First Supplement dated 15 May 2026
to the Registration Document dated 10 April 2026

*This document constitutes a supplement (the "**First Supplement**") for the purpose of Article 23 (1) and Article 10 (1) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council (as amended, the "**Prospectus Regulation**") and is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with, the registration document dated 10 April 2026 (the "**Original Registration Document**") of Raiffeisen Bank International AG (the "**Issuer**" or "**RBI**"). The Original Registration Document in the form as supplemented by this First Supplement is hereinafter referred to as the "**Registration Document**".*

RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG

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

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

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

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

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

This First Supplement relates to the Issuer's (i) base prospectus with regard to its EUR 25,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme for the issuance of Debt Securities dated 10 April 2026, (ii) base prospectus with regard to its Structured Securities Programme dated 10 April 2026 and (iii) base prospectus with regard to its Retail Bond Programme dated 10 April 2026.

In accordance with Article 23 (2) of the Prospectus Regulation, where the base prospectus to which this First Supplement applies relates to an offer of debt securities to the public, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for any debt securities before this First Supplement is published have the right, exercisable within three working days after the publication of this First Supplement, i.e. until and including 20 May 2026, to withdraw their acceptances, provided that the significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy arose or was noted before the closing of the offer period or the delivery of the debt securities, whichever occurs first. Investors may contact the relevant financial intermediary if they wish to exercise their right of withdrawal.

The purpose of this First Supplement is the publication of the Issuer`s unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026.

NOTICE

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

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

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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

1) On page 8 of the Original Registration Document, the risk factor ***"Concentration Risk"*** shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and ~~strikethrough~~:

"***Concentration Risk***

As member of RBI Group and as part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, RBI is subject to concentration risk with respect to geographic regions and client sectors and large counterparties.

RBI's business activities are pursued to a significant extent (more than 50 per cent. of operating income and risk weighted assets) via its subsidiaries. Each of these subsidiaries can have an influence on the profit and loss position of RBI, especially via the valuation of the subsidiary, via the costs of refinancing the participation versus its dividend payments and via national regulatory burdens on the level of each subsidiary.

Furthermore, due to accounts receivable from borrowers in certain countries and/or certain industry sectors RBI Group is, to varying degrees, subject to a concentration of regional as well as sectorial counterparty risks. The concentration risk with respect to geographic regions and client sectors mainly exists in Austria (including exposures to the Raiffeisen Banking Sector (see also the risk factors in section "*c. Raiffeisen Banking Sector Risks*")), ~~Russia and~~ the Czech Republic and Slovakia, which each account for 10 per cent. or more of RBI's risk weighted assets. Furthermore, at RBI level, the allocation of financial resources in subordinated debt to particular members of RBI Group, and the resulting exposure to such group members and the countries in which they are located, also constitutes concentration risk, which may be severe in the event of a default by one or several of these group members. Additionally, a failure of one or more members of RBI Group to service their respective payment obligations under certain financing agreements could trigger group cross default clauses and thus, unforeseen short-term liquidity needs for members of RBI Group. Moreover, concentration risks may arise out of investments in asset backed securities if such investments show a sectoral or regional concentration of debtors. The value of asset backed securities may be reduced significantly if the asset backed securities are concentrated in debtors stemming from sectors or regions which are hit by economic downturns.

The materialisation of concentration risk and any of the above-mentioned mechanisms may adversely affect RBI's financial standing and liquidity position."

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

"***4. Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Risk***

RBI Group has been and may continue to be adversely affected by geopolitical crises like the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East, global financial and economic crises, like the Euro area (sovereign) debt crisis, the risk of one or more countries leaving the EU or the Euro area, like the Brexit, and other negative macroeconomic and market developments and may further be required to make impairments on its exposures.

RBI's ability to fulfil its obligations under its Debt Securities may be affected by changing conditions in the global financial markets, economic conditions generally and perceptions of those conditions and future economic prospects. The outlook for the global economy over the near to medium term remains uncertain.

In particular, RBI has been and may continue to be adversely affected by geopolitical risk which refers to the threat, realization, and escalation of adverse events associated with military conflicts, terrorism, and any tensions among and within states and political actors that affect the peaceful course of international relations and may have regional or global ramifications.

In the Eastern European countries (Russia, and up to (and including) 2024 also Belarus) and Ukraine, where RBI Group has and has had material business interests and has generated a substantial share of its earnings, conflicts (such as the war in the Ukraine) or specific economic developments have and could have a negative impact on macroeconomic conditions and, thus, the financial position, results of operations

and the prospects of RBI's subsidiaries. In this context, it should be noted that RBI sold its 87.74 per cent. stake in Priorbank JSC, Belarus and its subsidiaries, effective with the closing of the transaction on 29 November 2024. Further details on the sale can be found in the section "*D. Description of the Issuer*", "*4.3 Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year*", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below. In particular, the Russian invasion of Ukraine could potentially undermine the political and economic stability in Europe as a whole, including the risk of further escalation of the conflict, and may cause repeated price spikes and even disruptions on energy markets with a profound potential negative impact on inflation and the financial situation of companies and households. These developments – together with the implementation of (more) comprehensive and potentially escalating sanctions and countersanctions – have a material impact and are likely to have further severe adverse impacts on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group Austria, each as defined in section "*3.1. RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector*" of the section "*D. Description of the Issuer*" below, (e.g., bodily harm to RBI Group's employees and clients, physical damages to properties and business infrastructure of RBI Group and its clients, nationalization or expropriation of RBI Group entities, discontinuation of dividend payments from or write-downs/write-offs of RBI Group entities in this region, decrease of capital and own funds, impact on minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") ratios, asset freezes, increase of defaults, decrease of asset prices, devaluation of local currencies, restrictions on foreign currency transactions, further rating downgrades, financial or other sanctions imposed on RBI Group, its entities or representatives, withdrawal of licences of RBI Group entities by regulatory or governmental authorities, legal implications).

In addition, the unpredictable foreign relations and economic policies, including the potential imposing of tariffs and counter-tariffs, of the current US administration could exacerbate the already existing negative trajectory of European cohesion and its economic prospects. Moreover, the escalation in the conflict between (in particular) the US and Israel against Iran, in particular the closure of the Hormuz street, may gravely destabilise energy and financial markets in general and, thus, have a severe impact on global economic growth, inflation and interest rates. These developments or the perception that any of these developments will occur or exacerbate, have affected and could continue to significantly affect the economic development of affected countries, lead to declines in GDP growth, and jeopardize the stability of financial markets including those for energy prices. If the scope and severity of adverse economic conditions were to intensify in certain countries and in the focus areas of RBI Group, the risks RBI Group faces may be exacerbated. Such challenging economic conditions may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

~~Many~~Moreover, many European and other countries continue to struggle under large budget deficits and elevated debt levels, potentially raising a concern of the market that some European and other countries may in the future be unable to repay outstanding debt. These countries could find it difficult to obtain financing if markets were to become volatile and potentially subject to intermittent and prolonged disruptions as experienced in the past. Persistently elevated market rates, also due to the uncertainty of the future development of inflation, may pose a threat for public and private sector borrowers whose contracts are based on variable interest rates and/or who need refinancing or additional financing.

Since the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, in Europe, the financial and economic conditions of certain countries have been particularly negatively affected. Credit rating agencies downgraded the credit ratings of many of these countries but have also stripped the AAA rating from certain core European countries. Sovereigns, financial institutions and other corporates may become unable to obtain refinancing or new funding and may default on their existing debt. The outcome of debt restructuring negotiations may result in RBI Group suffering additional impairments. Austerity measures to reduce debt levels and fiscal deficits in the future may well result in a slowdown of or negative economic development.

The political, financial, economic and legal impact of the departure of one or more countries from the Euro area and/or the EU is difficult to predict. However, the example of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (so-called "**Brexit**") shows that unclear legal formalities and pending legal and economic frameworks lead to increased political and economic uncertainty which can entail various adverse cumulative impacts on the respective economies (e.g., investments, gross domestic product ("**GDP**"), exchange rates).

For a country exiting the Euro area and/or the EU, possible consequences of such exit in a stress case include the loss of liquidity supply by the European Central Bank ("**ECB**"), the need to introduce capital controls and, subsequently, certificates of indebtedness or a new national currency, a possibility of a surge

in inflation and, generally, a breakdown of its economy. Businesses and other debtors whose main sources of income are converted to a non-Euro currency could be unable to repay their Euro-denominated debts. Thus, foreign lenders and business partners including members of RBI Group would have to face significant losses. Disputes are likely to arise over whether contracts would have to be converted into a new currency or remain in Euros. In the wider Euro area, concerns over the Euro's future might cause businesses to cut investment and people to cut back their spending, thus pushing the Euro area into recession. Depositors in other struggling Euro area countries could start withdrawing their deposits or moving them to other countries, thus provoking a banking crisis. The Euro could lose but also increase in value in case that exiting countries are coming from the economically weaker periphery. Depending on the exact mutual development of the foreign exchange rates embedded in the global exchange-rate regime, this might impact RBI Group's ability to repay its obligations. In addition to the risk of market contagion, there is also the potential of political repercussions such as a boost to anti-Euro and anti-European political forces in other countries. Owing to the high level of interconnection in the financial markets in the Euro area, the departure from the European Monetary Union by one or more Euro area countries and/or the abandonment of the Euro as a currency could have material adverse effects on the existing contractual relations and the fulfilment of obligations by RBI Group and/or RBI Group's customers and, thus, have an adverse impact on RBI's ability to duly meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.

~~In particular, RBI has been and may continue to be adversely affected by geopolitical risk which refers to the threat, realization, and escalation of adverse events associated with military conflicts, terrorism, and any tensions among and within states and political actors that affect the peaceful course of international relations and may have regional or global ramifications.~~

~~This can, for example be seen in the Eastern European countries (Russia, and up to (and including) 2024 also Belarus) and Ukraine, where RBI Group has and has had material business interests and has generated a substantial share of its earnings, and where conflicts (such as the war in the Ukraine) or specific economic developments have and could have a negative impact on macroeconomic conditions and, thus, the financial position, results of operations and the prospects of RBI's subsidiaries. In this context, it should be noted that RBI sold its 87.74 per cent. stake in Priorbank JSC, Belarus and its subsidiaries, effective with the closing of the transaction on 29 November 2024. Further details on the sale can be found in the section "*D. Description of the Issuer*", "*4.3 Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year*", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below. In particular, the Russian invasion of Ukraine could potentially undermine the political and economic stability in Europe as a whole, including the risk of further escalation of the conflict, and may cause repeated price spikes and even disruptions on energy markets with a profound potential negative impact on inflation and the financial situation of companies and households. These developments – together with the implementation of (more) comprehensive and potentially escalating sanctions and countersanctions – have a material impact and are likely to have further severe adverse impacts on RBI Group, RBI Regulatory Group and RBI Resolution Group Austria, each as defined in section "*3.1. RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector"* of the section "*D. Description of the Issuer*" below, (e.g., bodily harm to RBI Group's employees and clients, physical damages to properties and business infrastructure of RBI Group and its clients, nationalization or expropriation of RBI Group entities, discontinuation of dividend payments from or write-downs/write-offs of RBI Group entities in this region, decrease of capital and own funds, impact on minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") ratios, asset freezes, increase of defaults, decrease of asset prices, devaluation of local currencies, restrictions on foreign currency transactions, further rating downgrades, financial or other sanctions imposed on RBI Group, its entities or representatives, withdrawal of licences of RBI Group entities by regulatory or governmental authorities, legal implications).~~

~~In addition, the unpredictable foreign relations and economic policies, including the potential imposing of tariffs and counter tariffs, of the current US administration could exacerbate the already existing negative trajectory of European cohesion and its economic prospects. Moreover, the recent escalation in the conflict between (in particular) the US and Israel against Iran may gravely destabilise energy and financial markets in general and, thus, have a severe impact on global economic growth, inflation and interest rates. These developments or the perception that any of these developments will occur or exacerbate, have affected and could continue to significantly affect the economic development of affected countries, lead to declines in GDP growth, and jeopardize the stability of financial markets including those for energy prices. If the scope and severity of adverse economic conditions were to intensify in certain countries and in the focus areas of RBI Group, the risks RBI Group faces may be exacerbated. Such challenging economic conditions may adversely affect the Issuer's ability to meet its obligations under the Debt Securities.~~"

3) On pages 16 - 17 of the Original Registration Document, the risk factor ***a. 7. "ESG Risk"*** shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"***7. ESG Risk***

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are viewed as cross-dimensional risks that potentially can adversely affect all business of RBI and RBI Group.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks can manifest themselves in negative financial impacts as well as reputational damages of RBI Group, its customers, other counterparties, or assets in which RBI Group invests.

Climate and environmental risks are driven by environmental factors. They should be understood as the financial risks posed by the institutions' exposures to counterparties that may both potentially contribute to or be affected by climate change and other forms of environmental degradation (such as, but not limited to, air pollution, water pollution, scarcity of fresh water, land contamination, biodiversity loss and deforestation). Related thereto, RBI Group as well as RBI Group's customers will need to comply with additional regulatory requirements (such as the new requirements regarding ESG risk introduced by the recent amendments of the CRD IV and the CRR by the additional EU Banking Package as defined in the risk factor "*b.1 The Issuer is subject to a number of strict and extensive regulatory rules and requirements*.") as well as political and social demands and expectations.~~, or~~ In addition, the portfolio of RBI Group may face ~~additional~~ the risk of physical damages, which may result in additional expenditures and potential losses ~~of revenues~~ which may lead to a deterioration of ~~their respective~~ the credit standing of clients and thus may have an adverse effect on the business, financial position and results of operations of RBI Group."

Part B – Amendments to the section DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUER

4) On pages 31 - 33 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**2.4 Principle markets and business segments**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"**2.4. Principle markets and business segments**

As a rule, internal management reporting at RBI is based on the current organisational structure. This matrix structure means that each member of the Management Board is responsible both for individual countries and for specific business activities. A cash generating unit (CGU) within the RBI Group is a country. The presentation of the countries includes the operating units of RBI in the respective countries (in addition to subsidiary banks, e.g. also leasing companies). Accordingly, the RBI management bodies – Management Board and Supervisory Board – make key decisions that determine the resources allocated to any given segment based on its financial strength and profitability, which is why these reporting criteria are a material component in the decision-making process. The segments are also presented accordingly in compliance with IFRS 8. When assigning countries to the individual reportable segments, in addition to long-term economic similarities such as equity risk premiums, potential market growth and net interest margins, the expected risk and return levels are also taken into account when allocating resources. According to IFRS 8.12, it is also required that the following economic characteristics are taken into account when composing the reportable segments. The countries are combined into a reportable segment if the products and services offered are the same. In addition to the uniform production processes and sales channels, the target groups such as corporate customers, private customers and institutional customers are also similar in the individual segments. Banking regulations in each country are mainly monitored by central banks. In all countries, the central bank is responsible for formulating and implementing monetary policy, maintaining financial stability, and regulating the banking sector. The reconciliation contains mainly the amounts resulting from the elimination of intra-group results and consolidation between the segments.

In order to achieve the maximum possible transparency and in the interest of clearer lines of reporting, segments were defined in accordance with the IFRS 8 thresholds. IFRS 8 establishes a 10 per cent. threshold for the key figures of operating income, profit after tax and segment assets.

Adjustment of the segmentation

Based on changes to internal reporting and economic characteristics of Russia and Ukraine, the criteria in IFRS 8.12 as of 31 December 2024 no longer ~~justify~~ justified showing the countries in the same segment. As a result, Ukraine ~~has been~~ was removed from the segment "*Eastern Europe*". The previous periods were adjusted accordingly. Effective 1 January 2026, the segment "*Eastern Europe*" was renamed to "*Russia*". An adjustment of the previous periods was not necessary, as RBI's subsidiary Priorbank JSC, Belarus, and the subsidiaries of Priorbank JSC were sold in November 2024.

This results in the following segments:

- ***Central Europe***
  (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia)

  RBI's segment "Central Europe" comprises the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. In each of these countries, RBI is represented by a credit institution or a branch in the case of Poland, leasing companies (except Poland) and other specialised financial institutions.

  Branch of RBI in Poland

  On 31 October 2018, RBI closed the sale of the core banking operations of its former Polish subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank Polska S.A. ("**RBPL**") by way of demerger to Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A., a subsidiary of BNP Paribas S.A.

  Under the terms of the agreement with the buyer, total assets of approximately EUR 9.5 billion have been allocated to the core banking operations. Following the transaction, RBI transferred the remaining RBPL operations, mainly comprising the foreign currency retail mortgage loan portfolio, to a Polish branch of RBI. The total assets of the Polish branch of RBI amounted to approximately EUR 1.8 ~~1.6~~ billion as of 31 March 2026 (unaudited, internal data) ~~December 2025 (audited)~~.

- ***Southeastern Europe***
  (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Romania, Serbia)

  The segment "Southeastern Europe" includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Romania, and Serbia. Within these countries, RBI is represented by credit institutions, leasing companies, as well as, in some markets, by separate capital management and asset management companies and pension funds.

- ***Russia*** ~~***Eastern Europe***~~
  ~~***(Russia, and up to (and including) 2024 also Belarus)***~~

  This segment comprises Russia only.~~, and up to (and including) 2024 also Belarus.~~ Raiffeisenbank Russia serves both selected corporate and private customers. RBI is also represented in the leasing business in Russia.

  Effective 1 January 2026, the segment "*Eastern Europe*", which comprised Russia, and up to (and including) 2024 also Belarus, was renamed to "*Russia*". An adjustment of the previous periods was not necessary, as ~~In November 2024,~~ RBI completed the sale of its subsidiary Priorbank JSC, Belarus, and the subsidiaries of Priorbank JSC to Soven 1 Holding in November 2024. The result in the reporting year 2024 was reported under the item result from discontinued operations. The result from deconsolidation was allocated to the Corporate Center segment.

  Further details as to the sale of Priorbank JSC, Belarus, and the ongoing strategic considerations resulting from the war in Ukraine for the future of RBI's subsidiary Raiffeisenbank Russia, see section "*4.3 Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year*", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below.

- ***Ukraine***

  This segment encompasses Ukraine. In Ukraine, RBI is represented by a bank and provides a full range of financial services through the bank's digital channels and via a local branch network.

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

  The segment "Group Corporates & Markets" covers operating business booked in Austria and is divided into subsegments: Austrian and international corporate customers, Markets, Financial Institutions & Sovereigns, business with the Raiffeisen Banking Sector, as well as specialised financial institution subsidiaries, e.g., Kathrein Privatbank Aktiengesellschaft, Raiffeisen Leasing Group, Raiffeisen Factor Bank AG, Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H., Raiffeisen Digital Bank AG, legal entities of Valida Group (pension fund business) and Raiffeisen Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung. Furthermore, companies with banking activities valued at equity are allocated to this segment.

- ***Corporate Center***

  The segment "Corporate Center" includes central group management functions at head office (e.g., treasury) and other group units (equity investments and joint service companies), minority interests as well as companies with non-banking activities valued at equity."

5) On pages 33 - 35 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**2.5 Capital requirements**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"**2.5. Capital requirements**

Based on the decision of the European Central Bank ("**ECB**") regarding the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("**SREP**"), RBI Regulatory Group shall meet as of 1 January 2026 a Pillar 2 requirement ("**P2R**") of 2.78 per cent. and shall additionally satisfy a Pillar 2 guidance ("**P2G**") of 1.00 per cent. The P2R includes a non-performing exposure (NPE) P2R add-on in the amount of 0.03 per cent. and shall be met with at least 56.25 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 ("**CET 1**") capital

and 75 per cent. Tier 1 capital. Furthermore, the P2G of 1.00 per cent. shall be met with 100 per cent. CET 1 capital and held over and above the overall capital requirement.

According to the current version of the Austrian Capital Buffer Regulation 2025 (*Kapitalpuffer-Verordnung 2025* – "**KP-V 2025**") on adjusting the systemic risk buffer and the other systemically important institution ("**O-SII**") buffer, as of 1 January 2025: (i) RBI Regulatory Group (at consolidated level) shall meet an O-SII buffer of 1.75 per cent. and a systematic risk buffer of 1.00 per cent.; and (ii) RBI (at unconsolidated level) shall meet an O-SII buffer of 1.75 per cent. and a systematic risk buffer of 0.50 per cent.

Since 1 July 2025, RBI and RBI Regulatory Group must also comply with the sectoral systemic risk buffer for risk-weighted assets in the commercial real estate sector in Austria ("**CRE Sectoral Systemic Buffer**"), which poses a requirement currently equal to 1.00 per cent. of RBI's CRE portfolio in Austria at consolidated and unconsolidated level. The calculated requirement is added on top of the systemic risk buffer in the following table. According to a draft for amending the KP-V 2025, this buffer rate shall be gradually increased in two stages, i.e., to 2.00 per cent. as of 1 July 2026, and to 3.50 per cent. as of 1 July 2027.

The countercyclical capital buffer is calculated on an average basis derived from the respective buffer rate requirements in the various countries and the exposure split per country of the relevant entity or consolidation layer.

The following capital requirements apply to RBI Regulatory Group and to RBI as of 31 March ~~1 January~~ 2026:

Capital requirements as of 31 March ~~1 January~~ 2026	**RBI Regulatory Group**	**RBI**
CET 1 Pillar 1 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	4.50 per cent.	4.50 per cent.
CET 1 Pillar 2 requirement	1.56 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Capital buffers:		
Countercyclical capital buffer	*0.72~~3~~ per cent.*	*0.34 per cent.*
Capital conservation buffer	*2.50 per cent.*	*2.50 per cent.*
Other systemically important institution buffer	*1.75 per cent.*	*1.75 per cent.*
Systemic risk buffer (incl. CRE Sectoral Systemic Buffer)	*1.01 per cent.*	*0.52 per cent.*
Combined buffer requirement	5.98~~99~~ per cent.	*5.11* per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	**12.04~~5~~ per cent.**	**9.61 per cent.**

AT 1 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	1.50 per cent.	1.50 per cent.
AT 1 Pillar 2 requirement	0.52 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers)	**14.06~~7~~ per cent.**	**11.11 per cent.**

Tier 2 requirement (Article 92 CRR)	2.00 per cent.	2.00 per cent.
Tier 2 Pillar 2 requirement	0.70 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers)	**16.76~~77~~ per cent.**	**13.11 per cent.**

Pillar 2 guidance	1.00 per cent.	0.00 per cent.
CET 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	**13.04~~5~~ per cent.**	**9.61 per cent.**
Tier 1 requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	**15.06~~7~~ per cent.**	**11.11 per cent.**
Total capital requirement (incl. capital buffers & P2G)	**17.76~~7~~ per cent.**	**13.11 per cent.**

(*Source:* unaudited internal data)

Apart from the requirements above, the ECB informed the Issuer that it shall additionally meet a CET 1 requirement without its Russian subsidiaries, as further set out in section "*4.3 Information on any known*

trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year", first bullet point ("*Russian invasion of Ukraine*") below.

Furthermore, the Issuer shall comply with the minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**") in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (*Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation* – "**SRMR**"). This MREL requirement shall be determined by the resolution authority – in the case of the Issuer, the Single Resolution Board ("**SRB**") – and shall be calculated as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of the total risk exposure amount ("**TREA**") and the leverage ratio exposure ("**LRE**"), each calculated in accordance with the CRR.

On 23 April 2026 ~~2 July 2025~~, RBI received the decision of the Austrian Financial Market Authority (*Finanzmarktaufsichtsbehörde* – "**FMA**") on MREL for the RBI Resolution Group Austria (for details see section "*3.1 RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector*" below). The FMA decision represents the formal implementation of the decision of the SRB dated 25 March 2026 ~~13 June 2025~~ under Austrian law.

According to this FMA decision, the Issuer shall comply with an MREL requirement of 33.53 ~~32.49~~ per cent. of the TREA and an MREL requirement of 10.80 ~~12.08~~ per cent. of the LRE, in each case, on a consolidated basis at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria. Of the MREL requirement, the Issuer is required to use subordinated instruments to meet an amount equal to 21.58 ~~21.60~~ per cent. of TREA and 10.07 ~~11.58~~ per cent. of LRE ~~by 1 January 2026~~. The combined buffer requirement applicable to RBI shall be complied with in addition to the MREL requirement and to the subordinated MREL requirement, each on the basis of the TREA, at the level of RBI Resolution Group Austria.

For the RBI Regulatory Group (for details see section "*3.1. RBI is part of the Raiffeisen Banking Sector*" below), the multiple point of entry ("**MPE**") approach is the designated resolution strategy. Thus, this MREL requirement applies to the RBI Resolution Group Austria with the Issuer as the resolution entity only, but not to the RBI Regulatory Group as a whole.

As of 31 December 2025, the CET 1 ratio on an individual basis for RBI was 20.6 per cent. (audited).

As of 31 March 2026 ~~31 December 2025~~, the available distributable items of the Issuer in accordance with Article 4(1)(128) CRR amounted to EUR 7,488 ~~7,557~~ million (unaudited, internal data). ~~This figure is calculated based on audited accounts as of 31 December 2025, in accordance with the Austrian Enterprise Code (*Unternehmensgesetzbuch*) and the BWG.~~

For the RBI Group excluding Russia, the simulated buffer to maximum distributable amount ("**MDA**") as of 31 March ~~1 January~~ 2026 stands at 276 ~~343~~ basis points compared to a CET 1 requirement of 12.09 ~~12.08~~ per cent.[*)] for RBI Group excluding Russia. Assuming the full relief of operational risk weighted assets associated with the potential deconsolidation of the Russian Subsidiaries (as described in 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 – Russian invasion of Ukraine*" below) the MDA would increase by 114 ~~55~~ basis points to 390 ~~398~~ basis points (all based on unaudited internal data).

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*) based on SREP requirements applicable from 1 January 2026. The difference of 5 ~~3~~ basis points to the CET 1 requirement (including capital buffers) of RBI Group of 12.04 ~~12.05~~ per cent. (mentioned in the table "Capital requirements as of 31 March 2026 ~~1 January 2026~~" above) is attributable to the higher weighting of exposures subject to the application of the countercyclical capital buffer. In Russia, national regulators have not implemented a countercyclical capital buffer, hence for RBI Group excluding Russia the share of countries that have introduced a countercyclical capital buffer is higher – whereby the main drivers are Czechia and Slovakia – compared to RBI Group (including Russia) (*Source*: unaudited internal data)."

6) On page 39 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**4.2. Significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since the end of the last financial period for which financial information has been published**", the existing paragraph shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"There has been no significant change in the financial performance of RBI Group since 31 March 2026 ~~December 2025~~."

7) On pages 39 - 47 of the Original Registration Document, the section "**4.3. Information on any known trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Issuer's prospects for at least the current financial year**", shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

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

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

- ***Russian invasion of Ukraine***

RBI Group has and has had material business interests and has generated a substantial share of its earnings in the Eastern European countries (Russia, and up to (and including) 2024 also 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 31 December 2025, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 4.4 billion in Russia and EUR 1.7 billion in the Ukraine. Profit/loss after tax reported for the year 2025 amounted to approximately minus EUR 86 million in Russia and EUR 229 million in the Ukraine. The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as of 31 December 2025 were calculated based on the closing rates 93.540 EUR/RUB and 49.857 EUR/UAH. The profit/loss after tax is based on the following average exchange rates: EUR/RUB 2025: 94.928; as well as EUR/UAH 2025: 46.962. (audited).~~

As of 31 March 2026, loans to customers amounted to approximately EUR 4.4 billion in Russia and EUR 1.7 billion in the Ukraine. Profit after tax reported for the first quarter 2026 amounted to approximately EUR 261 million in Russia and EUR 26 million in the Ukraine. The EUR equivalents for loans to customers as of 31 March 2026 were calculated based on the closing rates 93.317 EUR/RUB and 50.312 EUR/UAH. The profit after tax is based on the following average exchange rates: EUR/RUB Q1 2026: 91.983; as well as EUR/UAH Q1 2026: 50.609. (*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 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 31 December 2025 (audited)	RBI Group excluding Russia 31 December 2025 Planning and steering view[3] (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	5,874	4,184
Net fee and commission income	2,731	2,002
Net trading income and fair value result	253	1
Impairment losses on financial assets	(141)	(192)
Consolidated profit	1,371	1,443
Loans to customers	105,610	101,195
Cost/income ratio[1]	44.8 %	53.1%
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.9 %	15.5 %[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).

In EUR million (unless stated otherwise)	RBI Group 31 March 2026 (unaudited, internal data)	RBI Group excluding Russia 31 March 2026 Planning and steering view[3] (unaudited, internal data)
Net interest income	1,459	1,076
Net fee and commission income	693	520
Net trading income and fair value result	5	5
Impairment losses on financial assets	(110)	(103)
Consolidated profit	470	209
Loans to customers	109,120	104,702
Cost/income ratio[1]	48.0%	53.4%
Common equity tier 1 ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.7%	14.9%[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 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 31 December 2025 (audited)	RBI Group excluding Russia 31 December 2025 Planning and steering view[2] (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity[1]	6.9%	10.6%

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).

	RBI Group 31 March 2026 (unaudited, internal data)	RBI Group excluding Russia 31 March 2026 Planning and steering view[2] (unaudited, internal data)
Consolidated return on equity[1]	9.0%	5.2%

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 potential 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).

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 19.5 ~~20~~ billion whilst the CET 1 capital of RBI Group is reduced by approximately EUR 5.8 ~~5.5~~ 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 77 ~~53~~ basis points (*Source*: all based on internal data as of 31 March 2026, 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 was limited 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 8.14 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 2026 is expected to be around 35 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 10.5 per cent. in 2026 (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited).

The Management Board and the Supervisory Board proposed a dividend of EUR 1.60 per share for the business year 2025 to the annual general meeting of RBI and this resolution was passed on 9 April 2026.

- ***Agreement on the acquisition of Garanti BBVA Group Romania by Raiffeisen Bank S.A.***

  On 28 March 2026, RBI announced that its Romanian subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank S.A. has reached an agreement to acquire 100 per cent of the shares in Garanti BBVA Group Romania (Garanti Bank S.A. and the leasing unit Motoractive IFN S.A.) from subsidiaries of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A. (BBVA). The transaction is subject to closing and regulatory approvals. Based on a purchase price of EUR 591 million (subject to adjustments at closing) and a CET1 ratio of 15.5 per cent for the RBI Group excluding Russia as of year-end 2025, the transaction is expected to have a circa minus 60 basis point impact on the CET1 ratio at closing. Garanti Bank S.A. had total assets of around EUR 4 billion at year-end 2025. The closing of the transaction is expected in the fourth quarter of 2026. RBI plans to merge the acquired units with its respective Romanian operations in order to realize the identified operational and cost synergies.

- ~~***Announcement on***~~ ***RBI's*** ~~***intention to submit a***~~ ***voluntary public tender offer for all shares of Addiko Bank AG***

  On 8 April 2026, RBI announced its intention to submit a voluntary public tender offer for all issued and outstanding shares of Vienna-based Addiko Bank AG ("**Addiko**") not held by Addiko itself, and to ~~. RBI will~~ offer a cash price of EUR 23.05 per Addiko share (cum dividend 2025), equaling to the volume-weighted average share price for the six months period ending on 7 April 2026. This offer price correspond~~s~~ed to a premium of approximately 20 per cent over the intrinsic equity value determined in an external valuation report by Ernst & Young Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H. obtained by RBI. On 13 May 2026, RBI announced that the cash price of EUR 23.05 is increased to EUR 26.50 per Addiko share (cum dividend 2025).

The tender offer was launched on 14 May 2026.

The ~~intended~~ offer ~~will be~~ is subject to a minimum acceptance threshold of more than 75 per cent. of all issued and outstanding Addiko shares. The completion of the ~~intended~~ offer ~~will be~~ is subject to antitrust and regulatory approvals, and other closing conditions.

Furthermore, RBI intends to enter into a transaction agreement with Alta Group d.o.o. (Serbia), one of Addiko's shareholders, on inter alia the envisaged sale ("**Carve-Out**") by Addiko of Addiko Bank a.d. Beograd (Serbia), Addiko Bank d.d. Sarajevo, Addiko Bank d.d. Banja Luka (both Bosnia and Herzegovina), and Addiko Bank A.D. Podgorica (Montenegro), subject to the successful completion of the voluntary public tender offer. Completion of the Carve-Out is subject to customary closing conditions including antitrust and regulatory approvals.

RBI intends to retain Addiko Bank d.d. Zagreb (Croatia), Addiko d.d. Ljubljana (Slovenia) and Addiko (Austria). With this transaction RBI would strengthen its market share in Croatia and re-enter Slovenia.

On the basis of the increased cash price, ~~T~~the successful completion of the voluntary public tender offer would have an initial CET1 impact of circa minus ~~45~~ 46 basis points (assuming 75 per cent participation) on RBI Group excluding Russia, subject to opening balance. ~~Following~~ Subject to a successful completion of the envisaged Carve-Out, the final impact of the combined transactions will be circa minus ~~10~~11 basis points~~, subject to opening balance~~. Subject to the above conditions, the voluntary public tender offer is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2026, while closing of the Carve-Out is expected to occur in the second half of 2027.

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

  In March 2025, the bank levy in Austria was retroactively increased from 1 January 2025 and a special payment was introduced for the years 2025 and 2026. The assessment basis for the bank levy remains unchanged and continues to be calculated on the average unconsolidated balance sheet total of the previous year. Based on the 2024 balance sheet figures, the total Austrian bank levy for RBI (on an unconsolidated basis) amounts to EUR 74.3 million for 2025 (including the special payment). The total amount for 2026 is estimated at approximately EUR 71 million (*Source*: internal data, unaudited).

- ***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 is approximately HUF 14 billion. This amount 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 Hungarian national tax authority.

  For 2026, the tax base remains essentially the same as in 2025, but is calculated on the net profit of 2024. The tax rates have increased: 10 per cent. for the portion of the tax base up to HUF 20 billion, and 30 per cent. for the amount above this threshold. The maximum reduction for holding additional Hungarian government bonds has also changed: it is now capped at 30 per cent. (previously 50 per cent.) of the extra profit tax, provided the required increase in bond holdings is achieved by 30 November 2026. Based on these changes, the estimated extra profit tax for RBHU in 2026 is approximately HUF 36.7 billion. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)

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

  In the Czech Republic, a windfall tax was applicable for the 2023, 2024 and 2025 taxable periods (applied only to selected industries including banks). The windfall tax was 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 was impacted solely through Raiffeisenbank a.s., Prague ("**RBCZ**"). The total estimated windfall tax ranges from CZK 750 to CZK 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 175 million. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited). The windfall tax no longer applies in 2026.

- ***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 EUR 44.9 million for the fiscal year 2026. (*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 2026 estimated tax for RBI's Romanian subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank S.A. ("**RBRO**") is RON 280 million. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)

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

  Amendments to the Ukrainian Tax Code introduced a temporary increase of the corporate income tax rate for banks to 50 per cent. exclusively for the 2026 calendar year. The increased rate applies to each quarterly tax period in 2026.

- ***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 the conflict between the US and Israel against Iran has been reignited, and – as a consequence - a general environment of geopolitical turmoil and uncertainty with respect to the future trajectory of economic growth, 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, US Fed and some of the CEE central banks cut their key interest rates in 2024 and 2025, the future trajectory of interest rates is uncertain, especially in light of the geopolitical volatility, 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, the funding spread of RBI remains sensitive to the uncertainties of the Russia-Ukraine crisis, which may influence both, the liability, and the asset side, and make RBI less competitive.

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

  While the short-term outlook on real estate markets is stable, with the most significant challenges behind RBI, sub-sectors like office and logistics continue to face challenges with developers experiencing difficulties in refinancing or marketing their projects. ~~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 15 billion as of ~~year~~ end of Q1 2026 ~~2025~~, of which approximately 12 per cent. are attributable to its five largest customers. Overall, RBI has set aside with ~~year~~ end of Q1 2026 ~~2025~~ EUR 252 ~~249~~ million in provisions for the CRE portfolio. (*Source*: all internal data, unaudited)."

8) On pages 47 et seq. of the Original Registration Document, in section "**5. ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY BODIES**", the section "**5.1. Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of RBI**" shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"**5.1. Members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of RBI**

The members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board may be contacted at RBI's business address at Am Stadtpark 9, 1030 Vienna, Austria.

The current members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board listed below hold the following additional supervisory board mandates or similar functions in various companies as of the date of this Registration Document.

a) Management Board

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 (Chairman)*~~ – *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 (Vice-Chairwoman)* – *Raiffeisenbank a.s.,* Prague, Czech Republic* – *Raiffeisenbank S.A.,* Bucharest, Romania* – *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 * ***Shareholder Committee*** – *Raiffeisen Software GmbH, Vienna, Austria**
Kamila Makhmudova	-
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
Rainer Schnabl	***Supervisory board function*** – *Raiffeisen Bausparkasse Gesellschaft m.b.H.,* Vienna, Austria (Chairman)*

) On 17 December 2025, the 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 and will hold the following major functions outside RBI: *Supervisory board functions:* - *Raiffeisenbank a.s.*, Prague, Czech Republic (Chairman)* - *Österreichische Beteiligungs AG*, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) - *Donhauser GmbH*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) - *don boardservice GmbH*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman)

b) Supervisory Board

Member	Major functions outside RBI
Erwin Hameseder (Chairman)	***Management board function*** – *RAIFFEISEN-HOLDING NIEDERÖSTERREICH WIEN registrierte Genossenschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) ***Supervisory board functions*** – *AGRANA Beteiligungs-Aktiengesellschaft*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *Kurier Redaktionsgesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *KURIER Zeitungsverlag und Druckerei Gesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *Mediaprint Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenverlag Gesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *RAIFFEISENLANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria Aktiengesellschaft*, Vienna, Austria – *RWA Raiffeisen Ware Austria Handel und Vermögensverwaltung eGen,* Vienna, Austria – *Südzucker AG*, Mannheim, Germany (Vice-Chairman) – *STRABAG SE*, Villach, Austria (Vice-Chairman) ***Managing director function*** – *Medicur – Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria – *Printmedien Beteiligungsgesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria ***Shareholders' committee function*** – *Kurier Redaktionsgesellschaft m.b.H. & Co. Kommanditgesellschaft*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *Mediaprint Zeitungs- und Zeitschriftenverlag Gesellschaft m.b.H. & CO KG,* Vienna, Austria
Martin Schaller (First Deputy Chairman)	***Management board function*** – *Raiffeisen-Landesbank Steiermark AG*, Graz, Austria (Chairman) ***Supervisory board/advisory board functions*** ~~– *Raiffeisen Software GmbH*, Linz, Austria~~ – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen*, Vienna, Austria (Chairman) – *RAITEC GmbH*, Linz, Austria
Reinhard Schwendtbauer (Second Deputy Chairman)	***Management board function*** – *Raiffeisenlandesbank Oberösterreich Aktiengesellschaft*, Linz, Austria

	(Chairman) ***Supervisory board functions*** – *EBS Wohnbaugesellschaft mbH,* Linz, Austria (Chairman) – *Energie AG Oberösterreich,* Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *Oberösterreichische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft,* Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *Österreichische Salinen Aktiengesellschaft,* Ebensee, Austria (Chairman) – *Raiffeisen-Kredit-Garantiegesellschaft m.b.H.,* Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *RAITEC GmbH,* Linz, Austria (Vice-Chairman) – *Raiffeisen Software GmbH,* Linz, Austria (Vice- Chairman) – *Raiffeisenbank a.s.*, Prague, Czech Republic* – *Salinen Austria Aktiengesellschaft,* Ebensee, Austria (Chairman) – *voestalpine AG, Linz, Austria* (Vice-Chairman) – *WAG Wohnungsanlagen Gesellschaft m.b.H.,* Linz, Austria (Chairman)
Michael Alge	***Management board functions*** – *Raiffeisen Landesbank Vorarlberg mit Revisionsverband eGen,* Bregenz, Austria (Chairman) ***Managing director function*** – *RRZ Dienstleistungs- und Beteiligungs reg.gen.m.b.H. & Co KG,* Bregenz, Austria ***Supervisory board functions*** – *AIL Swiss Austria Leasing AG, Glattbrug,* Switzerland (Vice-Chairman) – *Raiffeisen Leasing Management GmbH,* Vienna, Austria
Eva Eberhartinger	– *Verbund AG*, Vienna, Austria
Andrea Gaal	–
Martin Hauer	***Management board function*** – *RAIFFEISENLANDESBANK NIEDERÖSTERREICH-WIEN AG,* Vienna, Austria – *ARION Immobilien & Development Privatstiftung,* Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman) ***Managing director function*** – *Medicur – Holding Gesellschaft m.b.H.*, Vienna, Austria ***Supervisory board function*** – *NÖM AG*, Baden, Austria – *LEIPNIK-LUNDENBURGER INVEST Beteiligungs Aktiengesellschaft*, Vienna, Austria (Vice-Chairman)
Rudolf Könighofer (resigned from the position as member of RBI's Supervisory Board with effect from 30 December 2026) **)	***Management board functions*** – *Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen, Eisenstadt, Austria (Chairman)* ***Supervisory board functions*** – *Raiffeisenbezirksbank Oberwart eGen, Oberwart, Austria* – *UNIQA Insurance Group AG, Vienna, Austria* – *UNIQA Österreich Versicherungen AG, Vienna, Austria* ***Managing Director*** – *RLB Burgenland Beteiligungs GmbH, Eisenstadt, Austria*
Birgit Noggler	***Managing director function*** – *BIN Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH*, Vienna, Austria ***Supervisory board functions*** – *NOE Immobilien Development GmbH*, St. Pölten, Austria (Chairwoman) – *immigon portfolioabbau ag*, Vienna, Austria (Chairwoman) – *B & C Industrieholding GmbH*, Vienna, Austria – *B & C KB Holding GmbH*, Vienna, Austria – *Semperit Aktiengesellschaft Holding,* Vienna, Austria – *B & C Board AG,* Vienna, Austria – *AMAG Austria Metall AG,* Braunau am Inn Ranshofen, Austria
Thomas Wass	***Management board function***

	– *Raiffeisen-Landesbank Tirol AG*, Rum, Austria (Chairman) ***Supervisory board functions*** – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen,* Vienna, Austria – *RAITEC GmbH*, Linz, Austria
Heinz Konrad	***Management board function*** – *Raiffeisenverband Salzburg eGen*, Salzburg, Austria (Chairman) ***Supervisory board functions*** – *Österreichische Raiffeisen-Sicherungseinrichtung eGen,* Vienna Austria ***Managing director functions*** – *Agroconsult Austria Gesellschaft m.b.H.*, Salzburg, Austria – *Raiffeisenverband Salzburg Anteils- und Beteiligungsverwaltungs GmbH*, Salzburg, Austria
Manfred Wilhelmer	***Management board functions*** – *Raiffeisen Landesbank Kärnten und Revisionsverband eGen*, Klagenfurt, Austria (Chairman) ***Managing director functions*** – *RAIFFEISEN-VERMÖGENSVERWERTUNGS GMBH*, Klagenfurt, Austria – *RLB Beteiligungsmanagement GmbH*, Klagenfurt, Austria – *RLB Verwaltungs GmbH*, Klagenfurt, Austria – *RS Beteiligungs GmbH*, Klagenfurt, Austria
Members of the Supervisory Board delegated by the works council (*Betriebsrat*)	
Natalie Egger Grunicke (Chairwoman of the Staff Council)	–
Rudolf Kortenhof (First Deputy to the Chairwoman of the Staff Council)	–
Peter Anzeletti-Reikl (Second Deputy to the Chairwoman of the Staff Council)	–
Gebhard Muster	***Supervisory board functions*** – *Valida Pension AG,* Vienna, Austria
Denise Simek	–
Helge Rechberger	–

**) The Supervisory Board proposed to the annual general meeting of RBI to elect Eva Fugger as new Supervisory Board Member with effect from 31 December 2026 and this resolution was passed on 9 April 2026.

State commissioner / external trustee

According to § 76 BWG and unless otherwise provided for by law, a state commissioner (*Staatskommissär*) and a deputy shall be appointed for not more than five years by the Austrian Federal Minister of Finance (*Bundesminister für Finanzen*) with respect to credit institutions whose balance sheet total exceeds EUR 1 billion; re-appointments are permissible. For RBI, currently, Johann Kinast is appointed as state commissioner and Özge Almasulu-Esatbeyoglu as deputy state commissioner.

Pursuant to § 18(3) of the Austrian Covered Bond Act (*Pfandbriefgesetz* – "**PfandBG**"), each credit institution which issues covered bonds (*gedeckte Schuldverschreibungen*) under the PfandBG, shall appoint an internal or external trustee (*Treuhänder*) for the monitoring of the cover pool (*Deckungsstock*). In case of an external trustee, the credit institution shall appoint a lawyer, a law firm, a certified external auditor or an external audit firm for not more than five years; re-appointment is permissible. The Issuer has appointed Markus Unger, a certified auditor (*beeideter Wirtschaftsprüfer*), as external trustee as of 1 September 2022 for five years.

(*Source: internal data*)

"

9) On page 54 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**7. FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**", the following paragraphs shall be inserted just below the last paragraph of the sub-section "**b. Translation of the audited consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal year 2025 and of the auditor's report**", whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined:

"

c. Translation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three-months period ended 31 March 2026

Extracted from RBI's First Quarter Report as at 31 March 2026

– Statement of Comprehensive Income	pages 25 -26
– Statement of Financial Position	page 26
– Statement of Changes in Equity	page 27
– Statement of Cash Flows	page 28
– Notes	pages 29 – 102

The First Quarter Report as of 31 March 2026 of RBI containing the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of RBI for the three-months period ended 31 March 2026 is made available on the website of the Issuer under https://qr012026.rbinternational.com

The auditor's reports dated 17 February 2025 and 17 February 2026 regarding the German language annual consolidated financial statements of RBI for the fiscal years 2024 and 2025 do not contain any qualifications. RBI is responsible for the non-binding English language convenience translation of all financial information incorporated by reference as well as any related auditor's reports or reports on a review, as the case may be.

Any information not listed in the cross-reference list above but contained in one of the documents mentioned as source documents in such cross-reference list is pursuant to Article 19(1) of the Prospectus Regulation not incorporated by reference as it is either not relevant for the investor or covered in another part of this Registration Document."

10) On pages 69 – 70 of the Original Registration Document, in the section "**8. LEGAL AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS**", the following item 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** On 6 April 2026, RBI's Romanian subsidiary Raiffeisen Bank S.A. ("**RBRO**") received the preliminary report related to the investigation initiated by Order of the President of the Romanian Competition Council no. 1267/24.10.2022, concerning an alleged infringement of Article 5(1)(a) of Competition Law no. 21/1996 and Article 101(1)(a) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The investigation concerns a potential agreement and/or concerted practice related to the coordinated setting of the ROBOR value by all banks participating in the determination of this Romanian Leu reference rate, within the "fixing" procedure. As far as RBRO is concerned, a~~A~~ccording to the report, the Competition Council proposes a fine in the legal maximum of 10 per cent. of the 2025 (unconsolidated) turnover of RBRO. The report represents an intermediate procedural stage, prior to the hearings before the Competition Council. Should the Competition Council issue a decision stating that the participating banks have manipulated the ROBOR, the possibility of further actions claiming damages from RBRO cannot be excluded. RBRO maintains the position presented throughout the investigation, according to which its conduct has at all times been compliant with the legal provisions governing the functioning of the money market. RBRO will use all procedural remedies provided by law in order to present its arguments and support its position before the competent authorities, including before the courts, if necessary."

11) On page 70 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**9. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GROUP**" the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"There has been no significant change in the financial position of RBI Group since 31 March 2026 ~~December 2025~~."

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

12) On page 73 of the Original Registration Document, in section "**(b) What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?**", the following paragraphs of the existing text shall be modified as follows, whereby added text is printed in blue and underlined and deleted text is printed in red and strikethrough:

"

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

The following selected financial information of the Issuer is based on the audited consolidated financial statements of the Issuer as of and for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025 as well as on the unaudited interim financial statements of the Issuer as of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

(i) Consolidated income statement

In EUR million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Net interest income	5,874	5,779	1,459	1,504
Net fee and commission income	2,731	2,638	693	668
Impairment losses on financial assets	(141)	(125)	(110)	(43)
Net trading income and fair value result	253	111	5	56
Operating result	4,963	4,915	1,140	1,274
Consolidated profit / loss	1,371	1,157	470	705

(ii) Balance Sheet

In EUR million	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	Value as outcome from the most recent Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process ("**SREP**")
Total assets	210,265	199,851	218,360	
Senior debt*)	185,692	177,250	193,172	
Subordinated debt	2,110	2,261	2,078	
Loans to customers	105,610	99,551	109,120	
Deposits from customers	127,575	117,717	133,084	
Equity	22,463	20,340	23,110	
NPL ratio**)	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	
NPE ratio ***)	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1) ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	17.9%	17.1%	17.7 %	12.04 ~~12.05~~%
Total capital ratio (transitional) – incl. profit	21.7%	21.5%	21.6 %	16.76 ~~16.77~~%
Leverage ratio (transitional) ~~– incl. profit~~	8.9%	7.9%	8.5 %	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.

"

13) On pages 73- 74 of the Original Registration Document, in section "(c**) What are the key risks that are specific to 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:

"

- ***RBI Group is exposed to the risk of defaults by its counterparties***
  Credit risk refers to the commercial soundness of a counterparty (e.g. borrower or another market participant contracting with a member of RBI Group) and the potential financial loss that such market participant will cause to RBI Group if it does not meet its contractual obligations vis-à-vis RBI Group. In addition, RBI Group's credit risk is impacted by the value and enforceability of collateral provided to members of RBI Group.

- ***Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Risk***
  RBI Group has been and may continue to be adversely affected by geopolitical crises like the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the conflict in the Middle East, global financial and economic crises, like the Euro area (sovereign) debt crisis, the risk of one or more countries leaving the EU or the Euro area, like the Brexit, and other negative macroeconomic and market developments and may further be required to make impairments on its exposures.

- ***RBI Group's business, capital position and results of operations have been, and may continue to be, significantly adversely affected by market risks***
  Market risk is the risk that market prices of assets and liabilities or revenues will be adversely affected by changes in market conditions and includes, but is not limited to changes of interest rates, credit spreads of issuers of securities, foreign exchange rates, equity and debt price risks or market volatility.

- ***General Operational Risk***
  Although RBI Group is analysing operational risks on a frequent basis, it may suffer significant losses as a result of operational risk, i.e. the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal processes, human interaction and systems, legal risks, or due to external events.

- ***The Issuer is subject to a number of strict and extensive regulatory rules and requirements***
  As Austrian credit institution subject to direct supervision of the ECB within the Single Supervisory Mechanism, the Issuer must comply with a number of regulatory rules and requirements at all times which continuously change and become more extensive and stricter.

"