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CREDIT OPINION
26 July 2023

Update

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RATINGS

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

Domicile	Zagreb, Croatia
Long Term CRR	Baa1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Baa3
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	Baa2
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

Please see the ratings section at the end of this report for more information. The ratings and outlook shown reflect information as of the publication date.

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Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

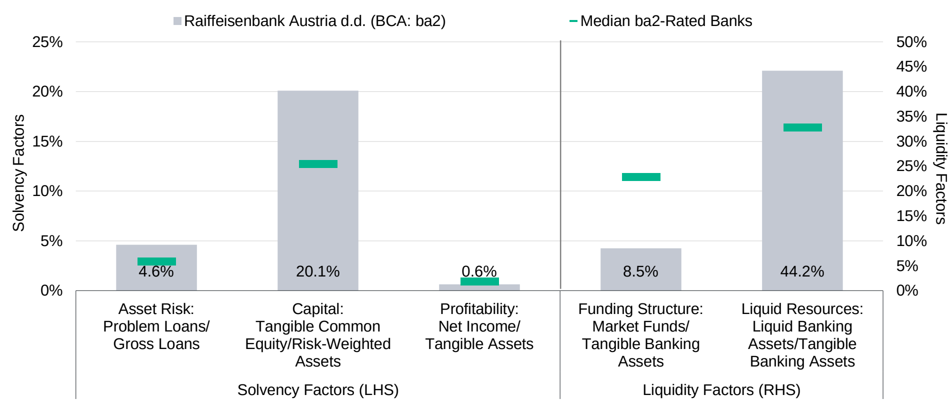
Update to credit analysis

Summary

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.'s (RBA) Baa2 deposit ratings incorporate the bank's ba2 BaselineCredit Assessment (BCA), our assumption of a high probability of parental support from Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI, A1/A1 stable, baa3[1]), resulting in one notch of rating uplift to RBA's ba1 Adjusted BCA and two notches of rating uplift from the application of our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis.

RBA's ba2 standalone BCA reflects the bank's strong capital buffers, with a tangible common equity (TCE)/risk-weighted assets ratio (RWAs) of 20.1% as of the end of 2022, a stable deposit-based funding structure and high liquidity. These strengths are moderated by relatively high asset risks, including ongoing litigation risk, and moderate and somewhat volatile profitability. Litigation risk relates to consumers who had borrowed in Swiss francs[2] in the past and are suing the bank claiming to have suffered losses on the basis of exchange rate differences, as well as for compensation for changes in interest rates.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



These are our Banks Methodology scorecard ratios. Asset Risk and Profitability reflect the weaker of either the latest figure or the three-year and latest figure average. Capital is the latest reported figure. Funding Structure and Liquid Resources reflect the latest fiscal year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» Strong capital buffers

» Stable deposit-based funding structure and robust liquidity

» High likelihood of affiliate support, which provides rating uplift

Credit challenges

» Relatively high asset risk, including litigation risk from consumers who had borrowed in Swiss franc in the past

» Moderate and somewhat volatile profitability

Outlook

The stable outlook on the deposit ratings reflects our expectation that RBA's capital will remain robust, buffering the bank from unexpected losses, and its financial performance will remain resilient despite an economic slowdown and high inflation.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» RBA's ratings could be upgraded in the event of a significant improvement in Croatia's operating environment, a further decrease in asset risk including a material reduction in litigation risk and related tail risks, and sustainably stronger and more stable profitability.

» Changes in RBA's liability structure that result in a significantly larger loss-absorbing buffer for depositors or senior unsecured creditors and therefore a higher notching uplift under our Advanced LGF analysis may drive an upgrade of the respective ratings.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» RBA's ratings could be downgraded in the event of an unexpected deterioration in operating conditions, a significant deterioration in the bank's asset quality and profitability metrics, higher-than-expected litigation costs, or from a material reduction in the bank's capital beyond what is currently expected.

» Significantly reduced capacity or willingness by RBI to provide support to RBA, in case of need, or a change in the bank's liability structure that reduces the uplift provided by our Advanced LGF analysis could also result in a ratings downgrade.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

	12-22 [2]	12-21 [2]	12-20 [2]	12-19 [2]	12-18 [2]	CAGR/Avg. [3]
Total Assets (EUR Million)	6,676.8	5,920.6	5,316.2	4,951.5	4,746.7	8.9 [4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	7,125.8	6,708.6	6504.7	5,558.0	5,426.1	7.0 [4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Million)	652.3	629.7	570.0	568.7	564.0	3.7 [4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	696.2	713.5	697.4	638.4	644.7	1.9 [4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	3.7	4.8	5.4	5.4	8.4	5.5 [5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	20.1	17.5	16.7	16.2	16.6	17.4 [6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	15.4	18.9	21.1	21.2	29.2	21.2 [5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2 [5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.0 [6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.8 [5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	74.0	62.3	70.0	63.8	64.1	66.9 [5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	8.5	5.5	8.3	8.9	7.3	7.7 [5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	44.2	44.1	42.5	39.0	44.1	42.8 [5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	66.3	67.6	73.4	78.9	71.1	71.5 [5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings.

Profile

RBA was established in 1994 as the first bank founded with foreign capital in Croatia. RBA provides banking and factoring services to corporates, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and retail clients. It also offers leasing and consulting services through its subsidiary companies.

RBA was the fifth-largest bank in Croatia with a market share of 8.4% as of the end of March 2023, according to data from the Croatian National Bank (CNB). As of March 2023, RBA had total consolidated assets of €6.4 billion and the bank operated through 71 branches with more than 1,760 employees, as per RBI disclosures.

Note on the figures

Although the bank's operational currency was the Croatian kuna until the end of 2022, we have converted all balance sheet and income statement figures into euro at the prevailing rate for each period given the country's accession to the euro area as of 1 January 2023. Therefore, comparisons and relevant growth rates between periods prior to 2023 are influenced by movements in the kuna/euro exchange rate.

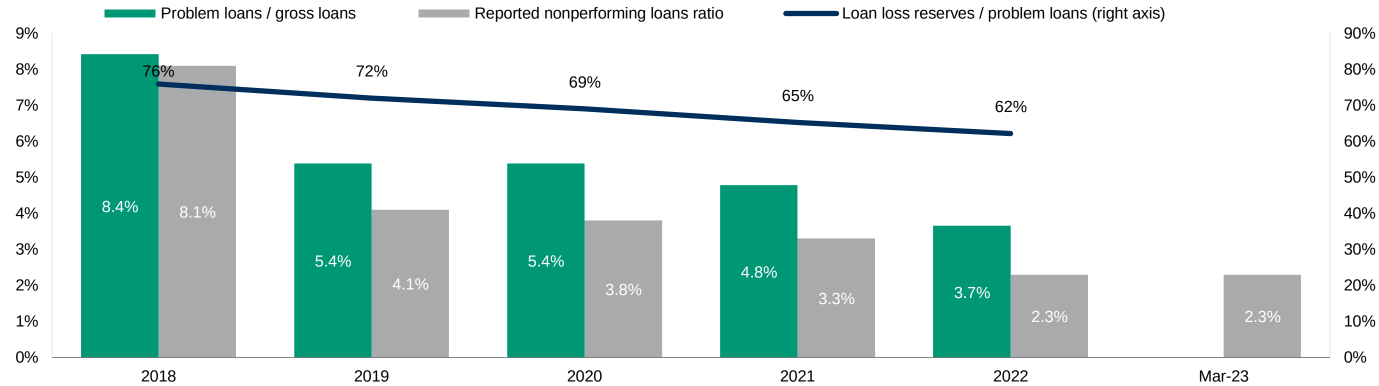
Detailed credit considerations

Problem loan levels continue to decline, but asset risk remains relatively high

We consider RBA's asset risks as relatively high reflecting some legacy problematic exposures, although problem loans have been declining steadily, a high share of unsecured personal loans driving our expectation of moderate new problem loan formation resulting from higher interest rates, high inflation, an economic slowdown, and litigation risk. The bank continues to face ongoing litigation risk from legacy Swiss franc borrowers (see also Profitability and ESG sections).

While RBA's problem loan ratio remains higher than the median of similarly-rated peers, our assessment also considers the gradual improvement in asset quality in recent years. The bank's problem loans (defined as IFRS 9 Stage 3 loans and purchased or originated credit impaired loans that are in Stage 3) declined to 3.7% of gross loans as of the end of 2022, from 8.4% in 2018 (see Exhibit 3). Improved risk management, some deleveraging by local corporates (although corporate debt levels in Croatia were still above regional peers at 49% of GDP in 2022, compared to 40% for Slovenia and 30% for Romania based on latest Eurostat data), and problem loan recoveries and sales have been the main drivers for the improvement. Strong net loan growth of 11% in 2022 also drove some of the improvement in the problem loan ratio because of the denominator effect.

Exhibit 3
Relatively high asset risk, although problem loan levels have been declining

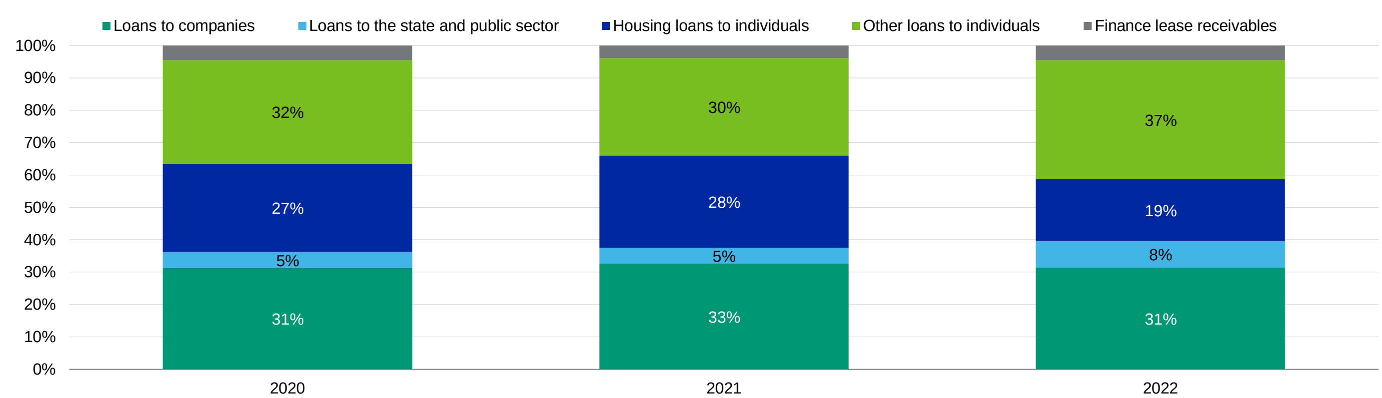


Reported nonperforming loans as disclosed by RBI, which is a different definition from our problem loans. For 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, loan-loss reserves reflect expected credit losses for Stage 3 and purchased or originated credit impaired loans under the IFRS 9 accounting standard
Sources: Moody's Investors Service, RBI results presentations

Meanwhile, the coverage of problem loans by Stage 3 provisions was adequate at 62% as of the end of 2022. According to RBI disclosures, RBA reported a nonperforming loan ratio of 2.3% as of March 2023, similar to year end 2022. Furthermore, the bank's share of Stage 2 loans (with a significant increase in credit risk) declined to 12% as of year end 2022 from 18% as of year end 2021 when the bank had proactively classified borrowers into this category.

We expect some new but manageable problem loan formation because of the macroeconomic headwinds. Around 37% of the bank's loans are unsecured loans to individuals[3] (see Exhibit 4) and would therefore be more vulnerable to these challenges, such as a reduction in real incomes. Nevertheless, loan interest rates in Croatia are rising only gradually because of ample liquidity, which would support loan quality overall.

Exhibit 4
Unsecured loans to individuals make up a significant part of RBA's loan book
Loan book breakdown



Source: Moody's Investors Service, bank's financial statements

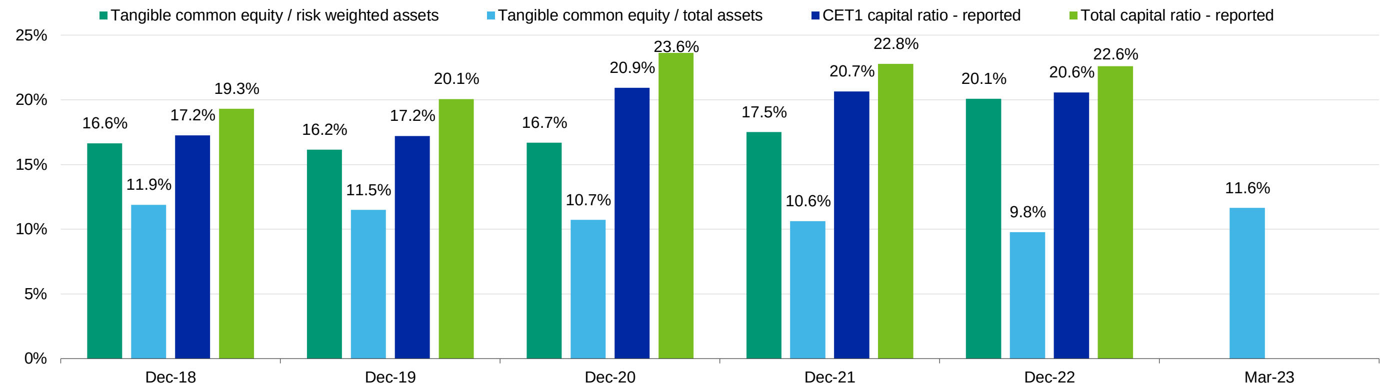
Concentration to individual corporate borrowers is moderate. Furthermore, Croatia's adoption of the euro at the start of 2023 practically eliminated currency-induced credit risk in the bank's portfolio. Around 70% of the bank's gross loans at the end of 2022 were in foreign currency, with most of them being denominated or linked to the euro.

Strong capital buffers

RBA has significant capacity to absorb unexpected losses because of its strong capital buffers, which is a credit strength. The bank's Moody's adjusted TCE/RWAs ratio where we risk-weight government exposures according to Croatia's sovereign rating was 20.1%, and TCE/total assets was 9.8% as of the end of 2022 (see Exhibit 5). The bank's TCE/RWAs improved from 17.5% as of end-2021 following an upgrade of Croatia's sovereign rating to investment grade, which reduced the effective risk-weight we use for government exposures to 50% from 100%. Going forward, we expect RBA's capital buffers to decline moderately as the bank resumes dividend payments but to remain strong[4], although some strain may arise if litigation losses and provision requirements are higher than current projections.

Exhibit 5

High capital buffers are a credit strength



For March 2023 the ratio tangible common equity/total assets reflects equity/total assets

Source: Moody's Investors Service, March 2023 data sourced RBI's Q1 2023 results presentation

Reported regulatory capital metrics were also significantly higher than capital requirements. The bank reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 20.6% and a total capital ratio of 22.6% as of the end of 2022. These were substantially above the prevailing regulatory requirement of 10.5% for the CET1 ratio and 14.0% for the total capital ratio, which included a 1.5% systemic risk buffer applicable to all Croatian banks and a 2.0% other systemically important bank buffer. From 1 January 2023, RBA has to meet a 2.0% Pillar 2 add-on, although its other systemically important bank buffer decreased to 1.5%. Additionally, from March 2023, the CNB introduced a 0.5% countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB) requirement for credit institutions, which will increase to 1.0% in December 2023 and 1.5% in June 2024, but we believe RBA will easily meet the higher requirements.

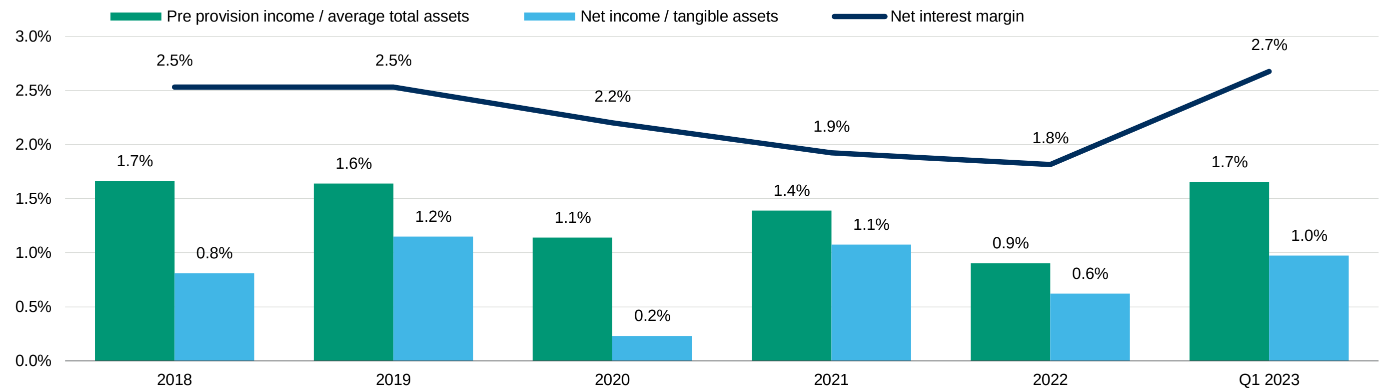
RBA applies the standardised approach to calculate credit-related risk-weighted assets and therefore the bank's capital metrics are less sensitive to potential amendments in regulatory methods to calculating risk-weighted assets, including floor requirements, or to macroeconomic shocks that can increase risk-weights in more risk-sensitive models.

Moderate and somewhat volatile profitability

RBA's profitability is moderate, with a net income to tangible assets averaging 0.8% during 2018 to 2022 and ranging from 1.2% in 2019 to 0.2% in 2020. This however has been sufficient to support ongoing lending growth and internal capital generation.

In 2022, net income to tangible assets decreased to 0.6% from 1.1% in 2021 (see Exhibit 5) because of higher operating costs from inflation, the bank's significant investment in technology and one-off costs from the introduction of the euro, fair value losses on securities and higher impairment losses. The bank's net interest margin declined slightly to 1.8% during 2022 from 1.9% in 2021 because of higher interest expense on debt issuances to meet minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL), high liquidity and the limited transmission of higher policy rates to lending rates in Croatia. The gradual release of banks' reserve requirements since mid-2022 to align them to ECB requirements increased excess liquidity for the sector, kept offered deposit rates near zero and lending rates low.

Exhibit 6
RBA has moderate earnings-generation capacity



Sources: Moody's Investors Service, Q1 2023 data sourced from RBI's Q1 2023 results presentation

The bank's profitability has been constrained by legal provisions against litigation from consumers who had borrowed in Swiss francs and claim to have suffered losses as a result of the currency depreciation or banks' unilateral change of interest rates, and a relatively high operating cost base. Operating expenses were 2.4% of assets in 2022 (2.2% in 2021), higher than larger local peers reflecting relatively limited economies of scale.

However, we expect operating efficiency will improve in light of ongoing digitalisation and automation initiatives by the bank, supporting resiliency at times of stress. Litigation costs and related provisions should also decline over time given a gradually lower inflow of new cases. However, the full monetary impact from the Swiss franc related litigation is difficult to assess because of legal uncertainties and the outcome from these proceedings, which can lead to higher costs than currently estimated. As of March 2023, RBA's accumulated provisions for such court cases amounted to €61 million according to RBI disclosures.

Notwithstanding ongoing headwinds from legal costs and provisions, broadly we expect RBA's profitability to benefit from higher interest rates, which should gradually feed into lending rates and widen its net interest margin, while we also expect the bank to deploy some of its current excess liquidity aiding topline earning. This positive effect will likely outweight higher loan loss provision expenses as lending rates rise. We note that adoption of the euro has led to reduced fee income from foreign exchange transactions.

Stable deposit-based funding structure and robust liquidity

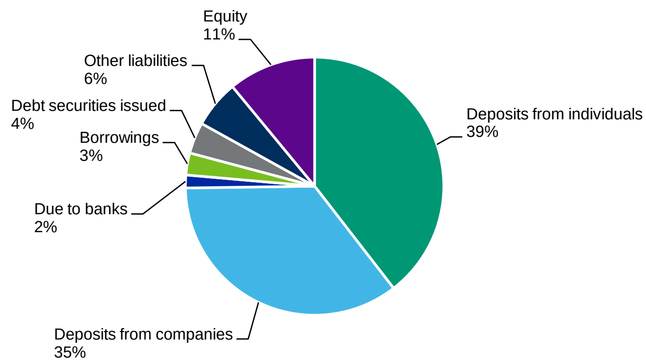
RBA benefits from a broadly stable predominantly deposit-based funding structure. Deposits have grown strongly in recent years and are sufficient to fund the bank's lending operations, with a net-loan-to-deposit ratio of 64% as of March 2023 down from 70% a year earlier, according to RBI disclosures. Because of RBI's presence in Russia and Ukraine, at the start of the Russia-Ukraine military conflict the bank experienced some deposit outflows from February to March 2022, but liquidity remained robust and deposit growth picked up subsequently. Deposits grew by 12% in 2022.

Customer deposits made up 75% of total liabilities as of the end of 2022 (see Exhibit 7). Customer deposits are relatively granular with deposits from individuals making up 53% of total deposits at the end of 2022. Croatia's euro area accession also eliminated foreign currency risk from the large share of deposits in euro or linked to euro as of the end of 2022. Our assessment of RBA's funding structure, however, also considers the substantial share of deposits from companies and some level of confidence-sensitivity in the bank's deposit base overall.

Exhibit 7

RBA is predominantly funded by customer deposits

Funding structure breakdown as of the end of 2022



Sources: Moody's Investors Service, bank's financial statements

Reliance on potentially more confidence sensitive market funding remains limited. Market funds accounted for 8.5% of tangible banking assets as of the end of 2022. These funds included interbank exposures, parent-bank borrowings, borrowings from developmental institutions and MREL-related senior unsecured debt issuances. Going forward, following a €300 million senior unsecured issuance in June we expect market funding reliance to stabilise at around 12% of tangible assets over the coming quarters.

High liquidity buffers also further mitigate funding risks. Liquid assets were 44% of tangible banking assets at the end of 2022, with cash and interbank balances accounting for 31% of assets while the remaining was invested in securities, mainly government bonds. The bank's consolidated liquidity coverage ratio was a robust 241% in 2022, with a net stable funding ratio at 178%. Our assigned liquidity score reflects some modest asset encumbrance and our expectation that liquid assets will decline slightly from year-end 2022 highs when kuna notes were deposited at banks because of the change to euro.

Sources of facts and figures cited in this report

Unless noted otherwise, we have sourced data relating to systemwide trends and market shares from the central bank. Bank specific figures originate from banks' reports and figures are based on our own chart of account and may be adjusted for analytical purposes. Please refer to the document Please refer to the document Financial Statement Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Institutions published on 9 August 2018.

ESG considerations

Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.'s ESG Credit Impact Score is Moderately Negative CIS-3

Exhibit 8

ESG Credit Impact Score

For an issuer scored CIS-3 (Moderately Negative), its ESG attributes are overall considered as having a limited impact on the current rating, with greater potential for future negative impact over time. The negative influence of the overall ESG attributes on the rating is more pronounced compared to an issuer scored CIS-2.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

RBA's **CIS-3** indicates the limited impact of ESG considerations on the rating to date with potential for greater negative impact over time, particularly from social factors. RBA is exposed to litigation risk from consumers related to legacy Swiss franc-linked loans.

Exhibit 9
ESG Issuer Profile Scores

ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	GOVERNANCE
E-3	S-4	G-2
Moderately Negative	Highly Negative	Neutral-to-Low

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental
RBA faces moderate exposure to environmental risks, mainly because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk as a diversified bank with significant corporate exposures. In line with its peers, RBA is facing growing business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet broader carbon transition goals. RBA is engaging in further developing its comprehensive risk management and climate risk reporting frameworks.

Social
RBA faces high social risks from customer relations, related to regulatory risk and litigation exposure and is required to meet high compliance standards. RBA, like other Croatian banks, continues to face litigation risk from legacy Swiss franc borrowers. Ongoing legal provisions and legal costs for related claims by customers remain a drag on the bank's profitability. Croatia's adverse demographics, including net migration outflows is a moderate risk as it may over time affect business opportunities for the bank.

Governance
RBA faces low governance risks, and its risk management framework, policies and procedures are in line with industry practices. The bank also has a track record of prudent financial policies and strategies. Because RBA is effectively controlled by Raiffeisen Bank International through its full ownership, we have aligned the subsidiary's board structure, policies and procedures score with that of its parent, given the bank's strategic importance and public affiliation with the group, the parent's oversight of its subsidiary board and the regulated nature of both entities.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Support and structural considerations

Affiliate support
We believe that there is a high probability of support from RBA's parent, RBI. Our assessment is based on RBI's 100% stake in RBA, the parent's strong operational support and oversight, and the subsidiary's use of the Raiffeisen logo and name. RBA is a strategic fit in RBI and the Raiffeisen group and we consider both RBA and the Croatian market important to RBI's operations. Hence, the risk of the parent disposing of its subsidiary is low. This assessment results in one notch of rating uplift for RBA's Adjusted BCA to ba1 from the bank's standalone BCA of ba2.

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis
RBA operates in Croatia, which is a European Union member. Croatian banks are subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), which we consider an operational resolution regime. In accordance with our methodology, we therefore apply our Advanced LGF analysis to RBA's liabilities, which takes into account the risks faced by the different debt and deposit classes across the liability structure should the bank enter resolution.

In our Advanced LGF analysis, we use our standard assumptions and assume residual tangible common equity of 3% and post-failure losses of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% runoff in junior wholesale deposits and a 5% runoff in preferred deposits. We also assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. However, we assume junior deposits equivalent to 10% of total deposits because the junior-most deposits, which rank pari passu with senior unsecured debt, in Croatia are those that are excluded from deposit insurance. Excluded deposits are predominantly those from other financial institutions, insurance companies, pension funds and public administrative bodies.

Under these assumptions, for RBA's Baa2 deposits our Advanced LGF analysis indicates a very low loss given failure reflecting the likely reduction in expected loss because of the loss absorption provided by the substantial volume of deposits and issued senior unsecured debt, translating into two notches of uplift from the bank's ba1 Adjusted BCA. For RBA's Baa3 senior unsecured debt our LGF analysis indicate a low loss given failure, leading to a one-notch uplift above the bank's ba1 Adjusted BCA,

Government support considerations

We do not incorporate any government support uplift into RBA's ratings because we consider the probability of government support, in case of need, to be low. Our government support assumptions are driven by the authorities history of preferring market-based solutions for troubled banks and the implementation of the EU's BRRD in Croatia, which limits the authorities' flexibility to provide support.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

RBA's CRRs are at Baa1/Prime-2

RBA's CRRs are positioned at Baa1/Prime-2, three notches above the ba1 Adjusted BCA, reflecting the extremely low loss given failure from the buffer provided by the high volume of instruments that are more junior to CRR liabilities.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

RBA's CRAs are at Baa1(cr)/Prime-2(cr)

The CR Assessment is positioned at Baa1(cr)/Prime-2(cr), three notches above the bank's ba1 Adjusted BCA, reflecting the substantial buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by more subordinated instruments, including junior deposits and senior unsecured debt. To determine the CR Assessment, we focus purely on subordination, taking no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Methodology and scorecard

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our Bank Scorecard is designed to capture, express and explain in summary form our Rating Committee's judgment. When read in conjunction with our research, a fulsome presentation of our judgment is expressed. As a result, the output of our scorecard may materially differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 10
Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.

Macro Factors							
Weighted Macro Profile	**Moderate -**	**100%**					
Factor		**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency							
Asset Risk							
Problem Loans / Gross Loans		4.6%	ba2	↔	b2	Long-run loss performance	Litigation risk
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)		20.1%	a3	↓↓	baa2	Expected trend	Stress capital resilience
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets		0.6%	ba3	↔	ba3	Return on assets	
Combined Solvency Score			baa3		ba2		
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets		8.5%	baa3	↓	ba1	Expected trend	Deposit quality
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets		44.2%	baa2	↓	baa3	Asset encumbrance	Expected trend
Combined Liquidity Score			baa3		ba1		
Financial Profile					ba2		
Qualitative Adjustments					Adjustment		
Business Diversification					0		
Opacity and Complexity					0		
Corporate Behavior					0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments					0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint					Baa2		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range					ba1 - ba3		
Assigned BCA					ba2		
Affiliate Support notching					1		
Adjusted BCA					ba1		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (EUR Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (EUR Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	1,026	15.5%	1,375	20.8%
Deposits	4,993	75.4%	4,643	70.1%
Preferred deposits	4,493	67.9%	4,269	64.5%
Junior deposits	499	7.5%	374	5.7%
Senior unsecured bank debt	345	5.2%	345	5.2%
Dated subordinated bank debt	20	0.3%	20	0.3%
Preference shares (bank)	40	0.6%	40	0.6%
Equity	199	3.0%	199	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	6,622	100.0%	6,622	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	3	3	3	3	0	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	3	3	3	3	0	baa1 (cr)
Deposits	14.8%	3.9%	14.8%	9.1%	1	2	1	2	0	baa2
Senior unsecured bank debt	14.8%	3.9%	9.1%	3.9%	1	0	1	1	0	baa3

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	baa1	0	Baa1	Baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	baa1 (cr)	0	Baa1(cr)	
Deposits	2	0	baa2	0	Baa2	Baa2
Senior unsecured bank debt	1	0	baa3	0	(P)Baa3	Baa3

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Ratings

Exhibit 11

Category	Moody's Rating
RAIFFEISENBANK AUSTRIA D.D.	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Baa1/P-2
Bank Deposits	Baa2/P-2
Baseline Credit Assessment	ba2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	ba1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Baa1(cr)/P-2(cr)
Senior Unsecured	Baa3
PARENT: RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	A1
Subordinate -Dom Curr	Baa2
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative -Dom Curr	Ba2 (hyb)

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown here are RBI's deposit rating, senior unsecured debt rating and Baseline Credit Assessment.

2 Predominantly in the form of Swiss frank-linked loans.

3 These include personal loans, credit cards and overdrafts.

4 In September 2021, the CNB announced the repeal of the temporary restriction on distributions from banks as of October 2021. In view of the pandemic, in March 2020, the CNB restricted banks from paying dividends or making other profit distributions to shareholders. In January 2021, the CNB had extended this temporary restriction until 31 December 2021.

REPORT NUMBER 1374827

CLIENT SERVICES

Americas	1-212-553-1653
Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454