Fifth Supplement dated 30 December 2025
to the Registration Document dated 10 April 2025

*This document constitutes a supplement (the "**Fifth Supplement**") for the purpose of Article 23 (1) and Article 10 (1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**") and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with, the registration document dated 10 April 2025 (the "**Original Registration Document**") as supplemented by the first supplement dated 12 May 2025, the second supplement dated 7 August 2025, the third supplement dated 18 August 2025 and the fourth supplement dated 5 November 2025 (together with the Original Registration Document, the "**Supplemented Registration Document**") of Raiffeisen Bank International AG (the "**Issuer**" or "**RBI**"). The Supplemented Registration Document in the form as supplemented by this Fifth Supplement is hereinafter referred to as the "**Registration Document**".*

RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG

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

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

The CSSF only approves this Fifth Supplement as meeting the standards of completeness, comprehensibility and consistency imposed by the Prospectus Regulation. Such approval should not be considered as an endorsement of the Issuer that is the subject of this Fifth Supplement.

By approving this Fifth Supplement, the CSSF assumes no responsibility as to the economic and financial soundness of the transaction or the quality or solvency of the Issuer pursuant to Article 6 (4) of the Luxembourg act relating to prospectuses for securities dated 16 July 2019 (*Loi du 16 juillet 2019 relative aux prospectus pour valeurs mobilières et portant mise en oeuvre du règlement (UE) 2017/1129*, the "**Luxembourg Prospectus Law**").

The Issuer with its registered office at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria, accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Fifth Supplement. The Issuer hereby declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this Fifth Supplement is in accordance with the facts and that this Fifth Supplement makes no omission likely to affect its import.

This Fifth Supplement relates to the Issuer's (i) base prospectus with regard to its EUR 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme for the issuance of Debt Securities dated 10 April 2025, (ii) base prospectus with regard to its Structured Securities Programme dated 9 December 2025 and (iii) base prospectus with regard to its Retail Bond Programme dated 9 December 2025.

In accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Prospectus Regulation, where the base prospectus to which this Fifth Supplement applies relates to an offer of debt securities to the public, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for any debt securities before this Fifth Supplement is published have the right, exercisable within three working days after the publication of this Fifth Supplement, i.e. until and including 5 January 2025, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy arose or was noted before the closing of the offer period or the delivery of the debt securities, whichever occurs first. Investors may contact the relevant financial intermediary if they wish to exercise their right of withdrawal.

The reasons for this Fifth Supplement are the publication of the Issuer's ad-hoc release dated 17 December 2025 on the appointment of Michael Höllerer as successor of Johann Strobl as CEO of RBI as of 1 July 2026 as well as, *inter alia*, the booking of a provision in Q4/2025 by the Issuer's subsidiary AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia ("**Raiffeisenbank Russia**") related to a Russian court decision.

NOTICE

This Fifth Supplement does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer to subscribe for, or purchase, any debt securities RBI may issue.

No person has been authorised by RBI to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Fifth Supplement or the Registration Document. If given or made, any such information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorised by RBI.

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Part A – Amendments to the section DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

1) On page 18 *et seq* of the Supplemented Registration Document, in section "**C. RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUER AND RBI GROUP** – Subsection **b. Regulatory, Legal and Political Risks** – item **2. The Issuer must comply with its applicable regulatory capital requirements at any time**, the existing paragraph shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

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

- In this regard, the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are required to satisfy the applicable minimum capital requirements pursuant to Article 92 CRR (the so-called "Pillar 1 requirements") at all times. This includes a Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET 1**") capital ratio of 4.5 per cent, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6 per cent and a total capital ratio of 8 per cent.

- The Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are also required to satisfy at all times the capital requirements that are imposed by the ECB following the supervisory review and evaluation process ("**SREP**"), i.e. the so-called "Pillar 2 requirement" ("**P2R**") which goes beyond the Pillar 1 requirements. The P2R shall be met in the form of at least 56.25 per cent. CET 1 capital and 75 per cent. Tier 1 capital. In addition, the RBI Regulatory Group and the Issuer are required to satisfy the so-called "Pillar 2 guidance" ("**P2G**").

- Furthermore, the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are required to satisfy at all times the combined buffer requirement pursuant to § 22a BWG in form of CET 1 capital. For the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group, the combined buffer requirement consists of the sum of the capital buffer requirement for compliance with the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer for relevant credit exposures located in different countries, the systemic risk buffer and the capital buffer requirement for other systemically important institutions ("**O-SII**"), in each case, based on the total risk exposure calculated pursuant to Article 92(3) CRR.

- Since 1 July 2025, the Issuer and the RBI Regulatory Group are also required to satisfy the systemic risk buffer pursuant to § 23e BWG in form of CET 1 capital for the subset of risk exposure amounts stemming from commercial real estate lending[1] (sectoral systemic risk buffer) in the amount of currently 1 per cent. of these risk exposure amounts at consolidated and unconsolidated level. In the "Recommendation FMSB/6/2025: guidance on applying the sectoral systemic risk buffer" of the Austrian Financial Market Stability Board (*Finanzmarkstabilitätsgremium* - "**FMSG**") of 12 December 2025, the FMSG recommends that the FMA gradually increases this buffer rate in two stages, i.e., to 2 per cent. as of 1 July 2026, and to 3.5 per cent. as of 1 July 2027. Financing for non-profit housing associations remains exempt, as the FMSG considers that they continue to pose no systemic risk.

- ~~In the "Recommendation FMSB/6/2024: guidance on applying the sectoral systemic risk buffer" of the Austrian Financial Market Stability Board~~

[1] In this recommendation, commercial real estate financing refers to Austrian banks' loans to domestic non-financial corporations active in the following ÖNACE 2025 sectors: F 41 Construction of buildings, F 43 Specialised construction activities and M 68 Real estate activities.

~~(*Finanzmarktstabilitätsgremium* – "**FMSG**") of 3 October 2024, the FMSG recommends that the FMA prescribes a systemic risk buffer pursuant to § 23e BWG for the subset of risk exposure amounts stemming from commercial real estate lending (sectoral systemic risk buffer) in the amount of 1 per cent. of these risk exposure amounts at consolidated and unconsolidated level as of 1 July 2025. The proposed measure should be calibrated so as to consider regulatory capital requirements (Pillar 1) and microprudential capital add-ons under the SREP (Pillar 2) as well as risk provisions that are already available for covering losses from commercial real estate loans. The sectoral systemic risk buffer is calculated based on these loans' risk-weighted exposure amounts. The FMSB therefore recommends excluding such developers from the scope of the measure. Against the background of banking sector profitability that continues to be good, the FMSB recommends that the FMA introduces a sectoral systemic risk buffer of initially 1 per cent.. In the third quarter of 2025, the FMSB will evaluate the necessity of further increases against the background of the effects the recent amendments to the CRR will have on banks' capital requirements.~~

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

Stricter regulatory capital requirements applicable to the Issuer, including an increased MREL, the de-recognition of MREL eligible funding from Raiffeisen Regional Banks (as defined in section "Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risks" below), an extended scope of subsidiaries for which the SRB (will) set(s) internal MREL requirements, the application of new rules on the treatment of total loss-absorbing capacity ("**TLAC**") surpluses located in third countries for banks with a multiple point of entry ("**MPE**") resolution strategy by the SRB, the (potential) activation of the countercyclical buffer in Austria and the (planned) gradual drastic increase of the countercyclical buffers in various European countries, and/or any failure to comply with such requirements may result in (unscheduled) additional (quantitative or qualitative) capital demand for the Issuer, restrictions to make payments on interest, distribution and dividends and/or result in constraints and limitations on risk related business and other business of the Issuer; the latter will negatively affect the income and revenues of the Issuer."

2) On page 40 of the Supplemented Registration Document, in section "**4.2. Significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published",** the existing paragraph shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"There has been ~~no~~ a significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since 30 September 2025.

This is due to the booking of a provision in the amount of EUR 339 million in Q4/2025 by Raiffeisenbank Russia related to a Russian court decision as outlined in detail in section "8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS", item 8.17 below."

3) On pages 40 - 47 of the Supplemented Registration Document, the section "**4.3. Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial**

year", shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

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

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

- ***Russian invasion of Ukraine***

RBI Group has and has had material business interests and generates a substantial share of its earnings in the Eastern European ("**EE**") countries (Russia and Belarus) and Ukraine. Among others, it operates subsidiary banks in Russia and Ukraine. RBI's 87.74 per cent. stake in Priorbank JSC, Belarus and its subsidiaries was sold effective with the closing of the transaction on 29 November 2024.

As of 30 September 2025, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 4.546 billion in Russia and EUR 1.575 billion in the Ukraine. Profit/loss after tax reported for the first three quarters 2025 amounted to approximately minus EUR 118 million in Russia and EUR 159 million in the Ukraine. The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as of 30 September 2025 were calculated based on the closing rates 97.323 EUR/RUB and 48.441 EUR/UAH. The profit/loss after tax is based on the following average exchange rates: EUR/RUB Q1 2025: 99.989; H1 2025: 96.250 and Q3 2025: 95.649; as well as EUR/UAH Q1 2025: 43.919; H1 2025: 45.507 and Q3 2025: 46.327. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

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

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 31 December 2023[2)] (audited)	RBI Group excluding-Russia/Belarus 31 December 2023 Planning and steering view[3)] (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	5,596	4,175
Net fee and commission income	2,906	1,757
Net trading income and fair value result	161	54
Impairment losses on financial assets	(391)	(294)
Consolidated profit	2,386	963
Loans to customers	99,434	92,815
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.3%	14.6%[1)]

1) Excluding Russia only, assuming P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario.

2) Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024 the presentation was changed in accordance with IFRS 5. The contribution of these business operations has been regrouped to the item gains/losses from discontinued operations.

3) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024). Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024, the IFRS 5 logic was applied for the calculation of the Belarusian contribution.

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 31 December 2024 (audited)	RBI Group excluding-Russia/Belarus 31 December 2024 Planning and steering view[3)] (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	5,779	4,155
Net fee and commission income	2,638	1,845
Net trading income and fair value result	111	61
Impairment losses on financial assets	(125)	(287)
Consolidated profit	1,157	975
Loans to customers	99,551	95,363
Cost/income ratio[1)]	43.0%	52.5%
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.1 %	15.1 %[2)]

1) Cost/income ratio is an economic metric and shows the company's costs in relation to its income. The ratio gives a clear view of operational efficiency. Banks use the cost/income ratio as an efficiency measure for steering the bank and for easily comparing its efficiency with other financial institutions. General administrative expenses (excluding transaction tax) in relation to operating income (less recharged transaction tax and before impairment) are calculated for the cost/income ratio. General administrative expenses comprise staff expenses, other administrative expenses, and depreciation/amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets. Operating income comprises net interest income, dividend income, current income from investments in associates, net fee and commission income, net trading income and fair value result, net gains/losses from hedge accounting and other net operating income.

2) Excluding Russia only, assuming P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario.

3) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024). Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024, the IFRS 5 logic was applied for the calculation of the Belarusian contribution.

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 30 September 2025 (unaudited, internal data)	RBI Group excluding-Russia 30 September 2025 Planning and steering view[3)] (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	4,431	3,129
Net fee and commission income	2,032	1,473
Net trading income and fair value result	213	19
Impairment losses on financial assets	(153)	(120)
Consolidated profit	926	1,027
Loans to customers	103,027	98,481
Cost/income ratio[1)]	43.8 %	52.8 %
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	18.2 %	15.7 %[2)]

1) Cost/income ratio is an economic metric and shows the company's costs in relation to its income. The ratio gives a clear view of operational efficiency. Banks use the cost/income ratio as an efficiency measure for steering the bank and for easily comparing its efficiency with other financial institutions. General administrative expenses (excluding transaction tax) in relation to operating income (less recharged transaction tax and before impairment) are calculated for the cost/income ratio. General administrative expenses comprise staff expenses, other administrative expenses, and depreciation/amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets. Operating income comprises net interest income, dividend income, current income from investments in associates, net fee and commission income, net trading income and fair value result, net gains/losses from hedge accounting and other net operating income.

2) Excluding Russia assuming P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario.

3) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024).

	RBI Group 31 December 2023 (audited)	RBI Group excluding-Russia/Belarus 31 December 2023 Planning and steering view[2)] (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity[1)]	14.8%	7.5%

1) Consolidated return on equity - The profitability ratio is calculated from the ratio between the adjusted consolidated result and the average consolidated equity. The adjusted consolidated result consists of the consolidated result reported in the income statement less the other comprehensive income recycling effects in the course of deconsolidation reclassified into income statement as well as the dividend on the additional tier 1 capital. The consolidated equity is the capital attributable to the shareholders of RBI. It is calculated on an average monthly basis excluding capital of non-controlling interests and without consolidated result.

2) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024). Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024, the IFRS 5 logic was applied for the calculation of the Belarusian contribution.

	RBI Group 31 December 2024 (audited)	RBI Group excluding-Russia/Belarus 31 December 2024 Planning and steering view[2)] (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity[1)]	9.4%	7.3%

1) Consolidated return on equity - The profitability ratio is calculated from the ratio between the adjusted consolidated result and the average consolidated equity. The adjusted consolidated result consists of the consolidated result reported in the income statement less the other comprehensive income recycling effects in the course of deconsolidation reclassified into income statement as well as the dividend on the additional tier 1 capital. The consolidated equity is the capital attributable to the shareholders of RBI. It is calculated on an average monthly basis excluding capital of non-controlling interests and without consolidated result.

2) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024). Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024, the IFRS 5 logic was applied for the calculation of the Belarusian contribution.

	RBI Group 30 September 2025 (unaudited, internal data)	RBI Group excluding-Russia 30 September 2025 Planning and steering view[2)] (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity[1)]	8.5 %	10.0 %

1) Consolidated return on equity - The profitability ratio is calculated from the ratio between the adjusted consolidated result and the average consolidated equity. The adjusted consolidated result consists of the consolidated result reported in the income statement less the other comprehensive income recycling effects in the course of deconsolidation reclassified into income statement as well as the dividend on the additional tier 1 capital. The consolidated equity is the capital attributable to the shareholders of RBI. It is calculated on an average monthly basis excluding capital of non-controlling interests and without consolidated result.

2) For the purposes of the calculation for the Russian contribution pursuant to RBI management's planning and steering view, group internal positions are treated as external business (while group internal positions had been treated on a consolidated basis in the IFRS 5 logic applied until Q3 2024).

The Russian invasion of and the war in Ukraine have led to sovereign downgrades of these countries by the major rating agencies, which impacts credit risk calculations of RBI Group. Given the ongoing war, the political and economic implications as well as present and future sanctions and countersanctions, a full and final quantification of the financial impact on and the possible damage to RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group Austria (caused by bodily harm to RBI Group's employees and clients, physical damages to properties and business infrastructure of RBI Group and its clients, nationalization or expropriation of RBI Group entities, discontinuation of dividend payments from or write-downs/write-offs of group entities in this region, decrease of capital and own funds, impact on MREL ratios, asset freezes, increase of defaults, decrease of asset prices, devaluation of local currencies, restrictions on foreign currency transactions, further rating downgrades, financial or other sanctions imposed on RBI Group entities or representatives, withdrawal of licenses of RBI Group entities by regulatory or governmental authorities, legal implications, etc.) is still not possible as of the date of this Prospectus. In any case, the impact on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group, RBI Resolution Group Austria, and RBI is material.

In this context, on 20 May 2025, the UK Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation (being a part of HM Treasury) issued a Financial Sanction Notice stating that, amongst other Russian entities, the domestic Russian registrar and depository LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "RBRU SPECIALIZED DEPOSITORY" ("**LLC "RBRU SD"**"), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Raiffeisenbank Russia and services Russian mutual funds, primarily those managed by Raiffeisenbank Russia's asset manager, has been designated as a company subject to UK asset freezing and trust services sanctions pursuant to The Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/855). RBI Group is being advised by specialist UK legal counsel and is engaging with the UK government to pursue the de-listing of LLC RBRU SD.

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

On 22 April 2024, RBI received a request from the ECB for an acceleration of the business reduction in Russia, which RBI has been conducting since February 2022. Under these requirements, loans to customers would decrease significantly by 2026 (up to 65 per cent. versus Q3/2023), as would international payments originating from Russia. Since February 2022, RBI has taken substantial measures to mitigate the risks deriving from its ownership of the Russian Subsidiaries, including specifically risks to its capital position and liquidity, and risks from increased sanction compliance requirements. The ECB's requirements go far beyond RBI's own plans to further reduce the Russian business. While the implementation of the ECB's requirements may adversely impact RBI's options to sell the Russian Subsidiaries, RBI remains committed to achieving a deconsolidation of its Russian Subsidiaries. Following ECB's request, the implementation of restrictions with regard to the loan business and deposit taking has started as of 1 June 2024. Further measures concerning the payment business and liquidity placements started as of 1 September 2024.

In a scenario where RBI Group deconsolidates its Russian Subsidiaries from its balance sheet without any proceeds from a sale ("**P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario**"), RBI Group's risk weighted assets ("**RWA**") are reduced by approximately EUR 18.9 billion whilst the CET 1 capital of RBI Group is reduced by approximately EUR 5.4 billion. In addition, the operational risk from Russia to be phased out would lead to an increase in the CET 1 ratio of RBI Group excluding Russia of approximately plus 57 basis points (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

In order to further reduce its exposure in Russia, in December 2023 RBI had taken the decision to acquire 28,500,000 shares in STRABAG SE, at that time representing 27.78 per cent. of outstanding shares, via its Russian subsidiary Raiffeisenbank Russia from Russian based MKAO "Rasperia Trading Limited" for a cash consideration of EUR 1,510 million (including past dividends). Upon the closing of the acquisition, Raiffeisenbank Russia would have intended to transfer the shares in STRABAG SE to RBI by issuing a dividend in kind. The impact on RBI's consolidated CET 1 ratio at closing was estimated to be approximately minus 11 basis points, while on the level of the RBI Group excluding Russia, (P/B Zero Deconsolidation Scenario: 14.6 per cent. proforma including profits as of 31 December 2023) CET 1 ratio was expected to increase by approximately 125 basis points (at closing) (*Source:* all internal data, unaudited). On 8 May 2024, however, RBI announced that its Board of Management has decided not to pursue the proposed acquisition of STRABAG SE shares by RBI Group. In exchanges with the relevant authorities, RBI had been unable to obtain the required comfort in order to proceed with the proposed transaction and therefore decided not to pursue the transaction.

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

In addition to the capital requirements based on the SREP as referred to in section "*2.5 Capital requirements*", the ECB informed the Issuer that the Issuer shall maintain a CET 1 capital ratio without the Russian Subsidiaries of 13.0 per cent. on or before 30 September 2023 and of 13.5 per cent. at any time thereafter, assuming: (a) a full loss of the equity of its Russian Subsidiaries; (b) the deduction of associated risk-weighted assets from the Russian Subsidiaries for credit- and market risks and the partial deduction for operational risks and (c) a full loss of subordinated instruments issued by the Russian Subsidiaries which are held by the Issuer

("**Assumptions**"). In Assumption (b), second part, the regulation relating to the partial deduction of operational risks is limited ~~on a preliminary basis~~ until 31 December 2025. As regards Assumption (c), it should be noted that the intra-group subordinated instruments issued by Raiffeisenbank Russia were repaid in full in June 2023.

Information on Russian and Ukrainian litigation cases affecting RBI and RBI Group can be seen in in section "8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS", item 8.17 below.

On 29 November 2024, the sale of RBI's 87.74 per cent. stake in Priorbank JSC, Belarus, and its subsidiaries, to Soven 1 Holding Limited, an investor from the United Arab Emirates, was closed. At the date of the closing of the transaction there was a EUR 824 million negative impact on the income statement as recognized under gains/losses from discontinued operations, of which EUR 513 million have previously been deducted from RBI Group's equity and resulted from the reclassification of other comprehensive income items. The deconsolidation became effective as of the closing date (*Source*: audited).

The provision ratio for 2025 is expected to be around 30 basis points for RBI Group excluding Russia (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

The consolidated return on equity for RBI Group excluding Russia is expected to be around 10 per cent. in 2025 (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

The Management Board proposed a dividend of EUR 1.10 per share for the business year 2024 to the annual general meeting of RBI and this resolution was passed on 26 March 2025.

- ***Bank-related taxes in Austria***

  In March 2025, the bank levy in Austria was retroactively increased from 1 January 2025. In addition to the increase in the bank levy, a special payment will be levied for the years 2025 and 2026. The assessment basis for the bank levy remains unchanged and continues to be based on the average unconsolidated balance sheet total of the previous year. For 2025 and 2026 (based on the balance sheet figures for 2024), an increase in the bank levy (including special payment) of approximately EUR 55 million per year is expected. After the special payment expires in 2027, the bank levy is expected to amount to approximately EUR 30 million (based on the balance sheet figures for 2024).

- ***Bank-related taxes in Hungary***

  With effect from 1 July 2022, banks are required to pay extra profit tax which was prolonged for the years 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026.

  For the year 2025, the tax base is determined by taking the profit before tax from the year 2023 and adjusting it with several items. The tax rate is 7 per cent. for the portion of the tax base up to HUF 20 billion and 18 per cent. for the amount above that threshold. Based on this calculation, the estimated extra profit tax for RBI's subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank Zrt., Hungary ("**RBHU**") in 2025 would be approximately HUF 14 billion. This estimate includes a reduction due to an increased volume of Hungarian Government Bonds held by RBHU. Such reduction opportunity is provided for in the Hungarian tax law. The mentioned amount has already been paid to the National Tax Authority. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)

- ***Bank-related taxes in the Czech Republic***

  In the Czech Republic, a windfall tax is applicable for the 2023, 2024 and 2025 taxable periods (applied only to selected industries including banks). The windfall tax is a 60 per cent. tax surcharge applied to the excess profit determined as the difference between the tax base and the average of the tax bases over the years 2018-2021 plus 20 per cent. RBI Group is impacted solely through Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague ("**RBCZ**"). The total estimated windfall tax ranges from CZK 750 to 1,250 million, contingent on business development, for all taxable periods taken together. For 2023, the windfall tax amounted to approximately CZK 644 million and was paid in 2024. The windfall tax for 2024 amounted to CZK 30 million. The estimate of windfall tax for 2025 currently amounts to CZK 340 million. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

- ***Bank-related taxes in Slovakia***

  In Slovakia, starting from 2024, banks are required to pay a special levy with monthly prepayments. The levy is calculated using a monthly coefficient of 0.025 for the 2024 taxable period, equivalent to an annual rate of 30 per cent. of the profit/loss adjusted according to Slovak Accounting Standards and a coefficient reflecting the proportion of income from banking operations in total income. This levy is tax-deductible and will gradually decrease by 5 per cent. annually from 2025 to 2027 (2025: 24.96 per cent., 2026: 20.04 per cent., 2027: 15 per cent.). From 2028, a tax rate of 4.356 per cent. will apply to banks and licensed industries. As from 2025, the base for special levy is decreased by interest income from state bonds. The estimated impact on Tatra banka, a.s., RBI's Slovak subsidiary, is approximately EUR 51 million for 2025. (*Source*: internal data, unaudited)

- ***Bank-related taxes in Romania***

  Starting with 2024, Romania introduced a "turnover tax" for financial institutions, set at 2 per cent. of bank turnover. In June 2025, the legislation was amended, increasing the turnover tax rate from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent., applicable from July 2025 onwards. The 2025 estimated tax for RBI's Romanian subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank S.A. ("**RBRO**") is RON 186 million. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)

- ***Bank-related taxes in Ukraine***

  Effective 1 December 2024, a new law mandates an increased income tax rate of 50 per cent. for banks, applicable for the entire year of 2024. This tax rate has been applied to the total profit of RBI's Ukrainian subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank JSC for the calendar year 2024. As of end of September 2025, the tax rate for 2025 and the following years is set at 25 per cent.

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

  The trends and uncertainties having an impact on the financial sector in general and consequently also on RBI Group continue to be affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the unpredictable foreign relations and economic policies, including the potential imposing of tariffs and counter-tariffs, of the current US administration, the ongoing situation in the Middle East, where a reigniting of conflicts cannot be ruled out, and – as a consequence - a general environment of uncertainty with respect to the future trajectory of inflation and interest rates. The combination of persistently high materials prices, muted demand and elevated market rates have contributed to a series of insolvencies in particular in the construction and real estate sector. Thus, RBI Group will not be able to escape the effects of corporate insolvencies, deteriorations in the creditworthiness of borrowers and valuation uncertainties. After the ECB and some of the CEE central banks have cut their key interest rates in 2024 and 2025, the interest rate spread vis-à-vis the US Fed has widened and could affect the behaviour of investors and clients alike, which may lead to reduced fee income and/or pressure on the interest rate spread. Furthermore, an increase in the funding spread of RBI caused by the Russia-Ukraine crisis may influence both, the liability, and the asset side, and make RBI less competitive.

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

  Given the current economic environment, real estate markets remain in considerable tension. In particular, project developers experience difficulties in refinancing or marketing their projects. This also affects large developers in Germany and Austria and has led to several bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, falling or stagnating real estate prices are putting the industry under pressure. RBI Group's commercial real estate and developer ("**CRE**") portfolio amounted to around EUR 14 billion as of end of Q3 2025, of which approximately 13 per cent. are attributable to its five largest customers. Overall, RBI has set aside with end of Q3 2025 EUR 394 million in provisions for the CRE portfolio. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)."

4) On page 47 of the Supplemented Registration Document, in section "**5. ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES**", in the section "**5.1. Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of RBI**", the following paragraph in sub-section "**a) Management Board**" shall be modified as follows and a new paragraph shall be added below in subsection a), whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined:

Member	**Major functions outside RBI** (functions within RBI Group are marked with *)
Johann Strobl (Chairman) (mandate as CEO and member of RBI's Management Board expires on 30 June 2026)	***Supervisory board functions*** – *Raiffeisen Bank S.A.*, Bucharest, Romania (Chairman)* – *Raiffeisenbank a.s.*, Prague, Czech Republic* – *UNIQA Insurance Group AG,* Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG,* Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen*, Vienna, Austria
Marie-Valerie Brunner	***Supervisory board functions*** – *UNIQA Insurance Group AG,* Vienna, Austria – *UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG,* Vienna, Austria – *Raiffeisen banka a.d.,* Belgrade, Serbia (Chairwoman)* – *Raiffeisen Bank Sh.a.,* Tirana, Albania (Chairwoman)* – *Tatra Banka a.s.,* Bratislava, Slovakia * – *Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft,* Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairwoman) – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen*, Vienna, Austria
Andreas Gschwenter	***Supervisory board functions*** – *Raiffeisen Bank Zrt*., Budapest, Hungary (Chairman)* – *Raiffeisen Bank S.A*., Bucharest, Romania* – *Tatra banka, a.s.,* Bratislava, Slovakia* – *RSC Raiffeisen Service Center GmbH*, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – *Raiffeisen Informatik Geschäftsführungs GmbH,* Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen*, Vienna, Austria – *Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.,* Zagreb, Croatia (Vice-Chairman)* – *Raiffeisenbank a.s.,* Prague, Czech Republic *
Hannes Mösenbacher	***Supervisory board functions*** – *Raiffeisen Digital Bank AG*, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)* – *Raiffeisenbank a.s*., Prague, Czech Republic (Vice-Chairman)* – *Tatra banka, a.s*., Bratislava, Slovakia* – *Raiffeisen Bank S.A.*, Bucharest, Romania (Vice-Chairman)* – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen*, Vienna, Austria

<table>
<tr><td>Andrii Stepanenko

(mandate as member of RBI's Management Board expires on 28 February 2026)</td><td>Supervisory board functions
– Raiffeisen Digital Bank AG, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)*
– Raiffeisen Bank JSC, Kyiv, Ukraine (Vice-Chairman)*
– Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague, Czech Republic*
– Tatra banka, a.s., Bratislava, Slovakia (Chairman)*
– Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)*
– Raiffeisen Bank S.A., Bucharest, Romania*
– Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)*
– Raiffeisen Bausparkasse GmbH, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)*
– Raiffeisen banka a.d., Belgrade, Serbia*
– Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo J.S.C., Pristina, Kosovo (Chairman)*</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">In October 2025, RBI's Supervisory Board has appointed Kamila Makhmudová and Rainer Schnabl as new members of RBI's Management Board. Kamila Makhmudová will assume the function as CFO (chief financial officer) with effect from 1 January 2026 and Rainer Schnabl the responsibilities for Corporate & Investment Banking (CIB) Products & Solutions with effect from 1 March 2026. Both appointments are subject to regulatory approval.

On 17 December 2025, RBI's Supervisory Board has appointed Michael Höllerer as Johann Strobl's successor as CEO of RBI. Michael Höllerer will take up his position on 1 July 2026.</td></tr>
</table>

5) On pages 55 et seqq. of the Supplemented Registration Document, in the section "**8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS**", the following items shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"**8.17.** In August 2024, a Russian company, MKAO Rasperia Trading Limited ("**Rasperia**") filed an action against the Austrian company STRABAG SE ("**STRABAG**") and several major shareholders of STRABAG ("**STRABAG Shareholders**") as well as against RBI's Russian subsidiary Raiffeisenbank Russia with the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region. Rasperia, holding 28,500,000 ordinary shares and one registered share in STRABAG, alleges that it was deprived of its shareholder's rights, in particular it is not allowed to participate in shareholder meetings or nominate members of the supervisory board of STRABAG, it is not paid dividends for the past years and the share of Rasperia in STRABAG was diluted without its consent and compensation in 2023. According to Rasperia, the forfeiture of all its shareholder's rights resulted in the infliction of losses in the amount of approximately EUR 1.983 billion, composed of the market value of Rasperia's share in STRABAG as well as unpaid dividends and interest on both amounts.

Raiffeisenbank Russia is mentioned in the claim as related to the other defendants, although not accused of any wrongdoing. RBI is not a party to these proceedings.

Rasperia has separated the claims against STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders from the claims against Raiffeisenbank Russia:

(i) The claim against STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders is for damages in the amount of approximately EUR 1.983 billion plus interest up to the date of execution of the judgment, as amended from time to time ("**Claimed Amount**").

(ii) The claim against Raiffeisenbank Russia is intended to ensure enforcement in Russia of the judgment rendered under item (i) above and therefore comprises the foreclosure on Raiffeisenbank Russia's funds (in particular with regard to its retained earnings) for the compensation of the Claimed Amount awarded to Rasperia and, in return, the recognition of Raiffeisenbank Russia's ownership of the 28,500,000 STRABAG ordinary shares and one registered share held by Rasperia from the date of execution of the judgment against Raiffeisenbank Russia.

In the preliminary court hearing on 16 October 2024, the Claimed Amount was increased from approximately EUR 1.983 billion to approximately EUR 2.043 billion.

On 20 January 2025, the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region rendered its verdict and decided that STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders are liable to pay EUR 2.044 billion to Rasperia and that the verdict can be enforced against Raiffeisenbank Russia's assets.

In its verdict, the Russian court has also acceded to Rasperia's request according to which the ownership rights for the shares of STRABAG held by Rasperia are to be transferred to Raiffeisenbank Russia. However, Russian verdicts have no binding effect in Austria and the transfer of shares is therefore not enforceable. Furthermore, Rasperia's STRABAG shares are subject to an asset freeze under EU sanctions which also currently prevents their transfer.

On 21 February 2025, Raiffeisenbank Russia appealed this verdict with suspensive effect. On 24 April 2025, the Russian appeal court in St. Petersburg confirmed the first-instance verdict from the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region. As a consequence of this verdict from the Russian appeal court in St.Petersburg, Raiffeisenbank Russia is required to pay the damages of EUR 2.044 billion, awarded by the Arbitration court of Kaliningrad Region. On 25 April 2025, Raiffeisenbank Russia appealed the second-instance verdict in the next instance, the Court of Cassation in St. Petersburg. The appeal to the Court of Cassation was accompanied by a request to suspend the enforcement of the second-instance judgment, which has however already been dismissed by the Court of Cassation. In a court hearing held on 4 August 2025, the Court of Cassation in St. Petersburg denied Raiffeisenbank Russia's cassation appeal against the verdict. Raiffeisenbank Russia abstained from filing an extraordinary appeal to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to minimise any further financial risk.

On 30 April 2025, Rasperia requested the Russian Central Bank ("**CBR**") to enforce the judgment by debiting a correspondent account of Raiffeisenbank Russia at the CBR with the RUB equivalent of approximately EUR 1.870 billion (this corresponds to the damages awarded to Rasperia by the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region, excluding interest of approximately EUR 174 million). In accordance with this request, on 30 April 2025, an amount of approximately RUB 174.221 billion was deducted or seized from a CBR correspondent account of Raiffeisenbank Russia by the CBR in favor of Rasperia. The interest awarded to Rasperia by the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region had not been part of Rasperia's enforcement request to the CBR at that point in time but was the subject of a second enforcement request on 26 May 2025. Consequently, on 27 May 2025, an amount of approximately RUB 21.599 billion (corresponding to an amount of approximately EUR 239 million including additional interest accrued meanwhile) was deducted or seized from a CBR correspondent account of Raiffeisenbank Russia by the CBR in favor of Rasperia; yet, in its second enforcement request, Rasperia omitted one day of the interest period. Finally, on 15 July 2025, upon Rasperia's third enforcement request, an amount of approximately RUB 36.7 million (corresponding to approximately EUR 400,000), which represents the remaining amount of interest, was deducted or seized from a CBR correspondent account of Raiffeisenbank Russia by the CBR in favor of Rasperia.

Raiffeisenbank Russia had booked a provision of EUR 840 million for Q4/2024. The provision corresponded to the amount awarded to Rasperia by the Russian court on 20 January 2025 (EUR 2.044 billion) minus the value of the right to receive compensation from Rasperia via potential enforcement proceedings (EUR 1.204 billion) against Rasperia's assets in Austria. The value of the right to receive compensation from the enforcement proceedings against Rasperia's assets was based on (i) the market value of the STRABAG shares as of 31 December 2024 taking into account a discount for uncertainties specific to Rasperia's assets and not reflected in the share price, (ii) the discounted dividend entitlements for 2021, 2022 and 2023, as well as (iii) a discounted dilution compensation from a capital reduction carried out in March 2024.

In the second quarter of 2025, Raiffeisenbank Russia derecognized the expected proceeds from the enforcement of legal recourse against Rasperia in Austria in the amount of approximately EUR 1.2 billion, as stated in RBI's ad-hoc release dated 24 July 2025. Such derecognition took into account the inclusion of RBI in Rasperia's application for an anti-suit injunction (as further outlined below), the chances of averting this and the resulting delay in the filing of a claim against Rasperia in Austria. Therefore, RBI's Management Board concluded that the strict criteria under International Financial Reporting Standards for recognition of the expected proceeds from enforcement of legal recourse against Rasperia are no longer met.

However, RBI Group maintains a high degree of confidence in the judicial enforcement of its damage claim against Rasperia and its assets in Austria in full compliance with EU sanction law.

Related to the above-mentioned legal proceedings initiated by Rasperia against, among others, Raiffeisenbank Russia, a Russian court had on 5 September 2024 issued a preliminary injunction, by which shares of Raiffeisenbank Russia were subject to a temporary transfer ban with immediate effect. The purpose of the transfer ban was to keep the current state unchanged until Rasperia's claims are settled. As a result of this court decision RBI could not transfer its shares in Raiffeisenbank Russia which complicated the efforts of RBI to sell a controlling stake in Raiffeisenbank Russia. As Raiffeisenbank Russia's motion to cancel the preliminary injunction was rejected, Raiffeisenbank Russia filed an appeal to the Arbitration Court of Appeal in St. Petersburg on 27 September 2024. On 5 December 2024, the Arbitration Court of Appeal confirmed the preliminary injunction. Raiffeisenbank Russia filed an appeal to the Court of Cassation in St. Petersburg in January 2025 which was dismissed on 24 March 2025. The transfer ban on Raiffeisenbank Russia shares, which was imposed as a measure to secure payment of damages, was expected to be lifted upon the disbursement of the full amount of damages including interest as awarded to Rasperia by the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region. Accordingly, following the deduction or seizure of the full amount of damages including interest awarded to Rasperia by the Russian verdict dated 20 January 2025, Raiffeisenbank Russia filed a motion with the competent Russian court to lift the transfer ban on 23 July 2025. In a court hearing held on 4 August 2025, the Court of Cassation in St. Petersburg granted Raiffeisenbank Russia's motion to cancel the preliminary injunction and lifted the transfer ban over the shares in Raiffeisenbank Russia.

On 12 August 2025, Raiffeisenbank Russia was served with a further lawsuit of Rasperia against STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders as well as Raiffeisenbank Russia which had been filed with the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region. Rasperia claims from STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders the ruble equivalent of approximately EUR 339 million comprising *inter alia* damages for the non-receipt by Rasperia of the monetary compensation related to the reduction of the authorized capital of STRABAG implemented in 2024, for unpaid dividends of STRABAG for 2024 as well as interest on the various amounts which will continue to accrue until the date of full payment. Rasperia again included Raiffeisenbank Russia in its claim to ensure full enforcement of the judgment against Raiffeisenbank Russia's funds in Russia. RBI is not a party to these proceedings. On 18 December 2025, the Arbitration Court of the Kaliningrad Region rendered its verdict and decided that STRABAG and the STRABAG Shareholders are liable to pay EUR 339 million to Rasperia and that the verdict can be enforced against Raiffeisenbank Russia's assets. Raiffeisenbank Russia will appeal this verdict with suspensive effect. Raiffeisenbank Russia will book a provision for Q4/2025 in the amount of EUR 339 million in accordance with IFRS and Russian accounting standards.

On 9 June 2025, Rasperia filed an application for an anti-suit injunction ("**ASI**") before the Arbitral Court of the Kaliningrad Region, targeting the STRABAG Shareholders and Raiffeisenbank Russia. According to the ASI application, Rasperia seeks (A) to prevent the continuation of arbitration proceedings in Amsterdam initiated by the STRABAG Shareholders against Rasperia ("**Amsterdam Arbitration**") and (B) to prohibit the filing of damage claims before foreign courts related to the Kaliningrad proceedings which resulted in the Russian verdict dated 20 January 2025. Rasperia requests a RUB equivalent of EUR 1.09 billion penalty to be enforced against Raiffeisenbank Russia for non-compliance with the ASI in relation to the Amsterdam Arbitration (see item (A) above), claiming Raiffeisenbank Russia is controlled by one of the STRABAG Shareholders. On 2 July 2025, Rasperia amended its ASI application to include RBI as a respondent and seeks to prohibit RBI from initiating foreign proceedings for damages related to the Kaliningrad proceedings (see item (B) above). In July and September 2025, all STRABAG Shareholders discontinued the Amsterdam Arbitration and withdrew their claims with prejudice. In turn, and in preparation for an oral hearing on 13 October 2025, Rasperia withdrew its ASI request related to the Amsterdam Arbitration and the EUR 1.09 billion penalty (see item (A) above). The Arbitral Court of the Kaliningrad Region adjourned the hearing on Rasperia's second ASI request (see item (B) above). "

"**8.20.** At the end of June 2025, a Russian corporate customer of Raiffeisenbank Russia filed a claim for damages in the amount of approximately EUR 337.5 million against Raiffeisenbank Russia in the Arbitration Court of Moscow. The plaintiff ~~claims~~ claimed that it had incurred losses resulting from the failure to sell shares in a German subsidiary operating a production facility in Germany. The plaintiff ~~alleges~~ alleged that Raiffeisenbank Russia, having provided advisory services in respect of the potential sale, was responsible for such failure. On 2 December 2025, the claimant withdrew its claim against Raiffeisenbank Russia and the proceedings were terminated by the Arbitration Court of Moscow without payment obligations of Raiffeisenbank Russia towards the Russian claimant. ~~The lawsuit is pending before the Arbitration Court of Moscow. In parallel, negotiations for an out-of-court settlement are being conducted.~~"

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

6) On page 68 of the Supplemented Registration Document, in section "**(a) Who is the Issuer of the securities?**", **subsection** "**(iii) Key managing directors of the Issuer**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"(iii) Key managing directors of the Issuer

The key managing directors of the Issuer are the members of its Management Board: Johann Strobl (Chairman) (mandate expires on 30 June 2026), Marie-Valerie Brunner, Andreas Gschwenter, Hannes Mösenbacher and Andrii Stepanenko (mandate expires on 28 February 2026).

In October 2025, ~~RBI's~~ the Issuer's Supervisory Board has appointed Kamila Makhmudová (with effect from 1 January 2026) and Rainer Schnabl (with effect from 1 March 2026) as new members of ~~RBI's~~ the Issuer's Management Board. Both appointments are subject to regulatory approval.

On 17 December 2025, the Issuer's Supervisory Board has appointed Michael Höllerer as Johann Strobl's successor as CEO of the Issuer. Michael Höllerer will take up his position on 1 July 2026."

7) On pages 69-70 of the Supplemented Registration Document, in section "**(b) What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined:

"

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

The following selected financial information of the Issuer is based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as of and for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 as well as on the unaudited interim financial statements of the Issuer as of 30 September 2025 and 30 September 2024.

It should be noted that there has been a significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since 30 September 2025. This is due to the booking of a provision for Q4/2025 in the amount of EUR 339 million by the Issuer's subsidiary AO Raiffeisenbank, Russia. The provision would reflect the amount awarded to a Russian plaintiff in a Russian litigation case by a Russian court on 18 December 2025.

(i) Consolidated income statement

In EUR million	31 December 2024	31 December 2023*	30 September 2025	30 September 2024*
Net interest income	5,779	5,596	4,431	4,269
Net fee and commission income	2,638	2,906	2,032	1,970
Impairment losses on financial assets	(125)	(391)	(153)	(112)

Net trading income and fair value result	111	161	213	75
Operating result	4,915	4,991	3,803	3,657
Consolidated profit / loss	1,157	2,386	926	2,083

* Due to the sale of Belarusian group units in November 2024 the presentation was changed in accordance with IFRS 5. The contribution of these business operations has been regrouped to the item gains/losses from discontinued operations.

(ii) Balance Sheet

In EUR million	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2025	Value as outcome from the most recent Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("SREP")
Total assets	199,851	198,241	209,110	
Senior debt*)	177,250	176,224	184,851	
Subordinated debt	2,261	2,167	2,169	
Loans to customers	99,551	99,434	103,027	
Deposits from customers	117,717	119,353	125,284	
Equity	20,340	19,849	22,091	
NPL ratio**)	2.5%	2.2%	2.2 %	
NPE ratio ***)	2.1%	1.9%	1.7 %	
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.1 %	17.3 %	18.2 %	12.05 %
Total capital ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	21.5%	21.5 %	22.2 %	16.77 %
Leverage ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	7.9 %	7.8 %	7.9 %	3.0 %

*) Senior debt is calculated as total assets less total equity and subordinated debt.
**) Non-performing loans ratio: the proportion of non-performing loans in relation to the entire loan portfolio to customers and banks.
***) Non-performing exposure ratio: the proportion of non-performing loans and debt securities in relation to the entire loan portfolio to customers and banks and debt securities."