RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL

FIRST QUARTER REGULATORY DISCLOSURE REPORT 2022

DISCLOSURE OF RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
PURSUANT TO EU 575/2013 CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS REGULATION (CRR) PART 8

Raiffeisen Bank International
Member of RBI Group

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.

RBI has opted for the Internet as the medium for publishing its disclosures (www.rbinternational.com). The disclosure report as a main document is published once a year in conjunction with the publication of RBI's Annual Report whereby certain information regarding Article 450 CRR will not be available until July 2022 and will be reported at that time. Furthermore, specific information is published more often pursuant to Articles 432(1), 432(2) and 433 CRR and Guidelines EBA/GL/2014/14. Relevant disclosures are either published as separate documents in the section "Regulatory Disclosures" or included in the annual/quarterly reports in the section "Reports" on RBI's homepage.

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 1.1

Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Registered office (also mailing address): Am Stadtpark 9, A 1030 Vienna, Austria

Telephone No.: +43 1 717 07 0

Editorial deadline

May 24, 2022

Editor

Group Regulatory Planning & Reporting (Editor) supported by Active Credit Management, Balance Sheet Risk Management, Competence Centre Compensation & Benefits, Group Capital Markets Business Management, Group Collateral Management & HO Credit Control, Group Financial Reporting, Group Fund Finance and Alternative Investments, Group IRB Coordination, Group Special Exposures Management, Group Subsidiaries & Equity Investments, Group Supervisory Affairs & Regulatory Governance, Group Sustainability Management, Integrated Risk Management and Market Risk Management

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 438 CRR
Capital requirements

Overview of total risk exposure amounts

EU OV1 in € thousand	Total risk exposure amounts (TREA) 31/03/2022	 31/12/2021	Total own funds requirements 31/03/2022
Credit risk (excluding CCR)	**83,276,879**	**72,739,453**	**6,662,150**
Of which the standardised approach	28,458,018	26,175,165	2,276,641
Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	42,654,671	34,814,669	3,412,374
Of which slotting approach	3,830,012	3,407,241	306,401
Of which equities under the simple riskweighted approach	6	5	0
Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	7,911,352	7,903,387	632,908
Counterparty credit risk - CCR	**2,150,876**	**1,547,593**	**172,070**
Of which the standardised approach	0	0	0
Of which internal model method (IMM)	0	0	0
Of which exposures to a CCP	2,574	1,347	206
Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	259,788	256,321	20,783
Of which other CCR	1,888,514	1,289,925	151,081
Settlement risk	11,342	6,495	907
Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	**1,238,315**	**1,267,842**	**99,065**
Of which SEC-IRBA approach	728,071	755,095	58,246
Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	87,637	103,089	7,011
Of which SEC-SA approach	422,607	409,658	33,809
Of which 1250% / deduction	0	0	0
Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	**5,524,149**	**4,952,203**	**441,932**
Of which the standardised approach	4,027,966	2,383,386	322,237
Of which IMA	1,496,183	2,568,817	119,695
Large exposures	0	0	0
Operational risk	**11,827,393**	**9,414,611**	**946,191**
Of which basic indicator approach	0	0	0
Of which standardised approach	3,717,167	3,736,602	297,373
Of which advanced measurement approach	8,110,226	5,678,009	648,818
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	142,881	119,485	11,430
Total	**104,028,953**	**89,928,197**	**8,321,409**

Key metrics template

EU KM1 in € thousand	31/03/2022	31/12/2021	30/09/2021	30/06/2021
Available own funds (amounts)				
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	12,156,337	11,812,244	11,272,516	11,295,663
Tier 1 capital	13,831,902	13,459,611	12,919,092	12,958,496
Total capital	15,988,819	15,806,848	15,298,222	15,389,307
Risk-weighted exposure amounts				
Total risk exposure amount	104,028,953	89,928,197	88,860,247	84,955,223
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)				
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.69%	13.14%	12.69%	13,30%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.30%	14.97%	14.54%	15,25%
Total capital ratio (%)	15.37%	17.58%	17.22%	18,11%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a % of RWEA)				
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	2.20%	2.25%	2.25%	2,25%
of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.24%	1.27%	1.27%	1,27%
of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	1.65%	1.69%	1.69%	1,69%
Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.20%	10.25%	10.25%	10,25%
Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a % of RWEA)				
Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2,50%
Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%
Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.16%	0.17%	0.17%	0,16%
Systemic risk buffer (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1,00%
Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%
Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1,00%
Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.66%	4.67%	4.67%	4,66%
Overall capital requirements (%)	14.86%	14.92%	14.92%	14,91%
CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5,95%	7,37%	6,92%	7,54%

Leverage ratio				
Total exposure measure (transitional definition)	220,078,966	219,173,043	221,812,653	212,144,202
Leverage ratio (%) (transitional definition of Tier 1 capital)	6.19%	6.14%	5.82%	6,11%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a % of total exposure measure)				
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%
of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%
Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.00%	3.00%	0.00%	0,00%
Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a % of total exposure measure)				
Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0,00%
Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3,00%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	38,411,926	37,559,715	36,626,303	35,069,587
Cash outflows - Total weighted value	41,455,296	40,046,984	38,324,756	36,781,810
Cash inflows - Total weighted value	16,880,306	16,358,556	15,685,279	15,185,742
Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	24,574,989	23,688,428	22,639,477	21,596,068
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	156.44%	158.89%	162.08%	162.78%
Net Stable Funding Ratio				
Total available stable funding	158,165,973	159,005,985	155,358,571	150,676,268
Total required stable funding	122,876,901	119,079,310	115,198,751	110,080,738
NSFR ratio (%)	128.72%	133.53%	134.86%	137%

RWEA flow statements of credit risk exposures under the IRB approach

EU CR8 in € thousand	Risk weighted exposure amount
Risk weighted exposure amount as at 31/12/2021	**47,722,708**
Asset size (+/-)	4,673,660
Asset quality (+/-)	7,624,450
Model updates (+/-)	-
Methodology and policy (+/-)	-
Acquisitions and disposals (+/-)	-
Foreign exchange movements (+/-)	(456,769)
Other (+/-)	(2,992,779)
Risk weighted exposure amount as at 31/03/2022	**56,571,270**

Article 451a CRR
Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Quantitative information on LCR

EU LIQ1 In € millions	Total unweighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on:	31/03/2022	31/12/2021	30/09/2021	30/06/2021
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)				
CASH - OUTFLOWS				
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	58,591	56,922	54,518	51,834
Stable deposits	31,360	30,038	28,496	26,898
Less stable deposits	27,231	26,884	26,022	24,935
Unsecured wholesale funding	53,722	51,409	49,171	47,183
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	22,434	21,486	20,772	20,052
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	31,288	29,923	28,399	27,131
Unsecured debt	0	0	0	0
Secured wholesale funding				
Additional requirements	16,428	15,448	14,835	14,476
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	659	696	740	785
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0	0	0
Credit and liquidity facilities	15,753	14,741	14,085	13,681
Other contractual funding obligations	0	0	0	0
Other contingent funding obligations	35,546	35,546	34,048	32,794
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS				
CASH - INFLOWS				
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	16,751	15,763	14,539	13,373
Inflows from fully performing exposures	11,021	10,621	10,143	9,475
Other cash inflows	731	646	650	713
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	28,502	27,029	25,332	23,561
Inflows subject to 75% cap	28,502	27,029	25,332	23,561
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE				
LIQUIDITY BUFFER				
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS				
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO				

EU LIQ1 In € millions	Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on:	31/03/2022	31/12/2021	30/09/2021	30/06/2021
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS				
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	38,412	37,560	36,626	35,419
CASH - OUTFLOWS				
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	5,269	5,155	4,992	4,788
Stable deposits	1,568	1,502	1,425	1,345
Less stable deposits	3,701	3,653	3,567	3,443
Unsecured wholesale funding	30,981	29,918	28,553	27,486
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	13,002	12,543	12,163	11,803
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	17,978	17,375	16,389	15,682
Unsecured debt	0	0	0	0
Secured wholesale funding	841	828	769	689
Additional requirements	2,516	2,428	2,379	2,360
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	659	696	740	785
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	0	0	0	0
Credit and liquidity facilities	1,841	1,722	1,629	1,564
Other contractual funding obligations	0	0	0	0
Other contingent funding obligations	918	918	900	860
TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	41,455	40,047	38,325	36,864
CASH - INFLOWS				
Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	7,413	7,264	6,971	6,936
Inflows from fully performing exposures	8,942	8,621	8,227	7,645
Other cash inflows	526	473	487	547
TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	16,880	16,359	15,685	15,129
Inflows subject to 75% cap	16,880	16,359	15,685	15,129
TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE				
LIQUIDITY BUFFER	38,412	37,560	36,626	35,419
TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS	24,575	23,688	22,639	21,735
LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO	156%	159%	162%	163%

Qualitative information on LCR

Explanations regarding the main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time

Both the average liquid assets and the net outflows increased slightly. In general RBI Group shows a stable LCR result. The LCR consist of a solid retail deposit base in the network with a significant contribution of corporate deposits. The main drivers of volatility are interbank activities and secured financing transactions.

Explanations on the changes in the LCR over time

Changes in LCR over time are determined mainly by the development of the major balance sheet drivers like retail and corporate term deposits, or by the dynamics in loans to customers. Month-on-month volatility is mainly determined by the short-term capital markets business. The growth in the liquidity surplus in the previous period, driven by the significantly stronger increase in customer deposits compared to the increase in loans to customers, was reflected in the level of HQLA that resulted in increased LCR of NWBs.

Explanations on the actual concentration of funding 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

High-level description of the composition of the institution`s liquidity buffer

Half of the liquidity buffer consists of central bank reserves. The remaining part is mainly sovereign exposure.

Derivative exposures and potential collateral calls

Changes in LCR over time are determined mainly by the development of the major balance sheet drivers like retail and corporate term deposits, or by the dynamics in loans to customers. Month-on-month volatility is mainly determined by the short-term capital markets business. The growth in the liquidity surplus in the previous period, driven by the significantly stronger increase in customer deposits compared to the increase in loans to customers, was reflected in the level of HQLA that resulted in increased LCR of NWBs.

Currency mismatch in the 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.

Other items in the LCR calculation not captured in the LCR disclosure template but that the institution considers relevant for its liquidity profile

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 carried out 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 at a single unit level as well as at the 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 under 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.

Article 455 CRR
Use of internal market risk models

EU MR2-B in € thousand	VaR	SVaR	IRC	Comprehensive risk measure	Other	Total RWAs	Total capital requirements
RWAs 31/12/2021	**705,046**	**1,863,772**				**2,568,817**	**205,505**
Regulatory adjustment	492,270	1,048,697				1,540,967	123,277
RWAs 31/12/2021 (end of the day)	212,776	815,074				1,027,850	82,228
Movement in risk levels	(68,914)	(161,268)				(230,182)	(18,415)
Model updates/changes							
Methodology and policy	(188,189)	(654,263)				(842,452)	(67,396)
Acquisitions and disposals							
Foreign exchange movements							
Other							
RWAs 31/03/2022 (end of the day)	148,664	260,365				409,028	32,722
Regulatory adjustment	299,279	787,876				1,087,154	86,972
RWAs 31/03/2022 (end of the day)	**447,942**	**1,048,240**				**1,496,183**	**119,695**

Article 473a CRR IFRS9 Transitional arrangements

Template IFRS9-FL in € thousand	31/03/2022	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
Available capital (amounts)					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	12,156,337				
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	11,958,150				
Tier 1 capital	13,831,902				
Tier 1 capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	13,633,715				
Total capital	15,988,819				
Total capital as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15,790,632				
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
Total risk-weighted assets	104,028,953				
Total risk-weighted assets as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	103,830,766				
Capital ratios					
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	11.69%				
Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	11.52%				
Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	13.30%				
Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	13.13%				
Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	15.37%				
Total capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	15.21%				
Leverage ratio					
Leverage ratio total exposure measure	220,078,966				
Leverage ratio	6.19%				
Leverage ratio as if IFRS 9 or analogous ECLs transitional arrangements had not been applied	6.28%				

Rationale for the reversion to the transitional arrangements

RBI follows the ECB's press release announcement of 20th of March 2020, where the ECB encouraged banks to "*avoid excessive procyclical effects when applying the IFRS 9 international accounting standard*". The main reason is to reduce the procyclicality caused by the introduction of IFRS 9 standards accentuated by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic.