.95%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.05%	2.03%	118,217	110,953	1,404	48	1.15%	1.88%
	2.71% to 5.26%		3.95%	3.94%	67,346	63,324	1,625	60	2.32%	3.49%
	5.27% to 10.00%		7.26%	7.23%	33,139	32,295	1,587	65	4.59%	6.40%
	10.01% to 18.18%		12.75%	12.71%	14,546	17,861	1,505	45	10.04%	12.97%
	18.19% to 100.00%		30.02%	29.26%	18,278	16,261	3,753	136	19.79%	24.62%
Hereof other	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**2.51%**	**2.87%**	**1,101,312**	**1,089,976**	**26,840**	**2,809**	**2.18%**	**3.09%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.20%	0.19%	257,486	257,445	234	9	0.09%	0.15%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.49%	0.46%	227,456	211,308	800	32	0.34%	0.44%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.87%	0.85%	199,159	223,273	1,108	51	0.53%	0.75%
	0.70% to 1.37%		1.39%	1.38%	151,417	128,109	1,478	81	0.92%	1.21%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.50%	2.49%	105,302	97,248	1,976	150	1.73%	2.27%
	2.71% to 5.26%		4.78%	4.80%	70,469	79,532	2,052	187	2.65%	4.38%
	5.27% to 10.00%		8.77%	8.74%	40,142	47,284	2,226	115	5.26%	8.33%
	10.01% to 18.18%		14.93%	14.96%	19,571	21,566	2,375	12	12.07%	14.14%
	18.19% to 100.00%		37.88%	37.71%	30,310	24,211	14,591	1,138	44.38%	34.20%

EU CR9 Exposure class	PD range	External rating equivalent	Weighted average PD	Arithmetic average PD by obligors	Number of obligors 31/12/2017	Number of obligors 31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Observed obligor weighted default rate of last year	Average historical annual default rate of last 5 years
Small and medium enterprises (Micro SME)	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**4.92%**	**9.71%**	**61,737**	**53,265**	**2,202**	**27**	**3,52%**	**3,62%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.32%	0.32%	3,590	3,973	0	0	0.00%	0.01%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.50%	0.48%	4,080	4,299	14	0	0.34%	0.24%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.80%	0.87%	7,659	6,512	31	0	0.40%	0.58%
	0.70% to 1.37%		1.32%	1.34%	8,426	6,585	66	3	0.75%	0.96%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.72%	2.74%	8,173	5,711	103	4	1.21%	1.66%
	2.71% to 5.26%		5.11%	5.12%	4,952	5,482	148	7	2.85%	2.88%
	5.27% to 10.00%		9.34%	9.33%	2,790	2,915	141	8	4.77%	5.58%
	10.01% to 18.18%		16.02%	15.98%	1,403	1,398	137	0	9.76%	10.41%
	18.19% to 100.00%		39.33%	39.29%	20,664	16,390	1,562	5	7.53%	26.28%
Hereof secured by immovable property	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**3.08%**	**3.63%**	**4,305**	**4,030**	**42**	**4**	**0.88%**	**3.96%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.18%	0.19%	224	235	0	0	0.00%	0.18%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.29%	0.29%	704	774	0	0	0.00%	0.23%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.50%	0.54%	1,141	1,038	1	0	0.09%	0.46%
	0.70% to 1.37%		0.84%	0.84%	987	778	3	1	0.20%	0.86%
	1.38% to 2.70%		1.90%	1.90%	536	362	2	1	0.19%	1.91%
	2.71% to 5.26%		4.49%	4.48%	235	338	4	2	0.85%	3.97%
	5.27% to 10.00%		8.93%	8.92%	190	228	2	0	1.05%	8.09%
	10.01% to 18.18%		15.18%	15.19%	117	131	10	0	8.55%	13.75%
	18.19% to 100.00%		40.40%	40.49%	171	146	20	0	11.70%	31.82%
Hereof other	**0.00% to 100.00%**		**5.39%**	**11.27%**	**57,432**	**49,235**	**2,160**	**23**	**3.72%**	**3.52%**
	0.00% to 0.17%		0.33%	0.33%	3,366	3,738	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	0.18% to 0.35%		0.59%	0.56%	3,376	3,525	14	0	0.41%	0.24%
	0.36% to 0.69%		0.93%	0.95%	6,518	5,474	30	0	0.46%	0.64%
	0.70% to 1.37%		1.51%	1.54%	7,439	5,807	63	2	0.82%	1.00%
	1.38% to 2.70%		2.92%	2.94%	7,637	5,349	101	3	1.28%	1.61%
	2.71% to 5.26%		5.17%	5.19%	4,717	5,144	144	5	2.95%	2.80%
	5.27% to 10.00%		9.41%	9.40%	2,600	2,687	139	8	5.04%	5.27%
	10.01% to 18.18%		16.15%	16.10%	1,286	1,267	127	0	9.88%	10.04%
	18.19% to 100.00%		39.17%	39.13%	20,493	16,244	1,542	5	7.50%	25.60%

For the retail portfolio the PD estimate represents an average of the estimated rating grade-level PD for the respective portfolio/rating grade, weighted on the one hand by the EAD and on the other by the number of obligors/accounts in the respective grade. Given the fact that the rating philosophy applied by RBI for the retail PD models is "point-in-time", the rating grade structure/distribution of the portfolio is adjusted at least once a year to track the most recent realized 1 year default rates. Therefore, for comparison purposes it is appropriate to compare the PD estimate with the most recent realized 1 year default rate (obligor weighted). The comparable 5 year average is provided as well, for comparison of the recent data with long run averages.

The PD estimates on portfolio levels are in line with the last observed 12 months default rate (comparing obligor weighted figures). Compared to the 5 year average it can be seen that due to the positive economic environment in all IRB markets of RBI the current point-in-time PD estimates are below these averages. On rating grade level the PDs are also in line with the last observed 12 months default rate for close to all portfolios and grades. Regarding the comparison with the 5 year average, the same is true as for the portfolio level.

With respect to estimated PDs for grades in the lower PD range (0.0% to 0.69%), due to the small number of cases in two lowest PD ranges they may be grouped together up to the third group, with a common estimate provided for certain portfolios. In this case averaging with other countries can lead to the final estimate being outside the interval. **For other PD ranges (0.69% to 18.18%) this can be dedicated to the applied margins of conservatism according to CRR.**

The level of detail reflects the retail uniform rating scale, which consists of 9 living grades and 1 defaulted grade.

Definitions, methods and data for the estimation and validation of Retail Loss Given Default (LGD)

The LGD risk parameter is currently estimated for RBI AG for the retail portfolios only based on internally developed methodologies and concepts. The parameter covers both defaulted (BEEL) and non-defaulted exposures, calculated using advanced statistical methods.

In RBI, retail LGD is defined as the expected economic loss after recoveries (e.g. collaterals and other payments) as a percentage of EAD. In the calculation of this parameter, the workout LGD method is employed by setting the end of workout period to 60 months for secured and 36 months for unsecured exposures respectively.

As a second dimension of RBI AG's retail rating system, LGD and BEEL homogenous risk pools are created in order to incorporate a distinct facility rating scale, which exclusively reflects LGD related transaction characteristics. At minimum, the LGD pools depend on PI vs Micro SME asset class and product types (e.g. mortgage vs personal loan). Additionally, in several RBI subsidiaries further key retail risk drivers (e.g. loan-to-value, tenor) are applied for more accurate and homogeneous LGD pool creation.

In accordance with regulatory standards, the long-run average LGD calculation is mandatory as a minimum level of methodology for each RBI subsidiary along with downturn, estimation error and LGD/PD correlation related margin of conservatism. Additional margins are applied for mismatch of collateral and loan currency, changes in lending standards and changes in default definition. Downturn LGD is assessed through correlation of LGD history with macro economic factors to ensure that external conditions and internal development over time are properly linked.

The LGD and BEEL models and their estimated parameters are centrally and regularly (yearly) validated by an independent validation team reporting to the head of Retail Risk Management.

The table below shows the estimated LGDs per asset class compared to actual loss rates (backtesting):

EU CR9 Exposure class	LGD range	Weighted average LGD	Arithmetic average LGD by obligors	Number of obligors 31/12/2017	Number of obligors 31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Average historical annual loss rate of last 5 years
Private Individuals (PI)		**38.53%**	**55.28%**	**2,536,782**	**2,528,566**	**40,570**	**3,374**	**31.89%**
hereof secured by immovable property		27.98%	26.47%	224,228	231,095	1,403	39	18.66%
hereof qualifying revolving		56.75%	56.47%	1,211,242	1,207,495	12,327	526	44.17%
hereof other		58.64%	57.44%	1,101,312	1,089,976	26,840	2,809	48.10%
Small and medium enterprises (Micro SME)		**56.03%**	**56.37%**	**61,737**	**53,265**	**2,202**	**27**	**39.94%**
hereof secured by immovable property		52.78%	52.65%	4,305	4,030	42	4	45.05%
hereof other		56.85%	56.92%	57,432	49,235	2,160	23	38.24%

The results show that the estimated LGD sufficiently cover the observed LGD with exception of the Micro SME mortgage portfolio where a very slight underestimation is observed. This portfolio is relatively small in terms of the number of obligors, and the underestimation can be explained by the fact that in the estimation the full available history is taken on unit level, which for the larger units is typically 10 to 15 years. To still ensure comparability across units, the 5 years were chosen according to the requirements of CRR. Additionally the current positive economic environment also leads to lower estimates.

A breakdown into pools is not possible, as there is no unified LGD master scale within RBI and therefore the available pools are not homogenous across the subsidiaries. Therefore, product level portfolio averages are compared in the above benchmark analysis.

Definitions, methods and data for the estimation and validation of retail Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)

The CCF risk parameter is currently estimated for RBI AG for the retail portfolios only, based on internally developed methodologies and concepts. The parameter is applied to all retail products which have a committed but undrawn limit in order to appropriately estimate EaD for all retail off-balance sheet products.

As a third dimension of RBI AG's retail rating system, CCF homogenous risk pools are created using statistically justified risk drivers. At minimum, the CCF pools depend on PI vs Micro SME asset class and product types (e.g. mortgage vs personal loan). Additionally, in several RBI subsidiaries further key retail risk drivers (e.g. utilization rate, delinquency status) are applied for more accurate and homogeneous CCF pool creation.

In accordance with regulatory standards, the long-run average CCF calculation is mandatory as a minimum level of methodology for each RBI subsidiary along with downturn, estimation error and CCF/PD correlation related margin of conservatism. Additional margins are applied for changes in lending standards or changes in default definition.

The CCF models and their estimated parameters are centrally and regularly (yearly) validated by an independent validation team reporting to the head of Retail Risk Management.

EU CR9			Number of obligors				
Exposure class	CF range	Weighted average CCF	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	Defaulted obligors in the year	Of which new obligors	Average historical annual credit conversion factor over the last 5 years
Private Individuals (PI)		**59.58%**	**2,536,782**	**2,528,566**	**40,570**	**3,374**	**65,20%**
hereof secured by immovable property		45.01%	207,621	219,573	1,403	39	18.93%
hereof qualifying revolving		48.61%	1,277,902	1,274,734	12,327	526	54.23%
hereof other		67.73%	949,168	1,000,281	26,840	2,809	66.07%
Small and medium enterprises (Micro SME)		**66,55%**	**61,737**	**53,265**	**2,202**	**27**	**32.61%**
hereof secured by immovable property		30.36%	4,305	4,030	42	4	10.06%
hereof other		71.10%	57,432	49,235	2,160	23	35.44%

The results show that the estimated CCF sufficiently cover the observed CCF with the exception of PI qualifying revolving and PI other portfolios where underestimations are observed compared to a long run average based on the last 5 years. This can be explained by the fact that in the estimation the full available history is taken on unit level which for the larger units is typically 10 to 15 years. To still ensure comparability across units the 5 years were chosen according to the requirements of CRR. Additionally the current positive economic environment also leads to lower estimates.

A breakdown into pools is not possible, as there is no unified CCF master scale within RBI and therefore the available pools are not homogenous across the subsidiaries. Therefore, product level portfolio averages are compared in the above benchmark analysis.

Quantitative disclosure

The following table shows the actual specific credit risk adjustments by exposure classes during the reporting period:

Article 452 (g) CRR in € thousand	Specific credit risk adjustments 1/1/2017	Specific credit risk adjustments 31/12/2018	change in %
Exposure to central governments and central banks	0	2,993	653,287.93%
Exposure to institutions	13,920	7,548	(45.78)%
Exposure to corporates	1,130,291	1,075,567	(4.8)%
hereof specialized lending	141,351	130,138	(7.9)%
Retail Exposure	547,221	541,320	(1.08)%
hereof secured by immovable property	256,695	249,031	(3.0)%
hereof qualifying revolving	48,457	34,508	(28.8)%
hereof SME	42,009	43,876	4.4%
hereof other	200,060	213,906	6.9%
Total	**1,691,432**	**1,627,426**	**(3,8)%**

In the following tables a breakdown is given for non-retail credit risk exposures and CCR exposures (where applicable) by exposure class and PD range as well as by geographical view. The average maturity is not used for the RWA calculation and therefore not shown in the tables. The following PD mapping - according to the EBA templates - was used for non-retail exposures:

PD scale	PD range
1	0.00% to <0.15%
2	0.15% to <0.25%
3	0.25% to <0.50%
4	0.50% to <0.75%
5	0.75% to <2.50%
6	2.50% to <10.00%
7	10.00% to <100.00%
8	100.00% (Default)

Exposure to central governments and central banks

EU CR6

PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
1	5,035,062	583	50.2%	5,035,354	0%	61	44.3%	821,885	16.3%	1,557	
2	0	0		0	0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
3	0	0		0	0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
4	1,570,620	28,712	50.2%	1,585,027	1%	12	45.0%	894,188	56.4%	3,092	
5	0	0		0	0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
6	619,205	82,465	49.9%	660,340	3%	43	44.4%	394,501	59.7%	3,418	
7	0	0		0	0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
8	0	0		0	0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
Total	**7,224,887**	**111,760**	**50%**	**7,280,721**		**116**		**2,110,575**	**29%**	**8,067**	**2,993**

EU CCR4

PD scale	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density
1	28,485	0.00%	2	38,8%	1,777	6,2%
2	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
3	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
4	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
5	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
6	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
7	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
8	0	0.00%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**28,485**		**2**		**0**	**0%**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %
Albania	689,131	0.6%
Austria	1,292,462	1.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	464,624	2.2%
Bulgaria	220,502	0.1%
China	575	0.0%
Czech Republic	23,887	0.6%
Croatia	365,752	0.1%
Hungary	302,844	0.1%
Romania	1,017,919	0.0%
Republic of Serbia	772,913	0.6%
Russian Federation	2,048,352	0.1%
Singapore	3,848	0.0%
Slovakia	133,838	0.0%
Total	**7,336,647**	**0.5%**

Exposure to institutions

EU CR6

PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustment and provisions
1	4,912,535	1,701,896	10.0%	5,082,503	0.1%	356	34.0%	881,363	17.3%	1,174	
2	509,682	180,752	12.7%	532,586	0.2%	66	39.5%	227,584	42.7%	390	
3	150,560	85,720	37.4%	182,639	0.3%	28	41.9%	113,994	62.4%	246	
4	63,221	70,119	20.0%	77,271	0.6%	21	30.2%	46,987	60.8%	128	
5	53,105	88,324	20.0%	70,730	1.2%	26	38.4%	59,215	83.7%	274	
6	1,700	11,199	23.4%	4,315	3.4%	55	36.1%	5,489	127.2%	55	
7	1,718	2,663	16.2%	2,151	24.9%	71	21.7%	2,652	123.3%	100	
8	5,530	524	20.0%	5,635	76.5%	5	34.4%	0	0.0%	2,533	
Total	**5,698,051**	**2,141,197**	**12%**	**5,957,831**		**628**		**1,337,286**	**22%**	**4,898**	**7,548**

EU CCR4

PD scale	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density
1	1,184,699	0.1%	254	26.8%	192,463	16%
2	114,406	0.2%	33	28.1%	42,304	37%
3	27,123	0.3%	11	34.4%	17,585	65%
4	753	0.5%	3	20.2%	340	45%
5	5,803	1.8%	5	7.3%	1,164	20%
6	1,654	3.0%	6	44.8%	2,487	150%
7	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%
8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%
Total	**1,334,438**		**312**		**256,342**	**19%**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %
Albania	168,342	0.1%
Austria	5,165,331	0.3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	175,124	0.1%
Bulgaria	179,353	0.1%
China	60,872	0.0%
Czech Republic	125,147	0.1%
Germany	245	0.0%
United Kingdom	513	0.2%
Croatia	291,018	0.1%
Hungary	600,749	0.1%
Romania	402,644	0.1%
Republic of Serbia	82,764	0.2%
Russian Federation	228,826	0.1%
Singapore	875	0.1%
Slovakia	357,446	0.2%
Total	**7,839,248**	**0.2%**

Exposure to corporates

Corporates – SME

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
1	14,931	65,364	12.2%	22,928	0.1%	51	44.8%	6,041	26.3%	10	
2	31,933	69,753	9.2%	38,334	0.2%	172	43.6%	14,540	37.9%	36	
3	353,606	524,057	7.4%	392,531	0.3%	3,262	41.4%	146,593	37.3%	507	
4	519,302	500,113	9.4%	566,403	0.7%	1,005	41.1%	355,567	62.8%	1,540	
5	2,358,017	1,517,103	10.4%	2,515,435	1.4%	6,782	42.0%	1,972,161	78.4%	14,943	
6	2,033,577	927,650	12.6%	2,150,347	3.7%	5,728	42.1%	2,048,553	95.3%	31,550	
7	138,187	45,824	8.5%	142,065	19.8%	2,349	42.0%	225,017	158.4%	11,239	
8	258,647	26,819	15.6%	262,842	99.6%	635	42.7%	2,485	0.9%	111,377	
Total	**5,708,200**	**3,676,683**	**10.4%**	**6,090,886**		**19,984**		**4,770,957**	**78.3%**	**171,202**	**182,830**

EU CCR4 PD scale	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density
1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	279	0.2%	6	39.2%	8858.5%	31.8%
3	3,006	0.3%	55	42.5%	151031.4%	50.2%
4	5,949	0.6%	78	38.5%	361077.0%	60.7%
5	7,017	1.1%	133	37.0%	578333.6%	82.4%
6	5,342	2.8%	93	37.0%	536723.7%	100.5%
7	2,623	22.9%	13	40.0%	495082.7%	188.8%
8	7	100.0%	2	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**24,223**		**380**		**21,311**	**88.0%**

Corporates – Other

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustment and provisions
1	9,348,563	11,271,872	31.9%	12,940,361	0.1%	1,351	39.0%	2,720,839	21.0%	3,412	
2	3,886,641	2,842,239	34.1%	4,856,491	0.2%	714	44.3%	2,064,727	42.5%	3,825	
3	3,379,378	2,933,652	27.5%	4,186,441	0.4%	829	44.3%	2,470,405	59.0%	6,163	
4	4,570,606	3,726,390	24.9%	5,496,823	0.6%	1,169	43.2%	4,008,142	72.9%	13,569	
5	5,162,062	3,375,433	21.9%	5,900,476	1.3%	1,804	42.9%	5,319,473	90.2%	27,977	
6	2,270,365	1,180,390	22.9%	2,540,985	4.4%	1,886	41.3%	2,715,745	106.9%	29,595	
7	151,012	341,431	7.2%	175,473	17.8%	6,504	43.1%	197,838	112.7%	6,630	
8	1,039,919	92,603	32.4%	1,069,900	98.7%	1,793	44.1%	8,945	0.8%	448,329	
Total	**29,808,546**	**25,764,010**	**28,6%**	**37,166,951**		**16,050**		**19,506,114**	**52,5%**	**539,500**	**762,599**

EU CCR4 PD scale	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density
1	193,367	0.1%	218	43.9%	4,696,071	24.3%
2	62,041	0.2%	53	34.4%	2,451,115	39.5%
3	129,772	0.3%	52	41.5%	7,184,676	55.4%
4	15,537	0.6%	77	43.7%	12,617,800	81.2%
5	61,773	1.3%	136	41.0%	6,232,549	100.9%
6	15,171	3.5%	64	35.7%	1,886,322	124.3%
7	2,019	25.1%	19	45.0%	533,252	264.1%
8	1,101	100.0%	5	45.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**480,780**		**624**		**242,458**	**50.4%**

Corporates – Specialized Lending

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustment and provisions
1	0	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
2	3,643,069	960,682	52.9%	4,151,302	0.2%	610	44.9%	2,620,950	63.1%	10,906	
3	691,841	109,731	38.6%	734,195	0.4%	188	44.9%	626,592	85.3%	5,190	
4	0	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
5	77,787	4,117	0.2%	77,795	1.6%	37	45.0%	89,464	115.0%	2,178	
6	0	0		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0		0	
7	215,348	31,623	74.6%	238,923	19.1%	108	45.1%	378,803	158.5%	10,697	
8	309,613	1,850	34.7%	310,255	98.8%	59	44.4%	0	0.0%	155,127	
Total	**4,937,659**	**1,108,004**	**51.9%**	**5,512,470**		**1,002**		**3,715,809**	**67.4%**	**184,099**	**130,138**

EU CCR4 PD scale	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density
1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
2	28,066	0.2%	132	44.0%	1843248.7	65.7%
3	10,166	0.4%	39	43.5%	868364.2	85.4%
4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
5	390	1.6%	3	45.0%	44847.6	115.0%
6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
7	285	19.1%	2	45.0%	33110.6	116.3%
8	478	100.0%	1	45.0%	0.0	0.0%
Total	**39,383**		**177**		**27,896**	**70.8%**

Corporates – Total

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %
Albania	607,051	18.5%
Austria	34,428,327	3.1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	897,159	6.3%
Bulgaria	2,005,931	2.8%
China	7,033,957	2.8%
Czech Republic	0	28.7%
Germany	14	28.7%
United Kingdom	1,708,914	7.2%
Croatia	3,700,584	3.8%
Hungary	147,499	85.6%
Romania	3,209,588	5.2%
Republic of Serbia	1,699,306	3.1%
Russian Federation	10,424,637	1.9%
Singapore	0	28.3%
Slovakia	5,140,133	3.5%
Total	**71,003,101**	**3.5%**

Equity exposure

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provision
1	207,238	0		207,238	0.1%	72	90.0%	287,808	138.9%	153	
2	5,463	0		5,463	0.2%	10	90.0%	10,183	186.4%	10	
3	12,242	0		12,242	0.4%	8	90.0%	21,946	179.3%	41	
4	1,985	0		1,985	0.7%	5	90.0%	4,952	249.4%	12	
5	9,894	0		9,894	1.4%	10	90.0%	25,316	255.9%	128	
6	32	0		32	2.7%	8	90.0%	100	318.6%	1	
7	6,978	0		6,978	22.0%	31	90.0%	21,871	313.4%	1,383	
8	472	0		472	100.0%	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	425	
Total	**244,305**	**0**		**244,305**		**153**		**372,177**	**152.3%**	**13,256**	**0**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %
Austria	888	0.0%
Bulgaria	149,006	1.0%
Czech Republic	785	0.1%
Croatia	7,243	0.1%
Hungary	16,454	0.7%
Romania	26,845	1.8%
Republic of Serbia	9,801	2.3%
Russian Federation	11,598	0.2%
Slovakia	4,006	0.0%
Total	**244,775**	**1.0%**

Retail exposure

In the following tables a breakdown is given for retail credit risk exposures by exposure class and PD range as well as by geographical view. The average maturity is not used for the RWA calculation and therefore not shown in the tables below. Regarding geographical breakdown the retail exposures show, compared to last year, improved average PD and LGD values due to portfolio improvements related to better economic conditions.

The following table shows the default probabilities used for the calculation of capital requirements for individual PD grades.

PD classes	Internal Grade	Lower PD	Upper PD
1	1A	0.0000%	≤ 0.0026%
2	1B	< 0.0026%	≤ 0.0088%
3	1C	< 0.0088%	≤ 0.0300%
4	2A	< 0.0300%	≤ 0.0408%
5	2B	< 0.0408%	≤ 0.0553%
6	2C	< 0.0553%	≤ 0.0751%
7	3A	< 0.0751%	≤ 0.1019%
8	3B	< 0.1019%	≤ 0.1383%
9	3C	< 0.1383%	≤ 0.1878%
10	4A	< 0.1878%	≤ 0.2548%
11	4B	< 0.2548%	≤ 0.3459%
12	4C	< 0.3459%	≤ 0.4694%
13	5A	< 0.4694%	≤ 0.6371%
14	5B	< 0.6371%	≤ 0.8646%
15	5C	< 0.8646%	≤ 1.1735%
16	6A	< 1.1735%	≤ 1.5927%
17	6B	< 1.5927%	≤ 2.1616%
18	6C	< 2.1616%	≤ 2.9338%
19	7A	< 2.9338%	≤ 3.9817%
20	7B	< 3.9817%	≤ 5.4040%
21	7C	< 5.4040%	≤ 7.3344%
22	8A	< 7.3344%	≤ 9.9543%
23	8B	< 9.9543%	≤ 13.5101%
24	8C	< 13.5101%	≤ 18.3360%
25	9A	< 18.3360%	≤ 24.8857%
26	9B	< 24.8857%	≤ 33.7751%
27	9C	< 33.7751%	< 100%
28 = Default	10		= 100%

Retail – secured by immovable property (PI)

EU CR6

PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
1	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
2	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
3	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
4	1,005,136	98,897	100%	1,104,033	0%	15935	23%	27,478	2%	86	
5	812,969	57,182	100%	870,151	0%	12129	23%	28,969	3%	98	
6	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
7	301,375	5,463	100%	306,838	0%	7967	42%	32,272	11%	128	
8	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
9	886,764	51,151	100%	937,915	0%	12402	23%	83,511	9%	379	
10	3,043,604	347,153	79%	3,317,880	0%	61331	28%	383,510	12%	1,796	
11	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
12	1,069,156	45,516	100%	1,114,606	0%	24148	27%	202,589	18%	1,129	
13	271,419	0	n.a.	271,419	1%	14859	50%	111,520	41%	674	
14	1,381,918	118,304	85%	1,483,060	1%	31302	28%	420,699	28%	2,803	
15	131,158	2	100%	131,159	1%	6344	46%	82,219	63%	628	
16	478,343	30,527	91%	506,064	1%	7344	26%	213,881	42%	1,809	
17	83,356	271	81%	83,576	2%	3550	44%	71,870	86%	671	
18	204,667	14,336	98%	218,658	3%	3228	25%	134,242	61%	1,452	
19	47,412	34	100%	47,446	4%	2329	42%	56,889	120%	689	
20	94,658	2,281	91%	96,725	5%	1654	25%	86,886	90%	1,256	
21	25,834	0	100%	25,834	7%	1134	37%	38,556	149%	635	
22	26,395	36	47%	26,412	9%	544	29%	35,149	133%	691	
23	31,339	347	100%	31,687	10%	764	31%	47,758	151%	1,016	
24	15,244	3	44%	15,245	16%	323	28%	24,229	159%	674	
25	6,703	0	n.a.	6,703	23%	262	30%	11,996	179%	453	
26	42,300	77	80%	42,362	30%	1129	28%	74,489	176%	3,699	
27	14,871	559	75%	15,289	41%	410	32%	28,988	190%	2,013	
28	295,529	272	89%	295,771	100%	11280	64%	156,165	53%	177,357	
Total	**10,270,150**	**772,411**	**87.9%**	**10,948,833**	**3.2%**	**220,368**	**28.57%**	**2,353,868**	**21.5%**	**200,135**	**238,506**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %	LGD (exposure weighted average) in %
Bulgaria	566,455	3.3%	44.2%
Czech Republic	4,038,052	1.8%	27.1%
Hungary	496,865	15.4%	56.1%
Romania	1,131,709	8.8%	31.9%
Slovakia	4,809,480	1.8%	24.3%
Total	**11,042,561**	**3.2%**	**28.6%**

Retail – secured by immovable property (SME)

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provisions
1	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
2	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
3	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
4	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
5	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
6	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
7	1,420	21	100%	1,441	0%	39	42%	115	8%	1	
8	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
9	2,851	1,412	25%	3,205	0%	179	53%	506	16%	3	
10	20,520	3,800	24%	21,449	0%	626	52%	4,134	19%	27	
11	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
12	44,130	5,507	27%	45,636	0%	930	53%	14,252	31%	110	
13	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
14	45,484	3,784	33%	46,718	1%	823	53%	21,812	47%	202	
15	6,534	40	0%	6,534	1%	287	57%	4,175	64%	44	
16	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
17	26,333	693	59%	26,741	2%	452	53%	21,276	80%	262	
18	1,766	0	n.a.	1,766	2%	70	57%	1,781	101%	24	
19	65	0	n.a.	65	4%	3	42%	63	98%	1	
20	10,195	185	91%	10,364	4%	229	53%	13,851	134%	247	
21	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
22	8,589	499	35%	8,764	9%	183	53%	16,239	185%	414	
23	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
24	3,616	31	43%	3,630	15%	111	53%	8,185	226%	293	
25	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
26	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
27	6,312	2	n.a.	6,347	40%	169	53%	15,085	238%	1,355	
28	6,739	143	0%	6,739	100%	280	86%	4,054	60%	5,511	
Total	**184,555**	**16,118**	**30.1%**	**189,399**	**6.3%**	**4,381**	**54.0%**	**125,530**	**66.2%**	**8,494**	**10,525**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %	LGD (exposure weighted average) in %
Bulgaria	188,069	5.7%	53.5%
Hungary	12,603	15.5%	59.9%
Total	**200,673**	**6.3%**	**54.0%**

Retail – qualifying revolving

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provision
1	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
2	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
3	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
4	19,413	87,255	49%	62,482	0%	36,917	60%	941	2%	12	
5	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
6	763	36,724	84%	31,707	0%	34,025	54%	728	2%	11	
7	20,602	112,340	62%	89,829	0%	55,642	47%	2,242	2%	34	
8	12,331	39,185	64%	37,532	0%	42,185	58%	1,771	5%	29	
9	67,876	300,429	51%	222,194	0%	221,055	52%	11,080	5%	190	
10	3,680	25,160	38%	13,145	0%	15,498	67%	1,196	9%	22	
11	37,290	145,457	39%	94,312	0%	112,089	55%	7,657	8%	144	
12	85,732	172,355	50%	171,335	0%	186,416	51%	16,508	10%	329	
13	49,603	49,311	47%	72,842	1%	64,174	58%	10,700	15%	231	
14	21,561	34,476	48%	38,021	1%	52,524	60%	7,462	20%	172	
15	81,731	78,304	51%	121,881	1%	123,445	53%	25,670	21%	631	
16	9,830	8,071	49%	13,814	1%	10,330	60%	3,940	29%	102	
17	67,101	25,891	64%	83,771	2%	88,768	53%	29,476	35%	860	
18	35,803	21,192	44%	45,030	2%	30,693	57%	19,126	42%	579	
19	43,379	17,093	66%	54,643	4%	48,247	53%	31,675	58%	1,131	
20	21,071	4,428	44%	23,040	4%	22,611	57%	14,918	65%	542	
21	21,676	2,827	75%	23,792	7%	13,916	57%	20,924	88%	898	
22	12,290	6,669	59%	16,254	8%	23,880	50%	14,113	87%	651	
23	7,631	730	90%	8,291	12%	4,836	56%	10,059	121%	547	
24	6,270	2,371	41%	7,253	15%	11,353	53%	9,342	129%	565	
25	4,282	562	70%	4,676	23%	4,123	56%	7,608	163%	592	
26	283	58	27%	299	30%	665	65%	630	211%	59	
27	9,941	3,961	50%	11,913	39%	14,926	53%	20,479	172%	2,483	
28	22,048	2,817	19%	22,572	100%	25,855	89%	5,552	25%	19,506	
Total	**662,184**	**1,177,668**	**51.7%**	**1,270,629**	**3.2%**	**1,244,173**	**54.3%**	**273.797**	**21.5%**	**30,319**	**34,508**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %	LGD (exposure weighted average) in %
Bulgaria	86,268	4.9%	67.9%
Czech Republic	620,716	5.1%	57.1%
Hungary	805,393	1.7%	49.6%
Romania	67,559	2.5%	55.9%
Serbia	259,918	4.4%	60.7%
Slovakia	86,268	4.9%	67.9%
Total	**1,839,853**	**3.2%**	**54.3%**

Retail – SME

EU CR6

PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provision
1	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
2	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
3	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
4	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
5	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
6	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
7	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
8	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
9	454	1,648	24%	853	0%	85	55%	143	17%	1	
10	11,195	7,272	40%	14,137	0%	1,280	56%	2,916	21%	19	
11	19,004	107,046	75%	98,903	0%	4,666	53%	22,720	23%	161	
12	24,268	5,310	31%	25,930	0%	1,661	55%	7,932	31%	66	
13	3,547	8,038	83%	10,258	0%	875	57%	3,393	33%	29	
14	19,812	2,920	41%	21,003	1%	1,274	55%	8,730	42%	95	
15	122,071	26,000	76%	141,790	1%	4,665	60%	71,918	51%	923	
16	10,080	9,013	65%	15,921	1%	1,018	53%	7,775	49%	113	
17	88,322	16,608	84%	102,241	2%	4,304	57%	60,017	59%	1,129	
18	27,868	8,711	63%	33,316	2%	1,651	58%	21,011	63%	479	
19	90,114	14,039	91%	102,820	4%	4,104	57%	68,054	66%	2,240	
20	22,133	5,101	60%	25,198	5%	1,528	57%	16,921	67%	686	
21	29,308	5,092	95%	34,167	7%	1,178	57%	24,310	71%	1,411	
22	38,412	3,973	57%	40,665	8%	2,119	57%	29,720	73%	1,915	
23	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
24	30,904	3,036	89%	33,604	14%	7,237	57%	29,927	89%	2,754	
25	834	66	63%	876	23%	104	53%	886	101%	108	
26	2,397	0	n.a.	2,397	29%	177	57%	2,814	117%	402	
27	38,554	6,442	98%	44,860	40%	16,800	57%	53,893	120%	10,142	
28	39,207	467	65%	39,511	100%	12,717	90%	14,771	37%	34,339	
Total	**618,485**	**230,782**	**73.6%**	**788,450**	**9.9%**	**67,443**	**58.3%**	**447,852**	**56.8%**	**57,012**	**43,876**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %	LGD (exposure weighted average) in %
Bulgaria	97,605	3.9%	55.7%
Czech Republic	400,663	10.1%	57.4%
Hungary	94,854	6.0%	63.8%
Romania	256,146	13.0%	58.8%
Total	**849,267**	**9.9%**	**58.4%**

Retail – other

EU CR6 PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF	Average CCF	EAD post CRM and post CCF	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	RWAs	RWA density	EL	Value adjustments and provision
1	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
2	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
3	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
4	353	188,102	74%	140,150	0%	127,901	54%	8,725	6%	26	
5	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
6	0	389	74%	288	0%	3	54%	28	10%	0	
7	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	n.a.	0	
8	0	97	74%	72	0%	1	54%	13	18%	0	
9	127,054	56,022	74%	168,677	0%	55,755	56%	38,678	23%	178	
10	1,708	275	24%	1,774	0%	171	55%	475	27%	2	
11	239,288	0	n.a.	239,288	0%	36,067	59%	76,201	32%	400	
12	604,395	42,765	73%	635,700	0%	132,146	58%	248,686	39%	1,504	
13	150,890	26,364	45%	162,705	1%	58,536	66%	83,403	51%	558	
14	841,333	27,439	73%	861,361	1%	168,592	58%	494,133	57%	4,125	
15	125,365	4,336	53%	127,666	1%	42,498	79%	109,515	86%	1,016	
16	654,477	18,603	66%	666,757	1%	116,784	59%	491,250	74%	5,746	
17	100,130	808	41%	100,463	2%	27,068	66%	88,869	88%	1,234	
18	346,788	16	100%	346,805	3%	59,494	60%	300,151	87%	5,248	
19	142,926	5,769	73%	147,138	3%	32,470	60%	132,737	90%	3,025	
20	240,870	2,774	74%	242,935	5%	44,687	59%	225,292	93%	7,193	
21	14,756	94	49%	14,801	7%	5,016	72%	17,466	118%	748	
22	138,916	1,454	57%	139,745	9%	30,037	59%	142,964	102%	7,449	
23	1,040	21	52%	1,051	13%	779	89%	1,827	174%	120	
24	72,211	330	82%	72,482	15%	37,373	60%	91,354	126%	6,686	
25	5,648	9	30%	5,650	22%	198,912	59%	8,260	146%	748	
26	19,461	13	55%	19,467	33%	4,849	61%	32,955	169%	3,925	
27	63,521	170	104%	63,699	42%	17,215	59%	105,724	166%	16,073	
28	185,828	221	85%	186,017	100%	67,204	88%	70,761	38%	157,807	
Total	**4,076,959**	**376,071**	**88.9%**	**4,344,690**	**6,8%**	**1,263,558**	**61,1%**	**2,769,466**	**63.7%**	**223,809**	**213,906**

Geographical breakdown according to Article 452 (j) CRR in € thousand	Original on- and off-balance sheet gross exposures	PD (exposure weighted average) in %	LGD (exposure weighted average) in %
Albania	134,503	9.2%	67.4%
Bosnia	608,379	8.0%	59.5%
Bulgaria	463,613	5.1%	58.8%
Czech Republic	515,561	10.4%	62.1%
Hungary	196,544	6.4%	85.4%
Romania	1,268,113	5.7%	60.4%
Serbia	207,866	6.0%	64.7%
Slovakia	1,058,452	6.2%	57.4%
Total	**4,453,030**	**6.8%**	**61.1%**

Article 453 CRR Use of credit risk mitigation techniques

Management and recognition of credit risk mitigation

The following section outlines the policies and processes for collateral valuation and management in RBI. Besides the collateral mentioned herein, other types of collateral are recognized for internal risk calculations.

Collateral is only used for credit risk mitigation purposes, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the collateral is legally enforceable under the applicable jurisdiction
- there is sustainable market value of the collateral
- possibility of realization and willingness to realize
- there is no significant correlation between the quality of the secured exposure and the value of the collateral, i.e. the collateral value is not linked to the creditworthiness of the borrower

The collateral valuation is done by staff members who are independent from the credit decision process. Regular evaluations make sure that the revaluation of the collateral is done at least once a year. Minimum revaluation frequency for financial collateral is 6 months. If required (e.g. change of market situation) a revaluation is done more often. Regarding financial collateral a revaluation at current market prices is done automatically on a daily basis. A longer revaluation interval leads to higher discounts.

Collateral valuation is based on current market prices, with an amount that can be recovered within a reasonable period taken into account. The methods of calculating the value and the setting of the haircut are specified by Collateral Management.

The following types of collateral are accepted:

- financial collateral: cash, securities, life insurance
- real estate
- guarantees given by sovereigns and public sector entities, financial institutions, corporates (and individuals)
- receivables
- movables (for internal risk calculation only)

Financial collateral

Financial collateral is used for credit risk mitigation purposes, if the minimum requirements according to CRR are fulfilled.

Type of collateral and valuation

Cash on deposit

As cash on deposit, all kinds of accounts (fixed deposits, saving accounts, etc.) as well as savings books and cash assimilated instruments such as certificates of deposit are taken into account.

Cash deposit held by the lending credit institution

The market value is the pledged amount in the relevant currency of the cash deposit. The revaluation is done automatically by the collateral management system. No haircut is applied for this collateral type. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Cash deposit held by a third party bank

The market value is the pledged amount in the relevant currency of the cash deposit. Up to this pledged amount the probability of default (PD) of the borrower is replaced by the PD of the third party bank. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Netting

On-balance sheet netting agreements

In the case of reciprocal balances with a counterparty (e.g. credit balances on some accounts and debit balances on others) and if a netting agreement is in place, the credit balance is used for credit risk mitigation purposes and therefore is linked to the exposure in calculations, if the minimum requirements according to CRR are fulfilled.

Master netting agreements covering repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending or borrowing transactions and other capital market driven transactions

Transactions according to Article 196 CRR – especially repo and securities lending transactions – are managed in a department especially responsible for this kind of transaction using a special electronic data processing system. In order to recognize transactions for netting, only standard contracts fulfilling the minimum requirements according to CRR are used. Collateral provided within the scope of such transactions and borrowed securities or commodities have to fulfill the CRR criteria.

Gold

The market value is the current market price of gold. The revaluation is done once a month using the haircut determined in CRR. Any maturity mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Debt securities

For the purpose of credit risk mitigation debt securities of the following issuers are taken into account:

- Central governments or central banks, which have been rated by a recognized rating agency or export credit agency, if the rating is equal to or better than credit quality step 4 of the Standardized Approach
- Institutions, which have been rated by a recognized rating agency if the rating is equal to or better than credit quality step 3 of the Standardized Approach
- Other issuers, which have been rated by a recognized rating agency if the rating is equal to or better than credit quality step 3 of the Standardized Approach
- Debt securities rated with a short term rating by a recognized rating agency if the rating is equal to or better than credit quality step 3 for short term claims of the Standardized Approach
- Debt securities issued by institutions which are not rated by a recognized rating agency, if the criteria according to CRR are fulfilled

The market value is the current market price on the stock exchange, which is updated automatically in the collateral management system. The haircut according to CRR is applied automatically. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Equities and convertible bonds

Equities and convertible bonds listed on a recognized stock exchange are taken into account for credit risk mitigation purposes.

The market value of equities and convertible bonds is the current market price on the stock exchange. A revaluation is done automatically. The volatility adjustment for equities and convertible bonds listed on a recognized stock exchange is not based on external ratings. According to CRR the eligibility and the haircut depend on being listed on a recognized exchange and being included in a main index. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Investment funds

Units in collective investment undertakings are recognized as eligible collateral if they have a daily public price quoted and the collective investment undertaking is limited to investments in eligible instruments according to CRR.

If the single positions/investments of the collective investment undertaking are known (through at least monthly delivery of the single positions), the weighted haircut of the single position haircuts (the positions in which the collective investment undertaking is actually invested) is taken. If the single eligible positions/investments of the collective investment undertaking are unknown, the haircut equals the highest haircut of the position in which the collective investment undertaking is allowed to invest (concerning eligible positions).

If a maximum limit for investments of not eligible instruments is defined in the regulation for investments, the fund is eligible up to the defined part in which the fund must invest in eligible titles. The value of the shares in the investment fund which are provided as collateral has to be reduced by the respective percentage, before calculating the haircut according to CRR.

The market value is the published value/market price of the single certificates. Revaluation is done automatically. The haircut is calculated according to CRR once the collateral is entered into the collateral management system. The haircut is reviewed on a regular basis according to the single investment positions. In case the single investments are unknown or cannot be delivered on a monthly basis, the haircut is calculated upon the basis of the collective investment undertaking prospectus. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Effect on credit risk mitigation

Apart from cash deposits held by a third party bank, all financial collateral provided as security reduces the LGD (Loss Given Default) to 0 per cent for the respective collateral market value reduced by the haircut according to the above described criteria. Regarding cash deposits held by a third party bank, the PD (Probability of Default) of the borrower is replaced by the PD of the third party bank.

Real estate collateral

For the purpose of credit risk mitigation residential real estate and commercial real estate are used if the criteria and the minimum requirements of CRR are fulfilled.

Real estate property is evaluated at the market value, which has to be reduced according to the results of the evaluation, the pledged amount in the contract or prior-ranking charges, if necessary. The property valuation is based either on appraisal reports by external independent appraisers or on internal valuations done by competent staff members who are independent from the credit decision process. The valuation is done according to generally recognized appraisal methods, mostly using the Income Capitalization Approach; if applicable on an individual basis the valuation is done using the Sales Comparison Approach. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Receivables

Account receivables are used for credit risk mitigation purposes, if they are linked to a commercial transaction or transactions with an original maturity of less than or equal to one year. Receivables in connection with securitizations, sub-participations or credit derivatives or receivables of affiliated companies are not taken into account. All receivables must fulfill the minimum requirements of CRR.

Market value is the receivables amount derived from the list of receivables submitted by the accounting department of the borrower on a regular basis. Those lists of receivables are subject to regular reviews. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Unfunded Credit Protection

All kinds of guarantees given by the below-mentioned protection providers and fulfilling the minimum requirements according to CRR are considered as unfunded credit protection.

For the purpose of credit risk mitigation, liabilities of the following protection providers are taken into account:

- Central governments and central banks
- Regional governments
- Multilateral development banks
- International organizations, claims on which are treated with a risk weight of 0 per cent under the Standardized Approach
- Public sector entities, claims on which are treated as claims on institutions or central governments under the Standardized Approach

- Institutions
- Other corporate entities, including parent companies and subsidiaries as well as affiliated companies.

The most important protection providers in this regard are central governments, institutions and other corporate entities. The value of the unfunded credit protection is the guaranteed amount; that is the amount the protection provider has to pay if an event of default occurs. An accurate review of the economic capacity of the protection provider is a precondition for the valuation. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Unfunded credit protection with a counter guarantee

If an exposure is secured by unfunded credit protection, which itself is counter guaranteed by unfunded credit protection from one of the following protection providers, the PD of the counter guarantor is taken into consideration for the RWA calculation, if all requirements of CRR are fulfilled. The same applies to a counter guarantee from another credit protection provider (other than the below-mentioned), if this counter guarantee is directly counter guaranteed by one of the following protection providers and the requirements of CRR are fulfilled:

- Central governments and central banks
- Regional governments or local authorities
- Multilateral development banks
- International organizations
- Public sector entities, claims on which are treated according to Article 116 CRR

Credit derivatives

Credit default swaps, total return swaps and credit linked notes (to the extent of their cash funding) and instruments that are composed of such credit derivatives or that are economically effectively similar are recognized as eligible for the purpose of credit risk mitigation if the minimum requirements according to CRR are fulfilled. Counterparties respectively credit protection providers are primarily institutions. The value of the credit derivative is the guaranteed amount, which the counterparty has to pay, if an event of default/credit event occurs. An accurate review of the economic capacity of the protection provider is a precondition for the valuation. Any maturity or currency mismatch of the protection is considered automatically when linked to the secured exposure.

Main types of guarantors and credit derivative counterparties

On RBI level the main type of guarantors – in terms of exposure – are corporates and sovereigns, and to a lesser extent financial institutions. With respect to creditworthiness, 75 per cent of exposures are in the first 10 rating classes.

Exposure to credit derivative counterparties is not material. Nonetheless, the main counterparty type for credit derivative transactions is financial institutions, with a residual amount of corporate exposure. With respect to creditworthiness, 100 per cent of exposures are in the first 10 rating classes.

Market or credit risk concentration in relation to credit risk mitigation

Concentration risk occurs when a large portion of instruments used for credit risk mitigation are concentrated in a limited number of types of credit risk mitigation instruments, are from a limited number of collateral providers or industries, or in case of a disproportional volume of collaterals used for risk mitigation. Such concentration risk is managed by the following processes:

In the case of unfunded credit risk mitigation instruments issued by FIs and Sovereigns, secondary credit risk is assigned to the individual protection provider, which must be applied for in individual credit applications and which is reflected and approved as part of the guarantor's total credit exposure. Additionally, approval for potential country risk arising from the credit risk mitigation instrument is obtained separately.

In the case of other unfunded risk mitigation instruments, the value of the risk mitigation is assessed and approved in the approval process for the respective primary counterparty limit. In addition, the extent of the risk mitigation provided by the protection instrument is individually assessed by independent internal risk experts, taking into consideration the total exposure to the protection provider in relation to its individual credit standing before the risk mitigation effect is reflected in the internal collateral systems.

With regards to funded credit risk mitigation instruments, due to the widely spread geographic range of activities there is no relevant concentration risk in terms of asset types, markets or collateral providers.

Quantitative disclosure

The effect of all credit risk mitigation techniques applied is shown in the table below:

EU CR4 in € thousand	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWAs and RWA density	
Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWAs	RWA density
Central governments or central banks	20,508,998	1,387	21,914,237	138,255	540,815	2.5%
Regional government or local authorities	238,632	24,451	250,216	6,456	102,934	7.8%
Public sector entities	95,167	4,044	95,497	2,000	44,208	5.2%
Multilateral development banks	1,476,848	5,600	2,066,228	13,802	0	0.0%
International organizations	746,978	1,000	746,978	200	0	0.0%
Institutions	2,203,868	32,166	2,241,890	7,093	268,733	8.8%
Corporates	7,466,809	3,291,879	7,190,941	454,845	7,340,129	95.4%
Retail						
Secured by mortgages on immovable property	12,675,384	330,378	12,669,605	164,890	7,841,400	43.8%
Exposures in default	709,625	24,811	676,314	8,487	757,695	115.9%
Exposures associated with particularly high risk	0	0	0	0	0	
Covered bonds	76,991	0	76,991	0	14,981	15.4%
Institutions and corporates with a short-term credit assessment	0	0	0	0	0	
Collective investment undertakings	108,828	0	108,828	0	37,704	40.2%
Equity	1,241,907	0	1,241,907	0	2,037,548	167.0%
Other items	6,469,070	4	6,771,514	10	2,453,643	36.2%
Total	**42,093,186**	**2,058,813**	**44,158,971**	**527,627**	**11,574,479**	**25.9%**

The extent of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques within RBI:

EU CR3 in € thousand	Exposures unsecured – Carrying amount	Exposures secured – Carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
Total exposures	**122,977,658**	**25,162,706**	**18,809,459**	**6,353,247**	**0**
Of which defaulted	1,917,533	115,291	115,291	0	0

There are no credit derivatives posted as collateral as of 31 December 2018.

Article 454 CRR Use of the advanced measurement approaches to operational risk

RBI has a Group-wide insurance program in place which is dealt with by a centralized Insurance Management team.

Different insurance contracts are in place for the Group to insure against potentially severe losses. The strategy for the coverage is aligned with the operational risk profile based on scenario results and is also reported and discussed on a regular basis at the Operational Risk Management Committee.

Additionally, a loss data reconciliation process is in place as part of the event data collection and control mechanism (general ledger analysis) for operational risk. Insurance claims are reconciled with the income statement and loss database to assure data completeness.

RBI does not use any risk transfer mechanisms for the purpose of mitigation of operational risk.

Article 455 CRR Use of internal market risk models

VaR model

Scope of permission and characteristics of the model

In RBI an internal model for measuring market risks has been in place since 2010.

The method used is a hybrid simulation (Monte Carlo/historical) with 5,000 scenarios for the following risk factors: FX rates, interest rates (IR), selected equities for managed capital guarantee products (CPPI and OBPI), CDS and bond spreads including treasury basis spreads (BS). For Vega risk the hybrid method is used as well, and applied to selected points on the surfaces of implied FX and interest rate volatilities.

Scenario generation is based on a two year time series: the volatility estimator is influenced 80 per cent by the short-term local volatility and 20 per cent by unweighted long-term volatility. Vega scenarios (also 5,000) are created separately and are also applied to the positions separately from the simulated changes in basic risk factors (FX, IR, BS). All VaR figures are calculated daily for an overnight time horizon and a confidence level of 99 per cent, i.e. VaR denotes the maximum loss that will statistically not be exceeded with a 99 per cent confidence level on the next day. Positions in the regulatory trading book are delivered by the front office systems on a daily basis. The repricing of the positions is done by means of a full revaluation.

The internal value-at-risk model was approved for the calculation of the capital requirement for market risks of RBI AG at single-entity level by the Austrian banking regulator for general interest rate risk and foreign-exchange risk including Vega risk.

Stressed VaR

The stressed VaR is calculated as the application of a historical (equally weighted 1 year) time series of returns on the current portfolio. The historical period is chosen in such a way that it causes the largest VaR (when selected) for the portfolio positions given at present. Generating the scenarios for stressed VaR is not as straightforward as for VaR, because adjustments preserving the standard deviation of the returns and avoiding negative interest rates are necessary in order to apply historical returns to current market values. Total risk calculated by the internal model with significance for the regulatory capital requirements is based on VaR and Stressed VaR for Foreign Exchange (FX) , Interest Rates (IR), Basis Spreads (BS) and Vega according to CRR Art. 364.

Stress testing

A comprehensive stress testing concept complements the internal model VaR and sensitivity risk figures, which also constitute the market risk limit system. The stress tests reflect potential present value changes for pre-defined scenarios. The results with respect to market risk concentrations shown by these stress tests are reported to the Market Risk Committee on a weekly basis and taken into account when setting limits. Stress test reports for individual portfolios are included in the daily market risk reporting.

The market risk stress tests range from single risk factor changes (relative or absolute shifts, curve steepenings or flattenings, volatility surface deformations like skews, etc.) to simultaneous changes of several risk factors. For example, currencies and interest rate curves are grouped reflecting economic interdependencies of countries, respectively potential expected contagion in a crisis scenario; credit spread curves are grouped by industry and rating (investment grade vs. speculative grade) and underlying risk factors are stressed in combination with changes to their implied volatilities. Furthermore, event-driven historical or hypothetical scenarios like government debt crises, oil price shocks etc., are implemented as needed.

Combinations of risk factors in given stress scenarios:

Stressed risk factors	FX	IR	Credit spreads	Implied Vols (FX. IR)	Equities
FX	X	X	X	X	
IR		X	X	X	X
Credit spreads			X		
Implied Vols (FX, IR)				X	
Equities					X

Back-testing and validation approaches

The risk measurement approaches employed are verified – besides analyzing returns qualitatively – on an ongoing basis through back-testing and statistical validation techniques.

Risk theoretical and actual back-testing

For back-testing two comparisons are performed:

The “clean” or risk theoretical back-testing is the comparison of VaR figures to the theoretical profit and loss figures showing the hypothetical returns that the bank would have realized due to the actual changes in market parameters on the next day. The back-testing results in the past showed that the internal market risk model quickly reacts to changing market conditions.

The “dirty” or actual back-testing is done using the profit and loss (P&L) results from the front office systems. Due to the fact that the internal model is only approved for a restricted scope of market risks (FX and general interest rate risk including treasury basis spread but not other credit spreads; FX and IR vega risk, but no equity and specific interest rate risk), the hypothetical P&L figures of the internal model differ somewhat from the economic P&L figures, which include components that are not part of the VaR of the regulatory trading book.

An automatized separate process has been set up to effectively validate the calculated VaRs with the reported actual P&L figures.

Annual model validation

In 2018 an independent staff function for Market Risk Validation has been setup.

Complementary to the quality assurance in the daily risk management process, an annual validation program is in place to ensure the soundness of the risk figures produced.

The annual validation contains two main threads. The first thread is to verify the statistical soundness of the risk numbers produced. To this end, the daily forecast of the P&L distribution is validated by different methods. On one hand, the number of back-testing violations is analysed. On the other hand, the whole forecast of the P&L distribution is statistically validated. These analyses are made for a large number of portfolios and lead to an over-all validation of the soundness of the model.

To zoom in on various model features, a second thread is included in the annual validation. Here, a large number of model components are individually validated. Examples include the delivery of market data, the delivery of deal data, and the quality of the pricing functions used in the internal model. Further, all changes of the model are validated.

Any deficiencies detected are prioritized and the remedies included in the development process of the internal model.

The regulatory trading book

The scope of the regulatory trading book was defined as part of the regulatory approval process for the internal model for market risk and is the basis for the selection criteria of the positions used in the capital calculation.

Defining criteria for trading book positions are laid down in the Market Risk Management Group Regulation as well as in the rulebook of the risk taking trading department. These criteria influence the department / desk strategies, the range of approved products, and subsequently the associated risk limits.

The procedure ensuring that all FX risk and trading positions are included in the internal model capital calculation is anchored in the set-up of the market risk aggregation and reporting framework. Maintaining and keeping this framework up-to-date with respect to any portfolio and/or organizational changes is part of the daily market risk management tasks, supported by an automated system of checking procedures. The trading rulebook along with standardized as well as user-definable reports and ad-hoc analysis results provided by market risk management to risk takers and senior management allow for timely and active management of trading positions.

Valuation

The basis for a Group-wide aligned valuation process is provided by the fair value measurement rulebook, containing e.g. the applicable pricing hierarchy and procedures necessary in the event of illiquidity, along with the establishment of a regular valuation meeting at RBI head office. The latter is the decision making body for RBI responsible for e.g. approvals, reviews and/or changes to valuation procedures, valuation models, and pricing parameters.

The valuation of new products including the treatment of pricing (availability of liquid pricing sources, respectively appropriate pricing parameters) is an integral part of the product approval process.

Prudent valuation

The requirement to perform a prudent valuation is set out in Article 105 of the CRR (Regulation (EU) 575/2013) and described in more detail in the Regulation (EU) 2016/101. The result of the prudent valuation needs to be used only for the purpose of calculating adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capital, where necessary.

RBI has designed and implemented a centralized calculation of additional valuation adjustments (AVAs) arising from prudent valuation with the internal model for market risk as its cornerstone. RBI centrally calculates the AVAs for all members of RBI that are integrated in the daily market risk calculations. Additionally, RBI head office sets the principles other RBI members need to adhere to when performing their own standalone local calculation of AVAs. Any and all results of the standalone local calculation of AVAs need to be reported back to RBI head office in order to properly include them in the overall prudent valuation results for RBI. All methods for the calculation of AVAs, both central and standalone local ones, need to be approved by the RBI MACO and the RBI Management Board.

The prudent valuation performed in RBI covers all 9 AVAs defined in the Regulation (EU) 2016/101, whose individual characteristics are briefly summarized in the following table:

AVA	Motivation/description
1. Market price uncertainty (MPU)	▪ Market participants quote different bid or ask prices for the same financial instrument.
	▪ It is unclear which of these is the "true" fair price.
2. Close-out costs (CoC)	▪ Different bid/ask spreads are quoted around "consensus" mid price.
	▪ Relevant when assessing exit price of positions valued at mid price (RBI derivative positions are valued at mid price).
3. Concentrated positions (CP)	▪ Closing a large position might move the market price away from the one that was used to calculate the fair value of the position.
	▪ Relevant for bond positions which represent a significant percentage of the outstanding amount.
4. Unearned credit spreads (CVA)	▪ Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) calculations also depend on market quoted parameters.
	▪ CVA AVA aims to quantify uncertainty contained within these parameters.
5. Investing and funding costs (FVA)	▪ Aimed at quantifying uncertainty in the funding costs used when assessing the exit price.
6. Model risk (MOR)	▪ Quantifying the potential errors when applying a specific model in mark-to-model fair value measurement.
7. Operational risk (OP)	▪ By definition set to be equal to 10% of MPU+CoC.
	▪ If AMA is applied in capital requirement calculation and it explicitly covers the valuation process, OP AVA can be set to zero (not implemented in RBI's AMA)
8. Future administrative costs (FAC)	▪ Aimed at accounting for the administrative costs of keeping the positions during their unwind/rundown process.
	▪ Relevant for positions that can not be closed on the market quickly.
9. Early termination (ET)	▪ Aimed at quantifying the potential losses an institution might suffer in non-contractual early terminations of client trades.

Quantitative disclosure

The following table displays the prudent valuation results as of end of December 2018 for RBI:

Art. 455 (c) CRR **in € thousand**		**Aggregate AVA (total effect on capital)**
Market price uncertainty and Close-out costs AVA	out of fair value measurement	25.885
	out of CVA/FVA calculation	904
Model risk AVA	out of fair value measurement	10.277
	out of CVA/FVA calculation	3.402
Concentrated positions AVA		40.299
Future administrative costs AVA		6.017
Early termination AVA		2.286
Operational risk AVA		2.679
Total		**91.750**

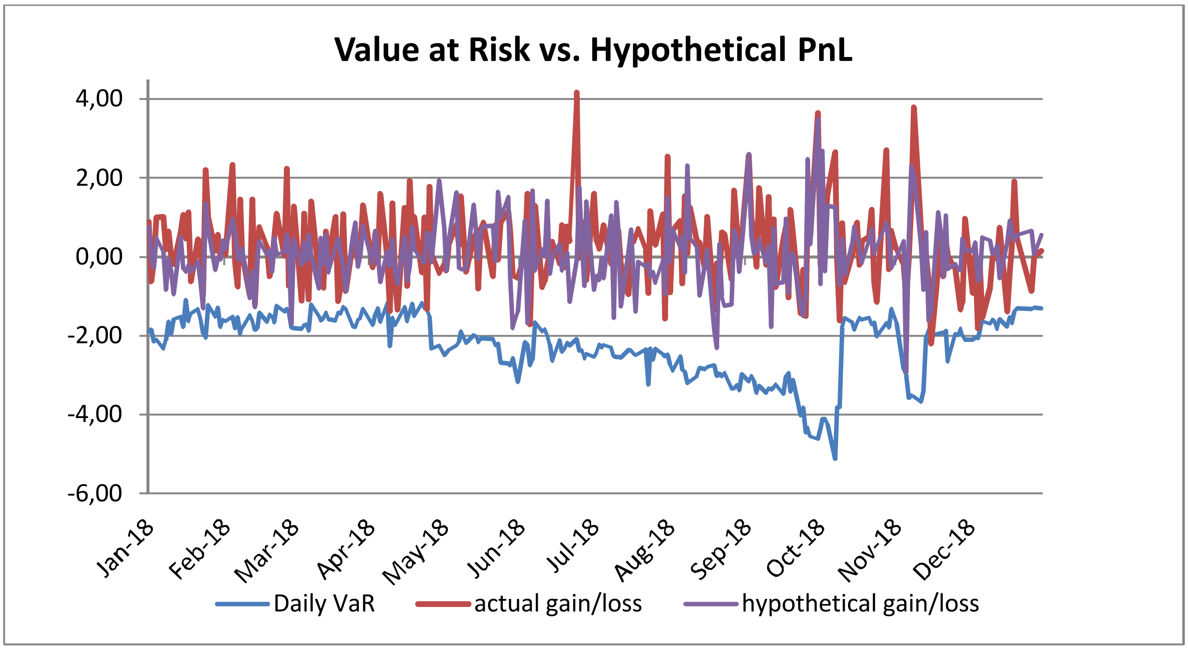
The following tables display the outputs of internal models:

EU MR3 in € thousand	
VaR (10 day 99%)	
Maximum value	(5.125)
Average value	(2.227)
Minimum value	(1.094)
31/12/2018	(1.312)
SVaR (10 day 99%)	
Maximum value	(36.406)
Average value	(11.520)
Minimum value	(5.279)
31/12/2018	(7.696)
IRC (99.9%)	
Maximum value	N/A
Average value	N/A
Minimum value	N/A
31/12/2018	N/A
Comprehensive risk capital charge (99.9%)	
Maximum value	N/A
Average value	N/A
Minimum value	N/A
31/12/2018	N/A

EU MR2-A in € thousand	RWA amounts	Capital requirements
VaR (higher of values a and b)	282.287	22.583
Previous day's VaR (Article 365(1) of the CRR (VaRt(1)))		4.224
Average of the daily VaR (Article 365(1)) of the CRR on each of the preceding 60 business days (VaRavg) x multiplication factor (mc) in accordance with Article 366 of the CRR		22.583
SVaR (higher of values a and b)	1.732.861	138.629
Latest SVaR (Article 365(2) of the CRR (SVaRt(1)))		24.640
Average of the SVaR (Article 365(2) of the CRR) during the preceding 60 business days (SVaRavg) x multiplication factor (ms) (Article 366 of the CRR)		138.629
IRC (higher of values a and b)	0	0
Most recent IRC value (incremental default and migration risks calculated in accordance with Article 370 and Article 371 of the CRR)		0
Average of the IRC number over the preceding 12 weeks		0
Comprehensive risk measure (higher of values a, b and c)	0	0
Most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 377 of the CRR)		0
Average of the risk number for the correlation trading portfolio over the preceding 12 weeks		0
8% of the own funds requirement in the standardised approach on the most recent risk number for the correlation trading portfolio (Article 338(4) of the CRR)		0
Other	0	0
Total	**2.015.148**	**161.212**

EU MR2-B in € thousand	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total Capital requirements
RWAs 31/12/2017	**13.188**	**72.710**				**1.073.725**	**85.898**
Regulatory adjustment	0	0				0	0
RWAs 31/12/2017 (end of day)	13.188	72.710				1.073.725	85.898
Movement in risk levels	9.329	68.112				968.006	77.440
Model updates/changes	66	(2.193)				(26.584)	(2.127)
Methodology and policy	0	0				0	0
Acquisitions and disposals	0	0				0	0
Foreign exchange movements	0	0				0	0
Other	0	0				0	0
RWAs 31/12/2018 (end of day)	22.583	138.629				2.015.148	161.212
Regulatory adjustment	0	0				0	0
RWAs 31/12/2018 (end of day)	**22.583**	**138.629**				**2.015.148**	**161.212**

The following graph shows the comparison of the daily value at risk vs. one-day changes of the portfolio's value:



In 2018 RBI observed no risk theoretical and one actual backtesting violation, proving the applied model to be robust, conservative and quickly responsive to market changes.

From mid of 2018 RBI conducted a hedge program to hedge the PLN of the sale of our RBPL unit, which leads to increased RWAs until the final closure of the transaction.

Annex 1

Management Board

As of 31 December 2018, the Management Board of RBI consisted of seven members. The current Management Board can be found on www.rbinternational.com.

Johann Strobl			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Management Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	4	0	0
Management Board:	1	1	5
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctors Degree		
Professional Qualification	Assistant Professor, Vienna University of Economics and Business		1983-1988
	Domestic Money Market and Asset Liability Management, Creditanstalt		1989-1992
	Deputy Head of Domestic Money Market and Asset Liability Management, Creditanstalt		1992-1996
	Head of Market Risk Management, Creditanstalt		1997
	Head of Risk Controlling, Bank Austria		1998-2000
	Head of Treasury and Capital Markets, Bank Austria		2001-2002
	Member of HVB Divisional Board responsible for Risk Controlling and Asset Liability Management, Bank Austria		2003
	Member of the Board, Bank Austria		2004-2007
	Member of the Board, Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		since 2007
	Member of the Board (CRO), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		2010-2013
	Member of the Board (Deputy CEO,CRO), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		2013-2017
	Member of the Board (CEO), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		Since 2017

Lukas Januszewski			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	5	0	
Management Board:	1	1	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Master's degree (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Real Estate Agent, Hasco Real Estate Agency		1998-2007
	Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A, Poland, Warsaw		1998-2018
	Assistan in Treasury Department		1998-1999
	Deputy Capital Markets Director		1999-2003
	Capital Markets Director		2003-2007
	M & IB Member of the Management Board (CEO)		2007-2018
	Member of the Board (Markets & Investment Banking), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		since March 2018

Martin Grüll			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member (CFO)		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	6	0	
Management Board:	6	0	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Master's degree (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Deputy Manager, International Loan Dept., Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1982-1987
	Vice President		1987-1988
	Head of International Loan Division		1987-1988
	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1987-1988
	Senior Vice President		1988-1998
	Head of International Corporate Banking		1988-1998
	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1988-1998
	Member of Managing Board, Bank Austria Handelsbank		1998-1999
	Chairman of Managing Board, Bank Austria Handelsbank		1999-2002
	Executive Manager (Central and Eastern Europe), Bank Austria Creditanstalt		2001
	Group Executive Manager (Central and Eastern Europe)		2002-2004
	Bank Austria Creditanstalt		
	Member of the Board (CFO), Raiffeisen International Bank Holding AG		2005-2010
	Member of the Board (CFO), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		since 2010

Peter Lennkh			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	10	0	
Management Board:	1	1	2
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Master's degree (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Account Manager International Finance, Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1988-1990
	Head of International Project Finance Department, Creditanstalt Leasing Wien		1990-1991
	Deputy Board member in charge of Credit		1992-1996
	Risk Management and Austrian Corporate Customers		1992-1996
	Raiffeisenbank Czech Republic		1992-1996
	RZB Networkbank Management: setting up		1997-1998
	Raiffeisenbank Russia and Raiffeisenbank Ukraine		1997-1998
	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1997-1998
	Division Head International Corporate Customers, Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1998-1999
	Head of Trade and Export Finance, Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1999-2004
	Member of the Board responsible for Corporate		2004-2010
	Customer Business und Network Coordination		2004-2010
	Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG		2004-2010
	Member of the Board responsible for Network Management		2010-2013
	Raiffeisen Bank International AG		2010-2013
	Member of the Board (Corporate Banking), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		since October 2013

Andreas Gschwenter			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	7	0	
Management Board:	1	1	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Master's degree (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Managing Director, BuE		1994-1997
	Senior Consultant, Denkstatt		1997-2000
	Executive Director (Head of Banking Operations), Bank Austria Creditanstalt Romania		2000-2001
	Executive Director (COO), Bank Austria / HVB Bank Serbia and Montenegro		2001-2005
	Deputy Chairman (COO) Unicredit Tiriac Bank Romania		2005-2007
	Member of the Board (COO), Unicredit Bank Russia		2007-2010
	Member of the Board (COO), Raiffeisen Bank Aval		2010- June 2015
	Member of the Board (COO), Raiffeisen Bank International		since July 2015

Hannes Mösenbacher			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to sec 5 para 1 lit 9a BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	6	0	
Management Board:	2	1	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctors Degree		
Professional Qualification	Market Risk Management, CAIB Invesmentbank AG, Wien		1998-2000
	Bank Austria Creditanstalt, Wien		2000-2008
	Market Risk Management		2000-2004
	Credit Treasury		2004-2005
	Deputy Head of Credit Treasury		2005-2008
	Head of Credit Treasury		2008
	Raiffeisen Zentralbank AG, Wien		2008-2010
	Head of Risk Controlling		2009-2010
	Member of the Board (CRO)		since March 2017

Andrii Stepanenko			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Board of Management: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	8	0	
Management Board:	1	1	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctors Degree		
Professional Qualification	AKB Raiffeisenbank Ukraine, Ukraine		1998-2003
	Raiffeisen Zentralbank AG; Austria		2001-2003
	AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia		2003-2018
	Member of the Mangement Board (Head of Directorate for Servicing Private Individuals)		2012
	Deputy Chariman of the Management Board		2012-2018
	Member of the Management Board (Retail Banking), Raiffeisen Bank International AG		since April 2018

Supervisory Board

The current composition of RBI's Supervisory Board can be found on www.rbinternational.com. As of 31 December 2018, the following persons were members of the Supervisory Board of RBI.

Erwin Hameseder			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Deputy Chairman		
	Audit, Nomination, Personnel, Remuneration, Risk and Working Committee: Deputy Chairman		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	14	3	10
Management Board:	0	0	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Law (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Managing Functions Raiffeisenlandesbank NÖ-Wien reg.Gen.m.b.H.		1987-1994
	Member of the Board Raiffeisenlandesbank NÖ-Wien reg. Gen.m.b.H		1994-2001
	Director General Raiffeisen-Holding NÖ-Wien reg. Gen.m.b.H		2001-2012
	Director General Raiffeisenlandesbank NÖ-Wien AG		2007-2012
	Chairman Raiffeisen-Holding NÖ-Wien reg.Gen.m.b.H.		since 2012
	Chairman of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		since 2012
	Chairman of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisenlandesbank NÖ-Wien AG		since 2014

Heinrich Schaller			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Second Deputy Chairman		
	Audit, Nomination, Personnel, Remuneration, Risk and Working Committee: Second Deputy Chairman		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	11	1	5
Management Board:	2	1	5
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Law (Dr.)		
Professional Qualification	Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG		1987-2000
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG		2000-2006
	Member of the Management Board Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG		2004-2006
	Chairman of Wiener Börse		2006-2012
	Member of the Management Board Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG		2012
	Chairman of the Management Board Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG		since 2012

Martin Schaller			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Third Deputy Chairman		
	Audit, Nomination, Personnel, Remuneration, Risk and Working Committee: Third Deputy Chairman		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	8	1	
Management Board:	5	1	8
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Commercial Sciences (Mag.), Political Sciences and Journalism (Mag.)		
Professional Qualification	Traineeprogramm Creditanstalt – Bankverein		1991-1993
	Treasury Creditanstalt and Department Group Treasury Bank Austria AG		1993-2001
	Head of Department Treasury/Financial Markets Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich AG		2001-2012
	Chairman of the Supervisory Board Kepler-Fonds KAG		2004-2012
	Member of the Board Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG		2012-2013
	Member of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-GmbH		since 2012
	Member of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisen Bausparkasse GmbH		2012-2014
	Member of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisen Wohnbaubank AG		2012-2014
	Various Directorships as Chairman and Member of Supervisory Board in affiliated companies of RLB Stmk AG		since 2013
	Chairman of Board of Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG		since 2013
	Member of the Supervisory Board GRAWE-Vermögensverwaltung		since 2013
	Member of the Supervisory Board Grazer Wechselseitige Versicherung AG		since 2013
	3th Deputy Chairman of the Board Raiffeisen Bank International AG		since 2014
	Member of the Supervisory Board ÖWGES Gemeinnützige Wohnbaugesellschaft m.b.H.		since 2015
	Member of the Supervisory Board Raiffeisen Software GmbH		since 2015

Klaus Buchleitner			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	12	2	9
Management Board:	2	1	0
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Law (Mag.)		
	Insead, Fontainbleau (MBA)		
Professional Qualification	Controlling and Strategic Management, Girozentrale Bank AG		1989-1994
	Head of Division RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria AG		1995-1996
	Member of the Board RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria AG		1997-2002
	Chairman of the Board RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria AG		2002-2012
	Chairman of the Board Raiffeisen-Holding NÖ-Wien reg.Gen.m.b.H. and Chairman of the Board RLB NÖ-Wien AG		since 2012

Andrea Gaal			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	1	1	
Management Board:	0	0	
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctor's degree (Dr.)		
Professional Qualification	Nationale und internationale Universitäten: Lehrbeauftragte		1987-1992
	Andrew Wireless Corporation/ The Antenna Company Area Director		1992-1998
	Sony Mobile & Sony Ericsson; Globald Head of Retail		1998-2013
	BENE AG Int. Supervisory Board		2011-2016
	Bene Stiftung, Vorstand		2012-2017

Birgit Noggler		
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member	
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR		
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG
Supervisory Board:	5	0
Management Board:	1	0
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR		
Academic background		
Professional Qualification	Buongiorno AG, Finance Manager	2000-2002
	PWC Ö GmbH, Senior Associate	2002-2005
	Raiffeisen Leasing GmbH, Consolidation Specialist	2005-2007
	Immofinanz AG	2007-2016
	Head of Accounting	2007
	Head of Finance and Controlling	2008
	CFO	2011
	Tax Accountant- Self employed	since 2016

Günther Reibersdorfer			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	3	2	
Management Board:	5	1	1
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Economic Sciences (Mag., Dr.)		
Professional Qualification	Assistant to the Director General Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen.		1982-1989
	Head of Human Ressources and Eduction and Training, Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen.		1989-1998
	Head of Group Management and Management Office Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen.		1999-2001
	Chairman of the Board Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen.		since 2001
	Director General Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen.		since 2005

Johannes Ortner			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	4	0	1
Management Board:	3	1	14
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctors Degree in Law (Dr.)		
Professional Qualification	Volksbank Salzburg GmbH, Assistant to the Board		1995
	DG Bank AG, Munich, Head of Corporate Client Management for Munich East		1995-2005
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Vorarlberg, Member of the management board		2005-2008
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Vorarlberg, Executive Vice Chariman		2008-2016
	Raiffeisen-Landesbank Tirol AG, CEO		since 2016

Eva Eberhartinger			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		

Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	3	2	
Management Board:	0	0	

Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR		
Academic background	Doctors Degree in Business Administration (Dr.)	
Professional Qualification	Tax Consultancy leitner & leitner, Linz	1991-1992
	European Parliament, Luxemburg, Research Internship	1992
	Vienna University of Economics and Business, Assistan Professor	1992-2000
	Habilitation and Tenure, Venia Docendi for Business Administration	1999
	University of Muenster, Germany, University Professor	2000-2002
	Vienna University of Economics and Business, Vice-Rector Financial Affairs	2001-2006
	Vienna University of Economics and Business, University Professor	since 2002

Peter Gauper			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		

Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	1	1	
Management Board:	2	1	

Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR		
Academic background		
Professional Qualification	Josef Gauper KG	1987-1991
	Raiffeisenverband Kärnten reg. Gen. mbH	1991-1995
	Securities Department	1992-2000
	Head of Private Customersand Bank locations	
	Head of substantial and international Private Customers	
	Volksbank Gewerbe- und Handelsbank Kärnten AG, Division Manager Private Customers	1995-1996
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten-Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband eGen	since 1997
	Member of the Management Board/ Managing Director	1997
	Chief Executive Officer	2008

Rudolf Könighofer			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	1	1	4
Management Board:	2	1	13
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background	Doctors Degree in Law (Dr.)		
Professional Qualification	Bundeskanzleramt		1986-1987
	BAWAG, Organization Corporate Customers		1987-1993
	Stadt Ternitz, Managing Community Servant		1993-1996
	LBG Wirtschaftstreuhand- und Beratungsgesellschaft m.b.H.		1996-1997
	MODAL- Gesellschaft für betriebsorientierte Bildung , Wien, Managing Director		2002-2003
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Nö-Wien AG; Head of Department- Sales Support Lower Austria		2004
	Raiffeisenbank in Eisenstadt, Managing Director		2004-2008
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen		2004
	Member of the Management Board		2004
	Deputy Chief Executive Officer		2009
	Chief Executive Officer		2013

Willfried Hopfner			
Directorships in RBI AG:	Supervisory Board: Member		
Number of directorships held in Supervisory Board and Management Board according to Art. 435 para 2 lit a CRR			
	Number of Directorships	Number of Directorships according to § 28a para 5 nr 5 BWG	Number of Directorships with an entity that does not pursue a commercial objective
Supervisory Board:	3	1	3
Management Board:	2	1	4
Knowledge, skills and competences according to Art. 435 para 2 lit b CRR			
Academic background			
Professional Qualification	Raiffeisenbank Wolfurt reg. GmbH		1983-1987
	Raiffeisenverband Vorarlberg		1988-1993
	Staff Unit Organization		1988
	Organization and Head of Team of Banking Business Consultation		1990
	RRZ Informatik GmbH, Managing Director		1992-2008
	Raiffeisenlandesbank Vorarlberg Waren und Revisionsverband reg. GmbH		since 1993
	Managing Director/ Member of the Management Board		1993
	Deputy Chief Executive Officer		2000
	Chief Executive Officer		2009

Annex 2

Qualitative Information on LCR, which complements the LCR disclosure template

Concentration of funding and liquidity sources

The LCR only considers outflows within the next 30 days. Therefore, the main contribution to concentration risk comes from unsecured non-operational wholesale funding from corporates, banks and other financial institutions. Internal models ensure that no or a very low liquidity value (stickiness) is applied to concentrated customers. Monitoring of such clients takes place in the internal stress test framework as well as through the Basel 3 Additional Liquidity Monitoring Metrics.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

Derivative positions are shown in the LCR according to Article 21 of the LCR delegated act. Cash outflows and inflows from foreign currency derivative transactions that involve a full exchange of principal amounts on a simultaneous basis are generally netted. For all other derivatives the netting depends on bilateral netting agreements. For the evaluation of potential collateral calls the historical look back approach model is implemented.

Currency mismatch in LCR

For RBI the currency denomination of liquid assets is consistent with the distribution by currency of net liquidity outflows. Assets held in a third country where there are restrictions as to their free transferability are only considered to meet liquidity outflows in that third country. Furthermore, restrictions on currency mismatches are set through FX limits in the internal stress testing framework and through open currency position limits.

A description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and interaction between the group’s units

For the LCR calculation within RBI, a Group standard is implemented that also covers special requirements of local regulators. The calculation is done centrally for all units. Each subsidiary is responsible for fulfilling the LCR and internal stress test requirements on a standalone basis. A monitoring and limit system for the LCR and the internal stress test is implemented both on single unit level as well as on overall RBI level.

Additionally, RBI is the central institution of Raiffeisen Banking Group. Its main responsibilities as the central institution include the administration and investing of liquidity reserves as well as the reconciliation of liquidity within the Raiffeisen Banking Group. The affiliated banks have to hold a liquidity reserve at RBI according to Article 27a Austrian Banking Act and can rely on obtaining liquidity under certain conditions. RBI ensures that the liquidity reserve is available at all times.

Scope of consolidation (solo/consolidated) - consolidated		Total unweighted value				Total weighted value			
Currency and units (XXX million) - EUR, RBI-GROUP									
Quarter ending on (DD Month YYY)		31-Mar-2018	30-Jun-2018	30-Sep-2018	31-Dec-2018	31-Mar-2018	30-Jun-2018	30-Sep-2018	31-Dec-2018
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					24.923	25.162	26.232	26.945
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
0	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	42.261	42.912	43.865	43.436	3.724	3.782	3.871	3.847
0	*Stable deposits*	20.772	21.107	21.593	21.466	1.039	1.055	1.080	1.073
0	*Less stable deposits*	21.344	21.661	22.129	21.827	2.540	2.584	2.648	2.631
0	Unsecured wholesale funding	37.543	37.697	38.322	38.921	22.651	22.608	23.133	23.555
0	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	13.925	14.139	14.321	14.664	8.372	8.440	8.583	8.754
0	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	23.323	23.339	23.789	24.055	13.985	13.949	14.338	14.599
0	*Unsecured debt*	294	219	212	202	294	219	212	202
0	Secured wholesale funding					1.020	1.083	1.044	997
0	Additional requirements	11.599	12.289	13.227	13.384	1.656	1.792	1.950	1.970
0	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	653	723	774	764	653	723	774	764
0	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	10.946	11.566	12.453	12.620	1.003	1.069	1.176	1.206
0	Other contractual funding obligations	428	463	506	504	428	463	506	504
0	Other contingent funding obligations	29.942	30.677	31.339	31.328	72	91	101	125
0	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**					29.551	29.820	30.605	30.999
CASH-INFLOWS									
0	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	8.439	9.221	9.258	8.908	5.377	5.101	4.776	4.561
0	Inflows from fully performing exposures	7.743	7.797	7.867	7.851	6.194	6.202	6.232	6.335
0	Other cash inflows	834	867	838	711	601	637	619	498
EU-19a	(Difference between total weighted inflows and total weighted outflows arising from transactions in third countries where there are transfer restrictions or which are denominated in non-convertible currencies)					0	0	0	0
EU-19b	(Excess inflows from a related specialised credit institution)					0	0	0	0
0	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	17.016	17.885	17.963	17.470	12.171	11.941	11.627	11.394
EU-20a	***Fully exempt inflows***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20b	***Inflows Subject to 90% Cap***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU-20c	***Inflows Subject to 75% Cap***	17.016	17.885	17.963	17.470	12.171	11.941	11.627	11.394
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
0	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**24.923**	**25.162**	**26.232**	**26.945**
0	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					**17.380**	**17.879**	**18.979**	**19.605**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					**144%**	**141%**	**138%**	**138%**

Annex 3

Information on the consolidation method applied for each entity within the accounting and the regulatory scopes of consolidation of RBI as at 31 December 2018 is disclosed in the following tables.

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Abade Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Abade Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co Projekt Lauterbach KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Abakus Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co Projekt Leese KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Abura Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Seniorenhaus Boppard KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Achat Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Hochtaunus-Stift KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Acridin Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Marienfeld KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Adagium Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Adamas Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Pflegeheim Werdau KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Adiantum Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Schillerhöhe Weimar KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Adipes Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Bremervörde KG, 60329 Frankfurt am Main	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Ados Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Agamemnon Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Pflegeheim Freiberg KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
AKRISIOS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
A-Leasing SpA, 31100 Treviso	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
AMYKOS RBI Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
APUS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
ARCANA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
A-Real Estate S.p.A., 39100 bolzano	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
LLC "ARES Nedvizhimost", 107023 Moscow	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Property Holding International GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Austria Leasing Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Austria Leasing GmbH & Co. Immobilienverwaltung Projekt Hannover KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Austria Leasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
AL Taunussteiner Grundstücks-GmbH & Co KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Bank Aval JSC, 01011 Kyiv	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
BAILE Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
BUILDING BUSINESS CENTER DOO NOVI SAD, Novi Sad	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Bulevard Centar BBC Holding d.o.o., Beograd	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Burgenländische Kommunalgebäudeleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Thermal GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Thermal Beteiligungen GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Thermal GmbH & Co Liegenschaftsverwaltung KG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Canopa Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen CEE Region Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
Raiffeisen Centrobank AG, 1010 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
CERES Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
CINOVA RBI Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen CIS Region Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
CUPIDO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
CURO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
DAV Holding Ltd., Budapest	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Doplnková dôchodková spoločnosť Tatra banky, a.s., Bratislava	Not consolidated	x					Financial Institution
DOROS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
EPPA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
ETEOKLES Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
FEBRIS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Floreasca City Center Verwaltung Kft., 1134 Budapest	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI IB Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
GENO Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
HABITO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Health Resort RBI Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Investment firm
Kathrein Capital Management GmbH, 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated	x					Financial Institution
IGNIS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Infrastruktur Heilbad Sauerbrunn GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Infrastruktur Heilbad Sauerbrunn RBI-Leasing GmbH & Co.KG., 7202 Bad Sauerbrunn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, 1010 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
KAURI Handels und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Kiinteistö Oy Rovaniemen tietotekniikkakeskus, 00100 Helsinki	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Kiinteistö Oy Seinäjoen Joupinkatu 1, 00271 Helsinki	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
KONEVOVA s.r.o., 13045 Prague 3 - Zizkov	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Lentia Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Albert-Osswald-Haus KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Lexxus Services Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
LYRA Raiffeisen Immobilien Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
MOBIX Raiffeisen-Mobilien-Leasing AG, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
MOBIX Vermögensverwaltungsges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL-Mörby AB, Stockholm	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Niederösterreichische Landes-Landwirtschaftskammer Errichtungs- und Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL-Nordic OY, 00100 Helsinki	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen ÖHT Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Orestes Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Wiesbaden KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Ostarrichi Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Langenbach KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Valida Plus AG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
PARO Raiffeisen Immobilien Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Park City real estate Holding d.o.o., Novi Sad	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
PERSES RBI Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
PLANA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Pointon Investment Limited, Limassol	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Priamos Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
PRODEAL, a.s., Bratislava	Not consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
FCC Office Building SRL, Bucharest	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Propria Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Raiffeisen-Gemeindegebäudeleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Kommunalgebäudeleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RALT Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RALT Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
S.A.I. Raiffeisen Asset Management S.A., Bucharest	Not consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RAN elf Raiffeisen-Anlagenvermietung Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RAN zehn Raiffeisen-Anlagenvermietung Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RAN vierzehn Raiffeisen-Anlagevermietung GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Anlagenvermietung Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a., Tirane	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisenbank (Bulgaria) EAD, Sofia	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Bank d.d. Bosna i Hercegovina, Sarajevo	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Priorbank JSC, 220002 Minsk	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI Beijing Branch, Beijing	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisenbank a.s., 140 78 Prague 4	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI Deutschland Branch,	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Budapest	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen-RBHU Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
Raiffeisen Bank International AG, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI eins Leasing Holding GmbH,	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI ITS Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI LEA Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI LGG Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RB International Markets (USA) LLC, New York	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C., Pristina	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Burgenland Leasing GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A., Warsaw	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen banka a.d., Novi Beograd	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
AO Raiffeisenbank, Moscow	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI Singapore Branch, Singapore	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen stambena stedionica d.d., Zagreb	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Bausparkassen Holding GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
Raiffeisen Banca pentru Locuinte S.A., Bucharest 014476	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI London Branch,	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Baumgartner Höhe RBI Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
REC Alpha LLC, Kiev 01011	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
REMUS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Rent Impex, s.r.o., 851 01 Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RB International Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd., Hong Kong	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RZB Finance (Jersey) III Ltd, St. Helier JE4 8PX	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen International Liegenschaftsbesitz GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen International Invest Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RIL VII Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RIL XIV Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Immobilienfonds, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Invest-Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RIRE Holding GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Aircraft Finance GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing sh.a., Tirane	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL-Pro Auxo Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Anlagenvermietung Gesellschaft m.b.H., 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Bank Aktiengesellschaft, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Beteiligung GesmbH, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing Bulgaria EOOD, Sofia	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o. Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
JLLC "Raiffeisen-leasing", 220002 Minsk, Belarus	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing, s.r.o., 140 78 Prague 4	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Grundstückverwaltung Klagenfurt-Süd GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Hotel Palace Vienna Besitz GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing d.o.o., 10 000 Zagreb	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing International Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RLI Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Immobilienmanagement Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing Kosovo LLC, Pristina, Kosovo	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Liegenschaftsverwaltung Kraußstraße Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Lithuania UAB, Vilnius, Lithuania	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL-Nordic AB, 114 32 Stockholm	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing-Projektfinanzierung Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RL Retail Holding GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen FinCorp, s.r.o., Prague 4	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing IFN S.A., Bucharest	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o., Belgrad	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
OOO Raiffeisen-Leasing, Moscow	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Leasing d.o.o., 1000 Ljubljana	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Limited Liability Company Raiffeisen Leasing Aval, 04073 Kiev	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
CJSC Mortgage Agent Raiffeisen 01, Moscow	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
ROOF Smart S.A., Luxembourg	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
S.C. PLUSFINANCE ESTATE 1 S.R.L, Bucharest	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Regional Card Processing Center s.r.o., 81106 Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Corporate Lízing Zrt., 1054 Budapest	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Factoring Ltd., Zagreb	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen RS Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
"Raiffeisen-Rent" Vermögensberatung und Treuhand Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen stavebni sporitelna a.s., 13045 Prague 3 - Zizkov	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
RBI KI Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
RUBRA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
FWR Russia Funding B.V., Amsterdam	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Wohnbaubank Aktiengesellschaft, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RZB - BLS Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RZB Invest Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
RBI PE Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RZB Sektorbeteiligung GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
RZB Versicherungsbeteiligung GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
SALVELINUS Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
SAMARA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Raiffeisen SEE Region Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Holding Company
SF Hotelerrichtungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
SINIS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
SOLAR II Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
SOLIDA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
"S-SPV" d.o.o. Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Styria Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Ahlen KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s., Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava 1	Fully consolidated	x					Credit Institution
Tatra Residence, a.s., Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
THYMO Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Tatra-Leasing, s.r.o., Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Unterinntaler Raiffeisen-Leasing GmbH & Co KG, Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Ukrainian Processing Center PJSC, 04073 Kyiv	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
URSA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
RBI Vajnoria spol.s.r.o., Bratislava	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Vindalo Properties Limited, Limassol	Fully consolidated	x					Company with ancillary banking services
Vindobona Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Autohaus KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
Valida Holding AG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution
WEGA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Fully consolidated	x					Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
NOTARTREUHANDBANK AG, Vienna	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Österreichische Hotel- und Tourismusbank Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1010 Vienna	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft, 1010 Vienna	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Prva stavebna sporitelna a.s., 829 48 Bratislava	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Informatik GmbH, 1020 Vienna	At-equity				x		Company with ancillary banking services
UNIQA Insurance Group AG, 1029 Vienna	At-equity				x		Insurance Company
card complete Service Bank AG, Vienna	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Posojilnica Bank eGen, 9020 Klagenfurt	At-equity				x		Credit Institution
Abakus Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL Schiffvermietungs GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abrawiza Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abri Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abura Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abutilon Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Achat Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Acridin Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adamas Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adiantum Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adipes Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adorant Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adorant Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Heilsbronn und Neuendettelsau KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adrett Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adrittura Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adrittura Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Eiching KG, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adufe Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Adular Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
AELLO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Agamemnon Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ÖKO-Drive Fuhrparkmanagement GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-ALPHA Holding GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Angaga Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
"A-SPV" d.o.o. Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ARTEMIA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Austria Leasing GmbH & Co. KG Immobilienverwaltung Projekt Eberdingen, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Austria Leasing GmbH & Co KG Immobilienverwaltung Projekt EKZ Meitingen, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
B52 RBI Leasing-Immobilien GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
BRL Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
BUXUS Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH in Liqu., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CARNUNTUM Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Centrotrade Holding GmbH, 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Queens Garden Sp z.o.o., 00380 Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
CP Inlandsimmobilien-Holding GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CP Logistikcenter Errichtungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Centralised Raiffeisen International Services & Payments S.R.L., 020335 Bucharest 2	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
DAV-OUTLET Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
DAV Depo Projekt Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Dobré Bývanie s.r.o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Dom-office 2000, 220040 Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Dúbravčice, s.r.o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Eastern European Invest Holding GmbH in Liqu., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Energiaszolgáltató Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Eurolease RE Leasing, s. r. o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Extra Year Investments Limited, Road Town	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
FARIO Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Faru Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
FMK Fachmarktcenter Kohlbruck Betriebs GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Wagramer Straße 120 Projektentwicklungs GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Golden Rainbow International Limited, Road Town	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Humanitarian Fund "Budimir Bosko Kostic", Belgrad	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ICTALURUS Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
IDUS Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Invest Vermögensverwaltungs-GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ISIS Raiffeisen Immobilien Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen investicni spolecnost a.s., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
R Karpo Immobilien Linie S.R.L., Bucharest	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kathrein & Co. Trust Holding GmbH, 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kathrein & Co Life Settlement Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
KIWANDA Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH in Liqu., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kathrein & Co. Private Equity I AG, 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
"K-SPV" d.o.o. Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LARENTIA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LENTIA Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Objekt Linser Areal Immoblilienerrichtungs GmbH & Co. KG, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LOTA Handels- und Beteiligungs-GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
MAMONT GmbH, Kiew	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
St. Marx-Immobilien Verwertungs- und Verwaltungs GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
MELIKERTES Raiffeisen-Mobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
R MORMO IMMOBILIEN LINIE S.R.L, Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
NAURU Handels- und Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Windpark Zistersdorf GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Nußdorf Immobilienverwaltung GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OCTANOS Raiffeisen Immobilien Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation: Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	Description of the entity
Valida Pension AG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Orestes Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ORION Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
OSTARRICHI Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Ötödik Vagyonkezelő Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
P & C Beteiligungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
PEGA Raiffeisen-Immobilien Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
PHOXIUS Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Valida Consulting GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
PROKNE Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Autó Lízing Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Asset Management (Bulgaria) EAD, 1407 Sofia	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RB Kereskedhőáz Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RBM Wohnbau Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OOO Raiffeisen Capital Asset Management Company, Moscow	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RB Szolgáltató Központ Kft. - RBSC Kft., Nyíregyháza	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
R.B.T. Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Capital a.d. Banja Luka, 7800 Banja Luka	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Corporate Leasing GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Mandatory and Voluntary Pension Funds Management Company Plc., 10 000 Zagreb	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Realplan Alpha Liegenschaftsverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Limited Liability Company REC GAMMA, Kiev 01011	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
BA Development, s.r.o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
PLUSFINANCE RESIDENTIAL S.R.L., Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
PLUSFINANCE LAND S.R.L., 020335 Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
PLUSFINANCE OFFICE S.R.L., Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Befektetési Alapkezelõ Zrt., 1052 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Invest d.o.o., 10 000 Zagreb	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Financial Services Polska Sp. z o.o., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Future AD Beograd drustvo za upravljanje dobrovoljnim penzijskim fondom, Belgrad	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RAIFFEISEN INSURANCE BROKER EOOD, 1407 Sofia	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Investment Advisory GmbH, 1015 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Bonus Ltd., 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Biztosításközvetítõ Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Insurance Company
Raiffeisen Insurance and Reinsurance Broker S.R.L, Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Insurance Broker Kosovo LLC., Pristina, Kosovo	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Invest Drustvo za upravljanje fondovima d.o.o Sarajevo, Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RAIFFEISEN INVEST AD DRUSTVO ZA UPRAVLJANJE INVESTICIONIM FONDOVIMA BEOGRAD, Belgrad	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Immobilien Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
RILREU Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
RIL VI Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Investment Polska sp.z.o.o., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Ate Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Amfion Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-ATTIS Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Boreas Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Production unitary enterprise "PriortransAgro", 220002 Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-Delta Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Dafne Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Eos Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Erato Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-ETA Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
GHERKIN, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-FONTUS Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Leasing Fuhrparkmanagement Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Grainulos s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
R.L.H. Holding GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Harmonia Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Hypnos Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Hestia Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Hyperion Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Janus Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kaliope Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kappa Estates s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kleio Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Don Giovanni Properties, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
TOO Raiffeisen Leasing Kazakhstan, 050008 Almaty	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RL-Lamda s.r.o., 83104 Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RL-Lux Ingatlan Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL LUX Holding S.a.r.l., 2320 Luxembourg	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
R LUX IMMOBILIEN LINIE S.R.L., Timisoara	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RL-Assets Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ICS Raiffeisen Leasing s.r.l, 2012 Chisinau	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Melete Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Melpomene Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Morfeus Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Medea Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Nemesis Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Neptun Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Ofion Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
RL-Opis Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Polymnia Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Palace Holding s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Peito Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-PROMITOR Holding GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Appolon Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Astra Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ALT POHLEDY s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Beta Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Carina Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Chronos Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
FVE Cihelna s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CRISTAL PALACE Property s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Credibilis a.s., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 10 s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Dike Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Euros Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Hotel Ellen, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Eta Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Gaia Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Holeckova Property s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Hebe Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Hermes Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Ino Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Iris Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Jota Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Kalypso Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Exit 90 SPV s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Leto Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Luna Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Niobe Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
NC Ivancice, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Direct Investments CZ s.r.o., 140 78 Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Na Starce, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Orchideus Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
FORZA SOLE s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon Energie s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Pontos Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 3 s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
PZ PROJEKT a.s., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 11 s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation: Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	Description of the entity
Rheia Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
GS55 Sazovice s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 6 s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Selene Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Sirius Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 4 s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Residence Park Trebes, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
UPC Real, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Viktor Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Michalka - Sun s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RLRE Ypsilon Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Onyx Energy s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Onyx Energy Projekt II s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Zefyros Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Photon SPV 8 s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Rezidence Pod Skalou s.r.o., Prague 1	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen WohnBau Tirol GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Tmolos Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Theia Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Urania Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Leasing Wärmeversorgungsanlagenbetriebs GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RLX Dvorak S.A., 2530 Luxembourg	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen INVEST Sh.a., Tirane	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Property International GmbH, 1060 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Pension Insurance d.d., 10 000 Zagreb	Fully consolidated			x			Insurance Company
R.P.I. Handels- und Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Rent-ImmobilienprojektentwicklungsgmbH.,Objekt Lenaugasse 11 KG, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Rent Immobilienprojektentwicklung Gesellschaft m.b.H. Objekt Wallgasse 12 KG, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Assistance doo Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Rent DOO, 11070 Belgrad	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen consulting d.o.o., Zagreb	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Gazdasági Szolgáltató Zrt., 1052 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Salzburg Invest Kapitalanlage GmbH, 5020 Salzburg	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
Raiffeisen Solutions Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością, Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RBI IT GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Wohnbauleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
SAM-House Kft, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
DAV-ESTATE Kft., 1012 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
DAV Management Kft., 1012 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
DAV-LAND Kft., 1012 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
DAV-PROPERTY Kft., 1012 Budapest	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OOO SB "Studia Strahovania", Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SCTB Ingatlanfejlesztés Ingatlanhasznosító Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Harmadik Vagyonkezelő Kft., Budapest	Fully consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
SCT Kárász utca Ingatlankezelő Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Sky Tower Immobilien- und Verwaltung Kft, 1134 Budapest	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Unitary insurance enterprise "Priorlife", Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Insurance Company
Stadtpark Liegenschaftsbeteiligung GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Group Cloud Solutions, s.r.o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
STYRIA Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen WohnBau Vienna GmbH, Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RAIFFEISEN SERVICE EOOD, Sofia	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Valida Industrie Pensionskasse AG, 1190 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Other Company Type
VANELLA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
VINDOBONA Immobilienleasing GmbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OOO "Vneshleasing", 107005, Moscow	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
ZHS Office- & Facilitymanagement GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Fully consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
ZRB 17 Errichtungs GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abrawiza Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Fernwald KG, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Abutilon Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Autohof Ibbenbüren KG, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Adular Immobilienleasing GmbH & Co. Projekt Rödermark KG, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
AGITO Immobilien-Leasing GesmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Austria Leasing GmbH & Co. KG Immobilienverwaltung CURA, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
AURIGA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Austria Leasing Immobilienverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, 65760 Eschborn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Bukovina Residential SRL, Timisoara	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CADO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
CZ Invest GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Essox d.o.o.,	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
GTNMS RBI Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
HERA Raiffeisen Immobilien Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
HSL INVEST S.R.L., Ploiesti, judentul Buzau	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Immoservice Polska Sp.z.o.o., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
First Leasing Service Center GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Körlog Logistika Épitö és Kivitelezö Korlátolt Feleösségü Társaság, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
KOTTO Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LIBRA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Objekt Linser Areal Immobilienerrichtungs GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
MIRA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
OBI Eger Kft, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
OBI Miskolc Ingatlankezelö Korlatolt Felelösségü Tarsasag, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
OPORA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OBI Veszprem Ingatlankezelö Korlatolt Felelösségü Tarsasag, Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
PELIAS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RBI Real Estate Services Czechia s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RBI Real Estate Services Polska SP.z.o.o., Warsaw	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RB International Investment Asia Limited, Labuan F.T.	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
ZUNO AG, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RIL IV Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RIL XIII Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RL-BETA Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-Epsilon Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RL-Gamma Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Hemera Property, s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Leasing Immobilienverwaltung Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-Jota Holding GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H. & Co KG, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RL-Nordic Finans AB, 114 32 Stockholm	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Lucius Property, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ACB Ponava, s.r.o., Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RIOBAU s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Zatisi Rokytka s.r.o., Prague	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SCTS Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SCTE Elsö Ingatlanfejlesztö és Ingatlanhasznositó Kft., 1054 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Raiffeisen Ingatlan Vagyonkezelő Kft., Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SPICA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Am Hafen" Sutterlüty GmbH & Co KG, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft, 1020 Vienna	At-equity			x			Other Company Type
Analytical Credit Rating Agency (Joint Stock Company), Moscow	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
PSA Payment Services Austria GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Adoria Grundstückvermietungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
AGIOS Raiffeisen-Immobilien Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
AIL Swiss-Austria Leasing AG, 8152 Glattbrugg ZH	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
ALCS Association of Leasing Companies in Serbia, 11070 Belgrad	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ALMC hf.,	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Rehazentrum Kitzbühel Immobilien-Leasing GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
A-Trust Gesellschaft für Sicherheitssysteme im elektronischen Datenverkehr GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Austrian Reporting Services GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Aventin Grundstücksverwaltungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Biroul de Credit S.A., Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Bad Sauerbrunn Thermalwasser Nutzungs- und Verwertungs GmbH., Bad Sauerbrunn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
BTS Holding a.s. "v likvidácii", Bratislava 811 01	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Cards & Systems EDV-Dienstleistungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CF Pharma Gyógyszergyártó Kft, 1097 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CONATUS Grundstückvermietungs Ges.m.b.H., 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Cash Service Company AD, 1632 Sofia	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
CULINA Grundstückvermietungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Die Niederösterreichische Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Die Niederösterreichische Leasing GmbH & Co KG, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
EMERGING EUROPE GROWTH FUND II, L.P., Wilmington, Delaware	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
EMCOM Beteiligungs GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Epsilon - Grundverwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
ESQUILIN Grundstücksverwaltungs GmbH, St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
FACILITAS Grundstücksvermietungs GmbH, 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Fondul de Garantare a Creditului Rural S.A., Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
FORIS Grundstückvermietungs Ges.m.b.H., St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
G + R Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. KG., 8010 Graz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Hrvatski registar obveza po kreditima d.o.o., 10 000 Zagreb	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
K & D Progetto s.r.l., 39100 bolzano	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Kommunal-Infrastruktur & Immobilien Zeltweg GmbH, 8740 Zeltweg	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LITUS Grundstückvermietungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Medicur - Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1020 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Top Vorsorge-Management GmbH, 1130 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
AVION-Grundverwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
N.Ö. Kommunalgebäudeleasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
NÖ-KL Kommunalgebäudeleasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
NÖ Raiffeisen Kommunalprojekte Service Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
NÖ. HYPO Leasing und Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Traisenhaus GesmbH & Co OG, 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
ÖAMTC-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ÖAMTC-Leasing GmbH & Co KG, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
O.Ö. Leasing für Gebietskörperschaften Ges.m.b.H., Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
O.Ö. Leasing für öffentliche Bauten Ges.m.b.H., 4020 Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Österreichische Wertpapierdaten Service GmbH, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
PBG S.A., Przeźmierowo	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
QUIRINAL Grundstücksverwaltungs GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Landesbank Tirol AG, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
Raiffeisen e-force GmbH, 1020 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Realplan Beta Liegenschaftsverwaltung GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RC Gazdasági és Adótanácsadó Zrt., 1027 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH-Vienna registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 1020 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Raiffeisen-IMPULS-Immobilien Leasing Ges.m.b.H., 4020 Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-IMPULS-Liegenschaftsverwaltung Ges.m.b.H., 4020 Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Impuls-Zeta Immobilien GmbH, 4020 Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing BOT s.r.o., 14078 Prague 4	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen-Leasing Anlagen und KFZ Vermietungs GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RLB Holding eGen OÖ, 4020 Linz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RLKG Raiffeisen-Leasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen-Leasing Management GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Salzburg Leasing GmbH, 5020 Salzburg	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RSAL Raiffeisen Steiermark Anlagenleasing GmbH, 8010 Graz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
RSC Raiffeisen Service Center GmbH, 1190 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
RSIL Immobilienleasing Raiffeisen Steiermark GmbH, 8010 Graz	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Services SRL, Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
LLC "Insurance Company 'Raiffeisen Life", Moscow	Not consolidated			x			Insurance Company
Slovak Banking Credit Bureau, s.r.o., Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Seilbahnleasing GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Raiffeisen Rehazentrum Schruns Immobilienleasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
SKR Lager 102 AB, Stockholm	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SPRON ehf., Reykjavik	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Stemcor Global Holdings Limited, St Helier	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Steirische Gemeindegebäude Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Steirische Kommunalgebäudeleasing GmbH, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Steirische Leasing für öffentliche Bauten Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Studiengesellschaft für Zusammenarbeit im Zahlungsverkehr (STUZZA) GmbH, 1070 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
SUPRIA Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
SWO Kommunalgebäudeleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
UNIQA Raiffeisen Software Service Kft., 1053 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Syrena Immobilien Holding AG, 9800 Spittal an der Drau	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Tiroler Kommunalgebäudeleasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TKL II. Grundverwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TKL V Grundverwertungs GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TKL VI Grundverwertungs GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TKL VII Grundverwertungsgesellschaft m.b.H., 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TKL VIII Grundverwertungs GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
TRABITUS Grundstücksvermietungs Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Closed Joint Stock Company Truskavets Valeological Innovative Centre, 82200, Truskavets, Lviv region	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
UNDA Grundstücksvermietungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., 3100 St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
VALET Grundstücksverwaltungsges.m.b.H., St. Pölten	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Viminal Grundstückverwaltungs Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Closed Joint Stock Company Vinegar-yeast Factory, 09161 Uzyn	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Vorarlberger Kommunalgebäudeleasing Ges.m.b.H., 6850 Dornbirn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
VKL II Grundverwertungs GesmbH, 6850 Dornbirn	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
W 3 Errichtungs- und Betriebs-Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Wohnbauinvestitionsbank GmbH, 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
"Zentrum Puntigam" Errichtungs- und Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., 1220 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Private Joint Stock Company Sumy Enterprise Agrotechservice, Sumy 40020	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Accession Mezzanine Capital II L.P., Bermuda	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Accession Mezzanine Capital III L.P., St. Helier	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Burza cennych papierov v. Bratislave, a.s., 811 06 Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Belarussian currency and stock exchange JSC, 220013 Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Private Joint Stock Company Bird Farm Bershadskyi, 24412 Viytivka	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CEESEG Aktiengesellschaft, 1014 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Bucharest Stock Exchange, Bucharest 2	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Commodity Exchange Crimean Interbank Currency Exchange, Simferopil 95017	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Central Depository and Clearing Company, Inc., 10 000 Zagreb	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Commodity Exchange of the Agroindustrial Complex of Central Regions of Ukraine, 18036 Cherkassy	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Czech Real Estate Fund (CREF) B.V., 1043BW Amsterdam	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
D. Trust Certifikacná Autorita, a.s., 821 09 Bratislava	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, 60265 Frankfurt am Main	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
Euro Banking Association (ABE Clearing S.A.S.), 75116 Paris	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
European Investment Fund S.A., 2968 Luxembourg	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Открытое акционерное общество "Небанковская кредитно-финансовая организация "Единое расчетное и информационное пространс, Minsk	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Einlagensicherung der Banken und Bankiers Gesellschaft m.b.H., 1010 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Private Joint Stock Company First All-Ukrainian Credit Bureau, Kyiv 02002	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
GELDSERVICE AUSTRIA Logistik für Wertgestionierung und Transportkoordination G.m.b.H., 1090 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
G + R Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., 8010 Graz	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Garantiqa Hitelgarancia ZRt., 1082 Budapest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
HOBEX AG, 5020 Salzburg	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
INVESTOR COMPENSATION FUND, 020922 Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Agricultural Open Joint Stock Company Illintsi Livestock Breeding Enterprise, 22700 Vinitsa region, Illinci	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
ARGE Zentrumsgarage Ischgl, Linz	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
MasterCard Inc, 10577 New York	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
Open Joint Stock Company Kyiv Special Project and Design Bureau Menas, Kyiv 01032	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
National Settlement Depositary, 125009 Moscow	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Limited Liability Company Scientific-Production Enterprise Assembling and Implementation of Telecommunication Sytems, 49055 Dnepropetrovsk	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Name of the entity	Method of accounting consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation					Description of the entity
		Full consolidation	Proportional consolidation	Neither consolidated nor deducted	At-equity	Deducted	
Easdaq NV, 3000 Leuven	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Public Joint Stock Company National Depositary of Ukraine, Kyiv 04071	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
NÖ Raiffeisen-Leasing Gemeindeprojekte Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Österreichische Raiffeisen-Einlagensicherung eGen, 1030 Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Oberpinzg. Fremdenverkehrförderungs- und Bergbahnen AG, Neukirchen am Großvenediger, Salzburg	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OT-Optima Telekom d.d., Zagreb	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
OVIS Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Public Joint Stock Company Stock Exchange PFTS, 01601 Kiev	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisen Software GmbH, Linz	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
S.C. DEPOZITARUL CENTRAL S.A., Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Polish Real Estate Investment Limited, 3040 Limassol	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Raiffeisenlandesbank Kärnten - Rechenzentrum und Revisionsverband, registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, 9020 Klagenfurt	Not consolidated			x			Credit Institution
Registry of Securities in FBH, Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Sarajevska berza-burza vrijednosnih papira dd Sarajevo, 71000 Sarajevo	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Scanviwood Co. Ltd., Ho Chi Minh City	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Public Joint Stock Company Settlement Center for Servicing of Contracts in Financial Markets, Kyiv 04107	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
SELENE Raiffeisen-Immobilien-Leasing Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
CASA DE COMPENSARE S.A., 020922 Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Societatea de Transfer de Fonduri si Decontari-TRANSFOND S.A, Bucharest	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telekommunication scrl, 1310 La Hulpe	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Therme Amade Errichtungs- und Betriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., Altenmarkt	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Tiroler Landesprojekte Grundverwertungs GmbH, 6020 Innsbruck	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Transilvania LEASING SI CREDIT IFN S.A., Brasov	Not consolidated			x			Financial Institution
Private Joint Stock Company Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange, 04070 Kiev	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Visa Inc., San Francisco, CA 94128	Not consolidated			x			Company with ancillary banking services
Open Joint Stock Company Volodymyr-Volynskyi Sugar Refinery, 44700 Volodimir-Volynskiy city	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Zhytomyr Commodity Agroindustrial Exchange, 10001 Zhitomir	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
Ziloti Holding S.A., Luxembourg	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type
The Zagreb Stock Exchange joint stock company, Zagreb 10000	Not consolidated			x			Other Company Type

Annex 4

The following tables present the terms and conditions of RBI's capital instruments according to Article 437 (b) CRR. If "N/A" is inserted, the question is not applicable.

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	AT0000606306	XS1640667116	XS1756703275
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Austrian law	German/Austrian law	German/Austrian law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Common Equity Tier 1 instrument according Art 28 CRR	Additional Tier 1 instrument according Art 52 CRR	Additional Tier 1 instrument according Art 52 CRR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 1.003.265.844	EUR 646.878.230	EUR 497.380.000
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 1.003.265.844	EUR 650.000.000	EUR 500.000.000
Issue price	N/A	100%	100%
Redemption price	N/A	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Shareholder's equity	Equity	Equity
Original date of issuance	25 April 2005	5 July 2017	24 January 2018
Perpetual or dated	N/A	Perpetual	Perpetual
Original maturity date	N/A	No maturity	No maturity
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	N/A	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	N/A	15.12.2022; in addition tax and regulatory call rights; Optional redemption at par	15.06.2025; in addition tax and regulatory call rights; Optional redemption at par
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	Semi-annually	Semi-annually
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Fixed to Reset Rate	Fixed to Reset Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	6.125% until 15.12.2022 / 5Y Mid Swap rate + Margin of 5.954%	4.5% unti; 15.06.2025 and afterwards 5Y Mid swap rate+ margin of 3.877%
Existence of a dividend stopper	N/A	Yes	Yes
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A	Full discretionary	Full discretionary
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A	Full discretionary	Full discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N/A	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	N/A	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	N/A	Yes	Yes
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	5,125% CET1 trigger on RBI Regulatory Group or Issuer level; statutory approach	5,125% CET1 trigger on RBI Regulatory Group or Issuer level; statutory approach
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	Fully or partially	Fully or partially
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	Temporary	Temporary
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	Write Up at sole discretion of the Issuer to the extent permitted in compliance with the Applicable Supervisory Regulations (applied on a pro rata basis)	Write Up at sole discretion of the Issuer to the extent permitted in compliance with the Applicable Supervisory Regulations (applied on a pro rata basis)
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisenbank a.s.	RZB Finance (Jersey) III Limited	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	CZ0000301221	XS0193631040	XS1001668950
Governing law(s) of the instrument	German/Austrian law	Jersey law / English law / Austrian law	German law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Additional Tier 1	In-eligible	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Consolidated	Consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Additional Tier 1 instrument according Art 52 CRR	Additional Tier 1 instrument according Art 52 CRR (grandfathered)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 5.900.694	EUR 90.475.000	EUR 232.674.042
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 6.300.000	EUR 90.475.000	EUR 232.674.042
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Equity	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
Original date of issuance	30 January 2017	15 June 2004	18 December 2013
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated
Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	18 June 2024
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	30.05.2022; in addition tax and regulatory call rights; redemption at par	15.06.2009; in addition tax and regulatory call rights; redemption price	18 June 2019, tax call, regulatory call, principal amount
Subsequent call dates, if applicable		Semi-annually	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to Reset Rate	Floating	Fixed Rate with reset
Coupon rate and any related index	-0.186% until 30.5.2019 / 12M EURIBOR rate + Margin of 8.63%	1,02%	5.163% / 5Y Swap Rate + 3.9%
Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Full discretionary	Mandatory - Link to Distributable Profits	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Full discretionary	Mandatory - Link to Distributable Profits	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	Yes	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	5,125% CET1 trigger on Raiffeisenbank a.s. Regulatory Group or Issuer level; statutory approach	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	Fully or partially	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Write Up at sole discretion of the Issuer to the extent permitted in compliance with the Applicable Supervisory Regulations (applied on a pro rata basis)	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Tier 2	Tier 2	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	Yes	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	Subsequent call dates	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS0619437147	AT0000285473	AT000B010657
Governing law(s) of the instrument	German law	Austrian law	Austrian law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 237.594.405	EUR 20.000.000	EUR 16.418.987
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 498.975.591	EUR 20.000.000	EUR 54.810.000
Issue price	0,99402	100%	100%
Redemption price	1		
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	18 May 2011	28 September 2005	01 July 2008
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	18 May 2021	28 September 2035	30 June 2020
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No		No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	28 September 2025, 100%	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	0,06625	4,50%	4,71%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	AT000B010665	AT000B010889	AT000B011150
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Austrian law	Austrian law	Austrian law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 12.703.012	EUR 20.453.037	EUR 3.142.579
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 36.300.000	EUR 21.148.325	EUR 7.850.000
Issue price	100%	88%	100%
Redemption price		1	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	01 October 2008	10 November 2008	02 January 2009
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	30 September 2020	31 October 2023	31 December 2020
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	4,71%	4,50%	4,97%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	AT000B011168	HP0CD130905_1	HP0CD130905_2
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Austrian law		
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 10.794.082	EUR 3.000.000	EUR 3.000.000
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 10.800.000	EUR 3.000.000	EUR 3.000.000
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - amortised cost
Original date of issuance	02 January 2009	15 September 2005	15 September 2005
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	29 December 2023	15 September 2025	15 September 2025
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	5,30%	4,22%	4,22%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	HP0MCD130905_1	AT000B012125	CSSI130407_1
Governing law(s) of the instrument		Austrian law	
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 2.500.000	EUR 65.113.973	EUR 10.000.000
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 2.500.000	EUR 83.100.000	EUR 10.000.000
Issue price	1	1	1
Redemption price	1		1
Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	27 September 2005	01 December 2010	23 April 2007
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	27 September 2035	30 November 2022	23 April 2027
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	27 September 2025, 100%	No	23 April 2019, 100%
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Inflation Linked Zero-bond	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	4,50%	((Inflation end/Inflation beginnning) - 1)*100%, floored by 64,4%	5,18%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	FSSCMSFL0905081	SSD_20130801_01	SSD_20130814_01
Governing law(s) of the instrument		German law	German law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 109.315	EUR 5.000.000	EUR 9.196.131
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 1.500.000	EUR 5.000.000	EUR 9.907.284
Issue price	100%	100%	98%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	12 May 2009	07 August 2013	21 August 2013
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	12 May 2019	07 August 2028	21 August 2023
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	EUR CMS 10Y/1Y + 3.626%, floored by 6.85%	5,45%	5,30%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	SSD_20130814_02	XS1034950672	CH0194405343
Governing law(s) of the instrument	German law	German law	German law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 9.196.131	EUR 499.631.657	EUR 168.906.866
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 9.907.284	EUR 499.631.657	CHF 250.000.000 / EUR 221.288.607
Issue price	98%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	21 August 2013	21 February 2014	24 October 2012
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	21 August 2023	21 February 2025	24 October 2022
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	21 February 2020, tax call, regulatory call, principal amount	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate with reset	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	5,30%	4.50% / 5Y EUR MidSwap + 3.30%	4,75%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS0981632804	AT000B010954	AT000B010962
Governing law(s) of the instrument	German law	Austrian law	Austrian law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 478.296.225	EUR 1.878.423	EUR 12.786.301
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 499.371.423	EUR 4.900.000	EUR 13.000.000
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	16 October 2013	01 December 2008	01 December 2008
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	16 October 2023	30 November 2020	30 November 2023
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	Yes	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	tax call, regulatory call, principal amount	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	6,00%	5,00%	5,30%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	AT000B012042	AT000B012067	HP0FD050905_1
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Austrian law	Austrian law	
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 64.910.959	EUR 68.476.274	EUR 20.000.000
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 97.500.000	EUR 93.400.000	EUR 20.000.000
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	174%	173%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	03 May 2010	01 September 2010	15 September 2005
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	29 April 2022	30 August 2022	15 December 2025
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	4,74%	4,67%	4,00%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	HP0FD050905_2	HP0FD080905_1	HP0FD080905_2
Governing law(s) of the instrument			
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 20.000.000	EUR 9.408.219	EUR 9.408.219
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 20.000.000	EUR 10.000.000	EUR 10.000.000
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	15 September 2005	13 September 2005	13 September 2005
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	15 December 2025	13 September 2023	13 September 2023
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	4,00%	4,00%	4,00%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	HP0FD080905_3	MCSSI010207_1	XS0120255137
Governing law(s) of the instrument			German law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 9.408.219	EUR 1.000.000	EUR 9.871.303
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 10.000.000	EUR 1.000.000	EUR 25.000.000
Issue price	100%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	
Accounting classification	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	13 September 2005	05 February 2007	19 December 2000
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	13 September 2023	05 February 2027	21 December 2020
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	05 February 2017	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	05 February 2022	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	4,00%	5,26%	CMS 10Y1Y
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	XS0146284442	HP0FSS030206_1	HP0FSS030206_2
Governing law(s) of the instrument	German law		
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 5.892.352	EUR 10.000.000	EUR 10.000.000
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 22.843.810	EUR 10.000.000	EUR 10.000.000
Issue price	91%	100%	100%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	15 April 2002	13 February 2006	13 February 2006
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	15 April 2020	13 February 2024	13 February 2024
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	No	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	3mEuribor	4,24%	4,24%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A

Issuer	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank International AG
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	AT0000A1AVM9	AT0000A1E5F7	AT0000A1FGP2
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Austrian law	Austrian law	Austrian law
Regulatory treatment			
Transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional CRR rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/solo and (sub-)consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated	Solo and consolidated
Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR	Tier 2 instrument according Art 63 CCR
Amount recognised in regulatory capital as of 31 December 2018	EUR 51.991.560	EUR 10.365.975	EUR 4.261.874
Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 51.991.560	CZK 270,000,000 / EUR 10,365,975	CZK 111,000,000 / EUR 4,261,874
Issue price	100%	98%	98%
Redemption price	100%	100%	100%
Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost	Liability - fail value option	Liability - fail value option
Original date of issuance	19 December 2014	04 May 2015	03 July 2015
Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
Original maturity date	19 December 2024	04 May 2025	03 July 2025
Issuer call subjet to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates, and redemption amount	19 December 2019 100%	No	No
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No
Coupons / dividends			
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to Floating Rate	Fixed Rate	Fixed Rate
Coupon rate and any related index	1Y-5Y: 5.2%; 6Y-10Y: 3mEuribor + 5%, min. 5%	5,40%	5,40%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of timing)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory (in terms of amount)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, Mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A
If convertible, specifiy issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A
Write-down features	No	No	No
If write-down, write-down trigger (s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Position in subordination hierachy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Senior instruments	Senior instruments	Senior instruments
Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
If yes, specifiy non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A