

Semi-Annual Report 2009



Raiffeisen
INTERNATIONAL
Member of RZB Group

Survey of key data

Raiffeisen International Group Monetary values in € million	2009	Change	2008
Income statement	1/1-30/6		1/1-30/6
Net interest income	1,496	(0.1) %	1,498
Provisioning for impairment losses	(969)	380.9 %	(201)
Net fee and commission income	585	(16.8) %	703
Net trading income	119	29.0 %	92
General administrative expenses	(1,143)	(8.5) %	(1,250)
Profit before tax	154	(81.7) %	843
Profit after tax	119	(81.6) %	646
Consolidated profit (after minorities)	78	(86.2) %	566
Balance sheet	30/6		31/12
Loans and advances to banks	7,181	(20.5) %	9,038
Loans and advances to customers	53,512	(7.6) %	57,902
Deposits from banks	22,610	(13.7) %	26,213
Deposits from customers	42,276	(4.4) %	44,206
Equity (including minorities and profit)	6,215	(4.7) %	6,518
Balance sheet total	77,862	(8.8) %	85,397
Key ratios	1/1-30/6		1/1-30/6
Return on equity before tax	4.9 %	(20.6) PP	25.5 %
Return on equity after tax	3.8 %	(15.8) PP	19.6 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	2.9 %	(16.7) PP	19.6 %
Cost/income ratio	51.6 %	(3.2) PP	54.8 %
Return on assets before tax	0.38 %	(1.83) PP	2.21 %
Net provisioning ratio (average risk-weighted assets)	3.36 %	2.64 PP	0.72 %
Risk/earnings ratio	64.7 %	51.3 PP	13.4 %
Bank-specific information¹	30/6		31/12
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk)	54,701	(9.4) %	60,388
Total own funds	6,950	(0.6) %	6,992
Total own funds requirement	5,345	(7.3) %	5,767
Excess cover	30.0%	8.8 PP	21.2 %
Core capital ratio (Tier 1), credit risk ²	10.4 %	0.7 PP	9.7 %
Core capital ratio (Tier 1), total ²	8.5 %	0.4 PP	8.1 %
Own funds ratio	10.4 %	0.7 PP	9.7 %
Stock data	30/6		30/6
Earnings per share in €	0.51	(3.17) €	3.68
Price in €	24.75	(69.5) %	81.17
High (closing price) in €	29.82	(72.9) %	110.20
Low (closing price) in €	13.00	(84.0) %	81.17
Number of shares in millions	154.67	–	154.67
Market capitalization	3,828	(69.5) %	12,554
Resources	30/6		31/12
Number of employees as of reporting date	59,711	(5.8) %	63,376
Number of business outlets	3,167	(2.0) %	3,231

¹ Calculated according to the Austrian Banking Act (Bankwesengesetz, BWG). Raiffeisen International is a part of the RZB Group and thus not subject to the Austrian Banking Act.

² Ratios are calculated without the issues agreed in July 2009, which will be considered in the third quarter 2009. If considered for June, the core capital ratio, credit risk would be 12.7 per cent and core capital ratio total would be 10.4 per cent.

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Overview of Raiffeisen International

Raiffeisen International is one of the leading banking groups in Central and Eastern Europe. At the end of the reporting period, it comprised 15 banks and many other financial service enterprises in 17 markets. In 6 of those countries, Raiffeisen International network banks were among the top 3 banks, as measured by their balance sheet totals. As of 30 June 2009, Raiffeisen International had close to 60,000 employees serving around 15 million customers at almost 3,200 business outlets.

Raiffeisen International's markets

<i>Data as of 30 June 2009</i>	<i>Balance sheet total in € million</i>	<i>Change¹</i>	<i>Business outlets</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>
Albania	1,937	(5.4) %	104	1,385
Belarus	1,346	(18.2) %	100	2,134
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,385	(0.4) %	103	1,710
Bulgaria	4,246	(10.9) %	200	3,350
Croatia	5,728	(4.3) %	83	2,265
Czech Republic	7,227	0.4 %	111	2,710
Hungary	9,375	(2.0) %	177	3,601
Kazakhstan	76	(21.7) %	1	19
Kosovo	612	2.4 %	50	714
Poland	6,145	(13.6) %	124	3,053
Romania (including Moldova)	6,363	(3.0) %	562	6,612
Russia	12,476	(16.6) %	229	9,185
Serbia	2,691	(7.6) %	104	2,167
Slovakia	9,407	(14.3) %	155	3,659
Slovenia	1,486	(1.5) %	16	348
Ukraine	5,579	(11.2) %	1,048	16,422
Subtotal	77,077	(8.9) %	3,167	59,334
Other/consolidation	785	–	–	377
Total, Raiffeisen International	77,862	(8.8) %	3,167	59,711

¹ Change of balance sheet total versus 31 December 2008. Growth in local currencies differs due to fluctuating euro exchange rates.

Raiffeisen International stock has been listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange since 25 April 2005 and is included in some of the most important national and international indices, such as the ATX and the DJ Euro Stoxx. Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG (RZB) owns about 70 per cent of Raiffeisen International shares. With a balance sheet total of € 157 billion as of 31 March 2009, RZB is Austria's third-largest bank and the central institution of the Raiffeisen Banking Group, Austria's largest banking group. The remaining shares are in free float.

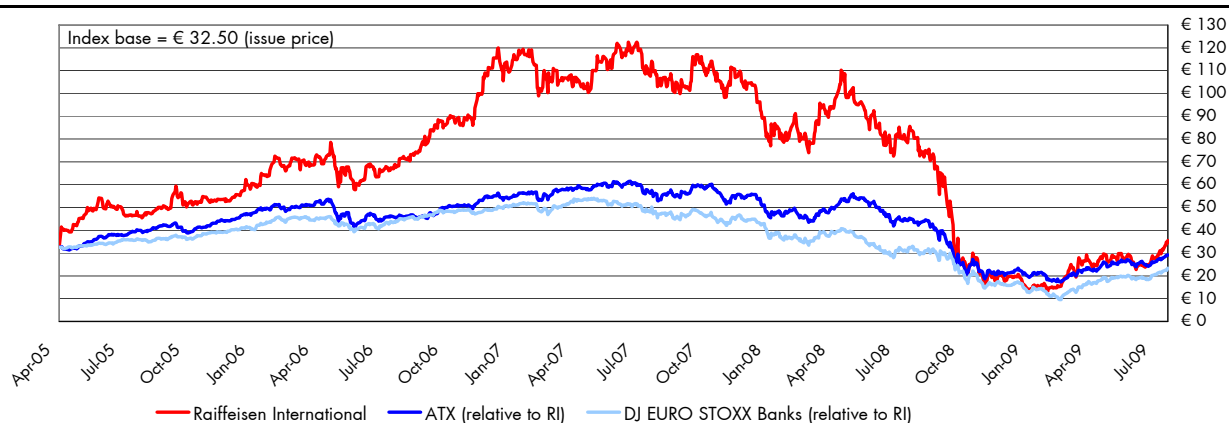
Raiffeisen International stock

Sideways movement after positive beginning of the quarter

Stock market prices worldwide rallied in the beginning of the second quarter of 2009, in some cases significantly. Raiffeisen International stock also initially began the second quarter positively. A more buoyant market environment, shaped both by the successful performance of US banks in stress tests and by unexpectedly strong quarterly figures from US companies, had a favorable influence in that connection. The two interest rate cuts by the European Central Bank (ECB) in April and May by 25 basis points to 1.25 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, were also positively received by the market. In this context, Raiffeisen International stock advanced from € 21.21 on 31 March to € 29.20 on 14 April 2009.

Subsequently, however, Raiffeisen International stock only registered sideways movement in the second quarter overall under the influence of various positive and negative factors. The main burden was a worrisome forecast by the International Monetary Fund in April predicting an even deeper recession than during the Great Depression of the 1930s and the sharpest rise of unemployment in the euro area since records of that began to be kept. On the other hand, there were unexpectedly solid labor market data from the United States and good news about the US real estate market and production increases in China.

Price performance since 25 April 2005 compared with the ATX and DJ Euro Stoxx Banks



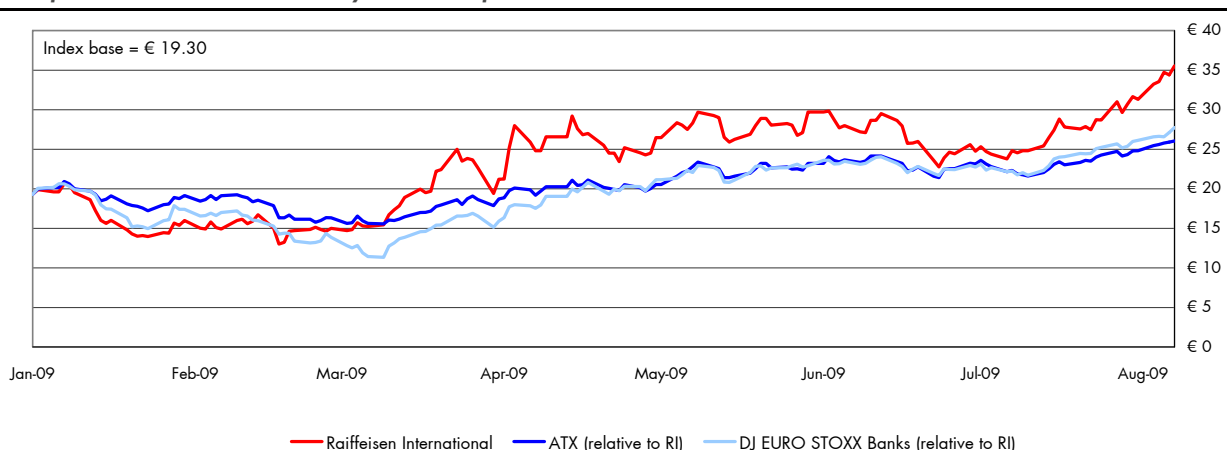
Conflicting economic data

The stock market rally was accompanied by the release of conflicting economic data. While the International Monetary Fund still predicted a very unfavorable scenario in the above-mentioned forecast, sentiment brightened again in the second half of June. Speculation that the recession had passed its low point made for a rally in bank stocks.

Only shortly thereafter, however, the World Bank rendered its March 2009 forecast even more negative by declaring that the worldwide slowing of growth would be even more severe than previously assumed. After the price advances in the period from March to May, bank stocks then gave back some of the gains they had achieved. Raiffeisen International stock was unable to escape that

movement and fell from its high for the quarter of € 29.82 in the beginning of June to € 22.77 on 23 June. On 30 June 2009, it closed at € 24.75, which represents a plus of 17 per cent against the beginning of the quarter.

Price performance since 1 January 2009 compared with the ATX and DJ Euro Stoxx Banks



Communication with institutional capital market participants

Active communication with the capital market, especially in a difficult market environment, is a high priority for Raiffeisen International. It therefore participated again in several investor conferences in the second quarter of 2009. For example, the Chief Financial Officer delivered a presentation in mid-April at a conference in Züri, an Austrian resort, and led various talks with small groups and individuals.

Raiffeisen International was also on hand for talks with groups and individuals at a capital market event in Paris in April. Furthermore, the Chief Financial Officer and Investor Relations team took part in an investor's day event in Zurich, which was followed by a conference call.

Annual General Meeting as event for retail investors

While investor conferences usually address institutional investors, the Annual General Meeting is also an opportunity for private individuals to obtain information directly from the management. On 9 June 2009, about 800 participants, most of whom were individual shareholders, came to this shareholders' meeting in Vienna, which made it one of the best-attended in the history of the Austrian capital market.

The Annual General Meeting passed an anticipatory resolution that authorizes the Managing Board to issue participation rights with an equity feature within a five-year period for a total amount of up to € 2 billion. It was furthermore decided that an unchanged dividend in comparison with the preceding year of € 0.93 per share would be paid for 2008. The presentations by the Managing Board members, which were webcast live, are still available at www.ri.co.at → Investor Relations → Events → Annual General Meeting 2009.

Stock data

<i>Price on 30 June 2009</i>	€ 24.75
<i>High/low (closing prices) in Q2 2009</i>	€ 29.82/21.23
<i>Earnings per share for 1-6/2009</i>	€ 0.51
<i>Market capitalization as of 30 June 2009</i>	€ 3.83 billion
<i>Avg. daily trading volume (single counting) in Q2 2009</i>	387,466 shares
<i>Stock exchange turnover (single counting) in Q2 2009</i>	€ 609 million
<i>Free float as of 30 June 2009</i>	About 30 %

Stock details

<i>ISIN</i>	AT0000606306
<i>Ticker symbols</i>	RIBH (Vienna Stock Exchange)
	RIBH AV (Bloomberg)
	RIBH.VI (Reuters)
<i>Market segment</i>	Prime Market
<i>Issue price per share as of IPO (25 April 2005)</i>	€ 32.50
<i>Issue price per share as of capital increase (5 October 2007)</i>	€ 104.00
<i>Number of shares issued as of 30 June 2009</i>	154,667,500

Investor relations contact

E-mail: investor.relations@ri.co.at
 Internet: www.ri.co.at → Investor Relations
 Phone: +43-1-71 707-2089
 Fax: +43-1-71 707-2138

Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG, Investor Relations
 Am Stadtpark 3, 1030 Vienna, Austria

Business development

General economic environment

Bottom of economic cycle seems near

The effects of the financial crisis on the real economy reached their high point for now in the first half of 2009. The euro area's real GDP in the first quarter of 2009 was about 4.8 per cent below the comparable figure a year earlier. Although in quarterly comparison, GDP in the second quarter of 2009 probably already contracted significantly less than in the two previous quarters, the year-on-year decline is likely to exceed 5 per cent.

The global recession also had an impact on the national economies of Central and Eastern Europe in the first quarter of 2009. Demand for exports from that region declined significantly, direct investments fell, credit growth slowed sharply, and refinancing of short-term foreign debt challenged the countries, in some cases greatly. Consequently, industrial production plunged in year-on-year comparison, in some cases by more than 20 per cent. By now, it is expected that GDP will fall in Central and Eastern Europe by about the same on average in 2009 as in the euro area. However, forecasts vary considerably from country to country. The range in the first quarter of 2009 extended from a real GDP increase of 0.8 per cent in Poland to a contraction of 20 per cent in Ukraine.

The stabilization of various leading indicators – though at a low level – and in some cases even a genuine trend reversal in the second quarter provided first indications of a possible end to the world economic downturn. These hopeful signs led to an appreciable rally on the global stock markets and indirectly bolstered the financial markets and especially the currencies in the CEE region. The latest data on industrial production also appear to confirm that the economic downturn there has reached the bottom.

However, it seems too soon to sound an all-clear signal, considering that the recession in the export-oriented manufacturing sector threatens to spread to the services sector. Unemployment rates, which usually develop at a time lag relative to the business cycle, will probably continue to rise in the course of the year. Moreover, the agricultural harvest, which still plays a much greater economic role in some CEE countries than in Western Europe, might turn out worse than in the previous year due to weather conditions.

Support from IMF and EU stabilizes financial markets

At the beginning of November 2008, Ukraine and Hungary were the first countries to avail themselves of financial support from the IMF. Latvia followed toward the end of December, and other CEE countries joined in the first half of 2009. The EU made funds available to its member states in addition to the IMF aid packages. Both the fast, far-reaching, and pragmatic support of the IMF and the willingness and ability of the EU to stand by its members in distress strengthened confidence in the national currencies. At the beginning of April 2009, the G-20 summit meeting in London gave the decisive push by tripling the IMF resources to USD 750 billion and doubling the EU financial assistance to the CEE region to € 50 billion. In addition, the World Bank, together with the EBRD and the EIB, launched a support plan for Central and Eastern Europe amounting to € 24.5 billion.

All these measures contributed to the market's hope that all CEE countries will soon be in a position to service their debts. That led to a considerable reduction of risk premiums and to a stabilization, and in many cases even to a recovery, of exchange rates. However, the agreements made with the IMF by the countries receiving benefits also include an obligation to keep budget deficits within certain limits. In view of the expected severe economic slowdown, it will become increasingly difficult to meet those deficit limits, so some of the targets will probably have to be renegotiated. With few exceptions, that would greatly limit maneuvering room for economic stimulus packages in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It might prove advantageous in the medium to long term, but it is another factor clouding the economic outlook for 2009.

Difficult starting position for the financial sector

Declining production and rising unemployment rates will also lead to a rise in loss provisions. That applies particularly to countries in which a currency devaluation coincides with a high proportion of foreign currency loans, as in Ukraine or Hungary. On the other hand, countries like Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia will probably fare better. The stabilization and partial recovery of exchange rates in the second quarter should be considered a positive tendency.

Growth of the total assets of banks slowed significantly in the second half of 2008. Because external financing is still scarce and expensive, this development is likely to have continued and in some cases even intensified in the first half of 2009. The reticence of banks to grant foreign currency loans also contributed to that. The slowing of credit growth in 2008 was less pronounced in those countries where the relationship between loans and deposits was balanced or came out in favor of deposits. Overall, deposit business gained increasingly in importance, after having received less attention in the past years.

Performance and financials

Operating result up by 4 per cent

In contrast to the weak or recessionary economic conditions worldwide, Raiffeisen International's operating result developed positively, rising by 4 per cent on the comparable period in the preceding year to € 1,072 million. Net interest income calculated on a euro basis remained at the preceding year's level despite significantly higher costs for customer deposits and long-term institutional funding. Net fee and commission income declined by 17 per cent. Currency fluctuations led to a decreasing volume of foreign exchange transactions, domestic and foreign payment transfers stagnated, and customers showed restraint in the securities business due to the uncertain market environment. Net trading income developed well, with an increase of 29 per cent resulting primarily from interest-related transactions. Extensive cost cutting programs contributed to an improvement of the cost/income ratio by 3.2 percentage points.

Higher provisioning weighs on consolidated profit

Consequences of the recession such as declining demand and rising unemployment were already reflected in significantly increased provisioning for impairment losses in the first quarter of 2009, and that continued in the second quarter. Another influencing factor was currency devaluation, which caused arrears to climb particularly in the case of foreign-currency loans. Allocations to provisioning for impairment losses were made in a total amount of € 969 million in the first half of 2009. That concerned mainly Ukraine, Russia, and Hungary. Compared with the end of 2008, the non-performing loan ratio rose by 3.7 percentage points to 6.8 per cent. Calculating non-performing loans based on total credit risk volume (loans and advances, securities, and off-balance-sheet items) yields a ratio of 4.1 per cent.

Because of this high provisioning need, Raiffeisen International achieved consolidated profit (after tax and minorities) of € 78 million in the first half of 2009, which represents a minus of € 488 million, or 86 per cent, against the comparable period in the preceding year.

A nearly uniform picture appears in Raiffeisen International's markets, with a sharp decline in consolidated earnings registered in all segments. By far the most heavily affected was the CIS other segment, where consolidated earnings went from plus € 88 million to minus € 37 million due to the huge currency devaluation in Ukraine and its effects on lending business. The Russia segment also registered a significant decline of consolidated earnings from € 120 million to € 21 million due to increased provisioning for impairment losses. Consolidated earnings likewise fell in Central Europe by 63 per cent and in Southeastern Europe by 54 per cent.

Cost/income ratio improved by 3.2 percentage points

General administrative expenses fell by 9 per cent, or € 107 million, on the comparable period in the preceding year to € 1,143 million. The positive development of general administrative expenses is explained on the one hand by cost optimization measures and, on the other hand by currency devaluations in the CEE countries compared with the preceding year's period.

Operating income declined only slightly by 3 per cent despite strong currency devaluations in some countries. The cost/income ratio improved accordingly by 3.2 percentage points on the comparable period in the preceding year (54.8 per cent) to 51.6 per cent at the end of the first half of 2009. It was 54.0 per cent at the end of 2008.

The number of employees declined by 3,665 persons compared with the end of 2008 to 59,711. Staff reductions were made in nearly all network banks. The largest were in Ukraine (946), Russia (1,091), and Bulgaria (358), with the reductions in Russia and Bulgaria achieved through natural turnover. However, since the cuts mainly began in the fourth quarter of 2008, the average number of employees increased by 3 per cent compared with the first half of the preceding year.

Return on equity at 5 per cent

The burden on earnings, due mainly to sharply higher provisioning, had a negative effect on profitability. The return on equity before tax came to 4.9 per cent and was thus far below the comparable period's level (25.5 per cent). The average equity underlying this calculation fell by 5 per cent to € 6.2 billion under the influence of currency movements.

The consolidated return on equity (after minorities) declined to 2.9 per cent in the reporting period, while having amounted to 19.6 per cent in the comparable period. Earnings per share fell to € 0.51 in the first half of 2009 from € 3.68 in the comparable period.

Balance sheet total down by 9 per cent

The huge currency devaluations that began at the end of the third quarter last year and heavily influenced development of the company's balance sheet total continued in the first half of 2009, but with far less momentum. The consolidated balance sheet total fell by 9 per cent, or € 7.5 billion, from the beginning of the year to € 77.9 billion, with about one-third of this decline due to currency effects. Measures to reduce and stabilize the loan portfolio had a greater effect on the decline of the balance sheet total. A significant decrease resulted from loans and advances to customers (minus 8 per cent, or € 4.4 billion, to € 53.5 billion) and from loans and advances to banks (minus 21 per cent, or € 1.9 billion, to € 7.2 billion).

On the liability side, deposits from customers declined by 4 per cent, or € 1.9 billion, to € 42.3 billion. The main reasons for the outflows were the economic slump in the CEE countries and greater competition for customer deposits. In Slovakia, deposits decreased as expected in the first half of the year since they increased significantly before the change of currency as of 1 January 2009. Deposits from banks were down Group wide by 14 per cent, or € 3.6 billion, to € 22.6 billion.

Currency devaluations burden equity

In the final quarter of 2008, the effects of the worldwide financial crisis led to huge currency devaluations in some CEE countries, which resulted in valuation losses charged to Raiffeisen International's equity. In the first half of 2009, further slight exchange rate declines were registered in the Polish zloty, Russian rouble, and Romanian leu. However, some currencies recovered in the second quarter, and so the currency differences from April onwards turned out positive at € 126 million. In the

first quarter of 2009, equity had still been burdened with a minus of € 370 million. Altogether, the valuation loss for the entire first half of 2009 therefore amounted to minus € 244 million.

Detailed review of items in the income statement

Operating result year-on-year

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008	1/1-30/6 2007
Net interest income	1,496	(0.1) %	1,498	1,079
Net fee and commission income	585	(16.8) %	703	572
Net trading income	119	29.0 %	92	79
Other net operating income	16	-	(11)	21
Operating income	2,215	(2.9) %	2,281	1,751
Staff expenses	(544)	(11.1) %	(612)	(492)
Other administrative expenses	(480)	(7.9) %	(521)	(406)
Depreciation/amortization/write-downs	(120)	2.0 %	(117)	(105)
General administrative expenses	(1,143)	(8.5) %	(1,250)	(1,003)
Operating result	1,072	3.9 %	1,031	748

Operating income

Operating income amounted to € 2,215 million in the first half of 2009, which was € 66 million lower than in the comparable period in the preceding year. At € 1,496 million, net interest income was still the most important income component, and it remained stable. It was shaped by the effects of the global financial crisis in the form of volatile currencies and higher funding costs as well as narrowing interest margins. Changes in the scope of consolidation had no significant impact in the reporting period.

Net interest income declined only slightly by 0.1 per cent, but thus did not keep pace with the average balance sheet total, which grew by 6 per cent. Consequently, the net interest rate margin (based on the average balance sheet total) also fell by 23 basis points versus the comparable period in 2008 to 3.70 per cent.

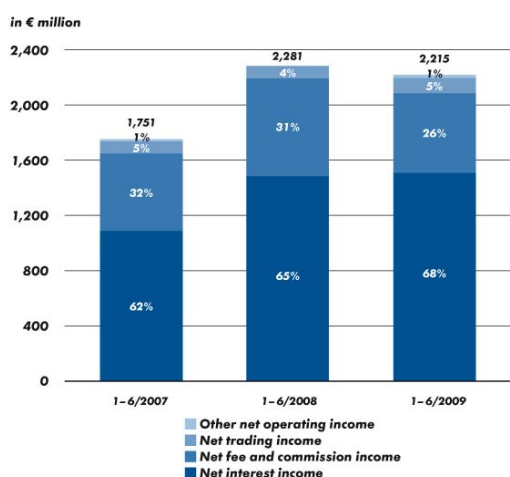
Interest income from loans and advances to banks was down sharply (minus 53 per cent) due to continuously adjusted market interest rates. On the other hand, interest income from loans and advances to customers rose by 9.3 per cent, while interest expenses for deposits from customers grew by 20 per cent. At the segment level, Russia showed an increase of net interest income by € 63 million, and Central Europe a decrease by € 37 million, while Southeastern Europe and CIS other remained nearly unchanged.

Net fee and commission income fell by 17 per cent, or € 118 million, to € 585 million. Low volumes of foreign exchange transactions and payment transfers were mainly responsible for this decline.

Income from foreign exchange, notes/coins, and precious metals business dropped by 24 per cent to € 167 million. Payment transfer business underwent a similar development and decreased by 16 per cent. Income from payment transactions dropped the most in Ukraine. In Slovakia, less income was generated because of the switch to the euro. Lower trading volume in securities business due to the market situation resulted in an income decline of 31 per cent, primarily from Hungary. Income from investment and pension funds registered the largest percentage decline at 44 per cent (minus € 9 million), especially in Slovakia and Croatia. Income from agency services for financial products doubled to € 14 million.

Net trading income improved by 29 per cent to € 119 million. In interest-related business, some of the valuation losses that led to lower book values at the end of 2008 due to interest rate fluctuations were recovered. The increase was especially strong in Slovakia (plus € 25 million) and in Russia (plus € 13 million).

Structure of operating income



On the other hand, net income from currency-related business declined by € 37 million to € 52 million. With a minus of € 46 million, Russia and Slovakia were the main loss contributors. Set against that were profits from currency-related transactions in Belarus and Romania.

Other net operating income rose by € 27 million to € 16 million. On the one hand, net income from operating leasing increased by € 5 million; on the other hand, net income from allocations to and release of other provisions went from minus € 15 million to plus € 6 million. The reasons for that were lawsuit settlements in Ukraine and Romania. Net income from non-banking activities fell by € 7 million.

Despite positive developments in net trading income, operating income in the treasury division fell by € 90 million, because higher funding costs pressured net interest income. In the corporate customer division, operating income dropped by € 62 million, with the decisive factor being net fee and commission income, which declined by € 60 million due to lower transaction volume. The picture was similar in the retail customer division. In regional terms, the Russia segment showed the greatest increase in operating income at € 53 million. Slight increases were registered in the CIS other segment at € 4 million and in the Southeastern Europe segment at € 2 million. On the other hand, Central Europe saw a decline of operating income in the amount of € 82 million. In all segments, heightened competition led to a worsening of terms for customer deposits.

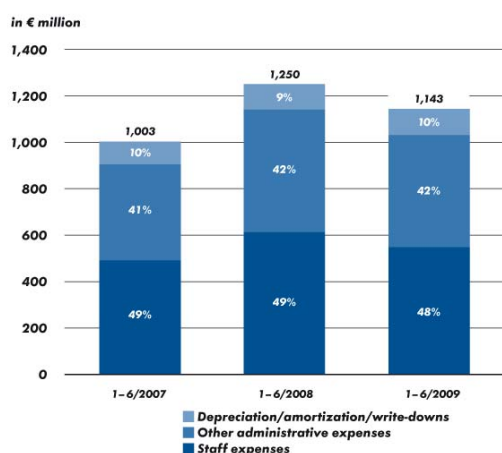
General administrative expenses

General administrative expenses fell by € 107 million, or 9 per cent, on the comparable period in the preceding year to € 1,143 million, while operating income only declined moderately by 3 per cent. The cost/income ratio thus improved by 3.2 percentage points to 51.6 per cent.

The positive development of general administrative expenses is explained on the one hand by cost optimization measures and, on the other hand, by currency devaluations in the CEE countries compared with the preceding year's period.

At 48 per cent, staff expenses accounted for the largest share of general administrative expenses. They went down by 11 per cent, or € 68 million, on the comparable period in the preceding year to € 544 million. Wages and salaries accounted for 76 per cent of staff expenses, social security costs required by law for 21 per cent, and voluntary personnel expenses for 3 per cent.

Structure of general administrative expenses



Raiffeisen International had 61,969 employees on average in the first half of 2009. That represents an increase of 3 per cent, or 1,733 employees, on the comparable period in the preceding year. Southeastern Europe registered the largest increase, which came to 1,408 employees, or 8 per cent. The average number of employees rose in Russia by 547, or 6 per cent. It grew by 576, or 4 per cent, in Central Europe, and fell by 875, or 4 per cent, in the CIS other region.

As of 30 June 2009, the number of employees was down by 6 per cent to 59,711 compared with the end of 2008. Since the workforce reduction occurred mainly in the second quarter of 2009, it is not fully reflected yet by a corresponding decline of staff expenses.

Other administrative expenses fell by 8 per cent, or € 41 million, to € 480 million. The largest expense items were premises at € 154 million (plus 10 per cent) and information technology at € 73 million (plus 9 per cent). The decline of other administrative expenses was based primarily on reductions of travel expense (minus 37 per cent), advertising and hospitality expenses (minus 37 per cent), office expense (minus 22 per cent), and legal/consulting expenses (minus 14 per cent). Considered by countries, some examples of reductions in other administrative expenses are Albania at minus 30 per cent, Slovenia at minus 23 per cent, Ukraine minus at 22 per cent, Poland at minus 17 per cent, Serbia at minus 12 per cent, and Russia at minus 8 per cent.

The number of business outlets came to 3,167 as of 30 June 2009, which means a net increase of 90 business outlets compared with 30 June 2008. The new outlets were opened mainly in Southeastern Europe (156), and particularly in Romania (92) and Bulgaria (21). In the CIS other segment, the number of business outlets fell on balance by 86 due to further optimization measures. In the process, 96 outlets were closed in Ukraine. Since the beginning of 2009, the number of outlets on a group level has decreased by a net total of 64 as a result of efficiency-enhancing measures.

Depreciation/amortization/write-downs on tangible and intangible assets rose by 2 per cent to € 120 million, of which tangible assets accounted for € 73 million, intangible assets for € 32 million, and assets from operating leasing for € 15 million.

Capital expenditure throughout the Group amounted to € 216 million in the reporting period. Investments in own tangible assets accounted for 61 per cent of that total (€ 131 million). Investments in intangible assets, including mainly software systems, made up 27 per cent. The rest was invested in assets from operating leasing business.

Consolidated profit

Development of consolidated profit year-on-year

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008	1/1-30/6 2007
Operating result	1,072	3.9 %	1,031	749
Provisioning for impairment losses	(969)	380.9 %	(201)	(153)
Other profit/loss	50	300.7 %	13	11
Profit before tax	154	(81.7) %	843	607
Income taxes	(35)	(82.3) %	(196)	(130)
Profit after tax	119	(81.6) %	646	477
Minority interests in profit	(41)	(49.2) %	(81)	(76)
Consolidated profit	78	(86.2) %	566	401

Development of consolidated profit was heavily influenced by provisioning for impairment losses. Net allocations to provisioning for impairment losses rose by 381 per cent, or € 768 million, to € 969 million on the comparable period in the preceding year. Thereof, 85 per cent accounted for individual provisions. Because of growing non-performing loans, individual provisions were formed especially in Russia for € 225 million and in Ukraine for € 258 million. In Central Europe, Hungary was affected most, with individual provisions amounting to € 83 million. In Southeastern Europe, the highest provisions were formed in Romania and Croatia. Portfolio-based provisions rose to a lesser extent, by € 151 million net.

In Russia, two-thirds of allocations to provisioning for impairment losses concerned corporate customers, and one-third retail customers. Development in the CIS other segment was vice versa. Two-thirds of provisions were in the retail customer division, and the corporate customer division accounted for the rest.

The currently unfavorable economic situation is reflected in the risk/earnings ratio (provisioning for impairment losses to net interest income), which amounted to 64.7 per cent for the Group. It rose by 40.6 percentage points compared with the end of the year.

Other profit/loss improved on the preceding period by € 37 million to € 50 million. This item includes net income from derivatives (increase by € 11 million), net income from financial investments (plus € 32 million), and net income from the disposal of group assets (minus € 6 million).

Cash flow hedge accounting at the Russian network bank was the reason for improved net income from derivatives. Interest rate swaps were used to hedge interest rate risks arising from variable-rate liabilities, and changes in their market value were recorded in equity without affecting income, since only the ineffective part of the cash flow hedge is charged to the income statement.

Net income from financial investments changed from minus € 1 million to plus € 31 million. Valuation losses from securities measured at fair value in the amount of € 14 million were booked in the first half of 2008 due to the significantly higher interest rate level. In the first half of 2009, valuation gains in

the amount of € 30 million were achieved on previously written-down securities thanks to more favorable market conditions.

Income taxes fell by 82 per cent, or € 162 million, to € 35 million and thus developed in line with profit before tax. The tax rate came to 22.6 per cent, which was slightly below the level in the same period of the preceding year (23.3 per cent).

Profit after tax decreased from € 646 million to € 119 million. Minority interests in profit – the net amount attributable to minority shareholders in various Group units – fell by nearly half to € 41 million. Minority interests rose by € 26 million compared with the first quarter, because Group units with minority shares generated higher earnings in the second quarter.

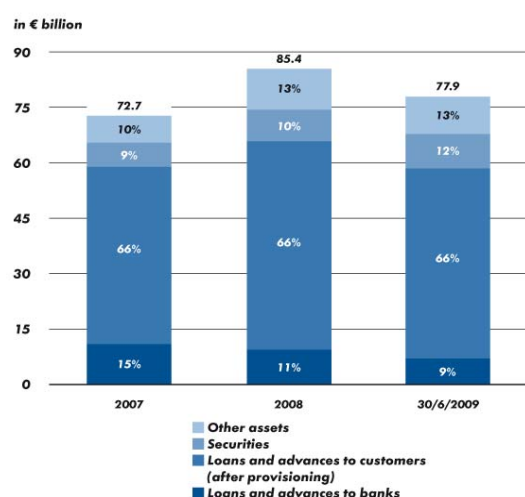
Consolidated profit fell in comparison to the first half of 2008 by 86 per cent, or € 488 million, to € 78 million. Divided by the average number of outstanding shares, that yields earnings per share of € 0.51, which means a decline of € 3.17 compared with the same period in the preceding year.

Balance sheet development

Raiffeisen International's balance sheet total amounted to € 77.9 billion as of 30 June 2009, which represents a decline of € 7.5 billion, or 9 per cent, compared with the end of 2008. On the one hand, currency devaluations in the CEE countries caused the balance sheet total to decrease. On the other, lending activities diminished under the influence of the recession. The huge currency devaluations registered already in the fourth quarter of 2008 continued in the first half of 2009, but with far less momentum. As measured by exchange rates as of the reference date, the most heavily affected currencies were the Belarus rouble (minus 29 per cent), the Polish zloty (minus 7 per cent), the Russian rouble (minus 6 per cent), and the Romanian leu (minus 5 per cent). Changes in the scope of consolidation had no significant impact on development of the balance sheet total.

Assets

Structure of balance sheet assets



Loans and advances to customers continued to dominate the asset side of the balance sheet. They fell by 8 per cent compared with the end of 2008, but their share of the balance sheet total after provisioning for impairment losses remained unchanged at 66 per cent. Most of this decline (€ 3.2 billion) related to loans to corporate customers. Loans to private individuals decreased by € 1.2 billion. Regionally, the decline affected all segments, above all Russia. The ratio of customer loans to customer deposits improved by 4 percentage points to 127 per cent, and even by 9 percentage points compared with the first quarter of 2009.

Because of the difficult economic environment, provisioning for impairment losses had to be raised throughout the Group. The level of provisioning for impairment losses climbed to € 2.5 billion as of

30 June 2009, which represents an increase of 52 per cent compared with the end of the year.

Loans and advances to banks dropped by 21 per cent, or € 1.9 billion, to € 7.2 billion, thus reducing their share of balance sheet assets by 2 percentage points to 9 per cent. The decisive factor in that development was the decline of deposits with central banks, particularly in Central Europe, by 55 per cent, or € 2.0 billion. Investments at internationally operating commercial banks increased slightly to € 5.5 billion.

Securities investments rose by 9 per cent, or € 0.8 billion, compared with the end of the 2008 to € 9.7 billion. Their share of the balance sheet total increased by 2 percentage points to 12 per cent. That is mainly due to investments in public-sector debt instruments.

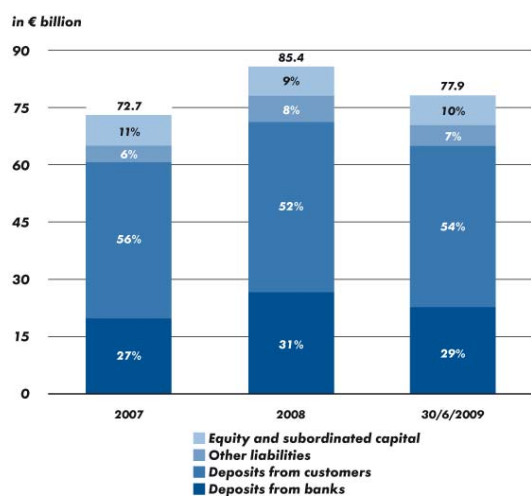
Other assets fell by 11 per cent, or € 1.3 billion, to € 9.9 billion. Their share remained unchanged at the preceding year's level of 13 per cent. Reduced cash reserves accounted for € 0.9 billion of this decline.

Liabilities

Deposits from customers dominated the liability side of the balance sheet with a share of 54 per cent. Deposits from banks dropped to 29 per cent, own funds rose to 10 per cent, and other liabilities accounted for 7 per cent of the balance sheet total.

Deposits from customers declined by 4 per cent, or € 1.9 billion, compared with the end of 2008 to € 42.3 billion. Declines were registered in all CEE countries, but Southeastern Europe was the most heavily affected region. While deposits fell in corporate customer business by 13 per cent, or € 2.3 billion, they rose in retail business by 2 per cent, or € 0.6 billion. Time and sight deposits dropped by 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, to € 41.1 billion, and savings deposits increased by 21 per cent to € 1.2 billion.

Structure of balance sheet liabilities



Deposits from banks were down by 14 per cent, or € 3.6 billion, from the beginning of the year to € 22.6 billion. The declines were registered in long-term financing transactions (minus € 1.9 billion) and in money market business (minus € 1.7 billion).

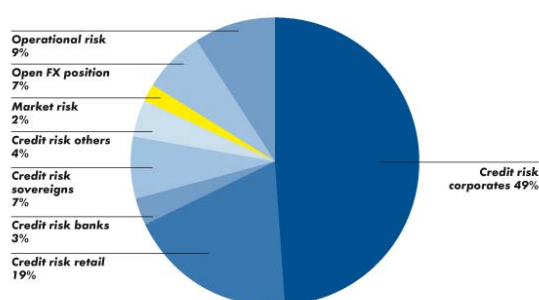
As a result of redemptions, liabilities evidenced by paper, which comprise funding from the capital market in the framework of debt security issues, decreased by € 0.6 billion to € 2.8 billion as of 30 June 2009.

The share of own funds, which consist of equity and subordinated capital, rose by 1 percentage point to 10 per cent. While subordinated capital increased by 5 per cent compared with the end of 2008, equity fell by 5 per cent or € 0.3 billion.

Equity

Raiffeisen International's balance sheet equity, including consolidated profit and minority interests, amounted to € 6,215 million as of 30 June 2009 and was thus € 303 million, or 5 per cent, below the level at the end of 2008.

Composition of own funds requirement



Paid-in capital remained unchanged at € 3,035 million. Retained earnings were mainly influenced by the previously mentioned currency differences. The strong devaluations of local currencies in the CEE countries in 2008 slowed down significantly during the second quarter of 2009. While in the first quarter, currency differences of € 370 million were still booked, the second quarter brought revaluations of € 126 million. The total impact on equity during the first half of 2009 was therefore € 244 million.

In June 2009, Raiffeisen International's Annual General Meeting approved a dividend of € 0.93 per share for 2008, which results, as in the preceding year, in a

payout total for outstanding shares of € 143 million. Minority shareholders of Group units account for the remaining profit distributions of € 42 million.

Own funds according to the Austrian Banking Act

Raiffeisen International is not a banking group in its own right as defined by the Austrian Banking Act (Bankwesengesetz, BWG) and is therefore not subject itself as a Group to the supervisory regulations for banks. The following consolidated figures have been calculated according to the provisions of the BWG and are accounted for within the scope of the *RZB-Kreditinstitutgruppe*.

Consolidated own funds pursuant to BWG fell only slightly by € 42 million to € 6,950 million. That does not include the reporting period's current profit, since Austrian law prohibits that from being taken into account yet.

Core capital (Tier 1) registered a decline of € 165 million to € 5,695 million. That was primarily due to the strained currency situation, particularly in respect to the Polish zloty (minus 7 per cent) and the Russian rouble (minus 6 per cent). On the other hand, the situation eased in Ukraine and the Czech Republic, which saw positive currency movements of 1 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively.

Additional own funds (Tier 2) rose by € 138 million to € 1,185 million. The main reasons for this increase were a term extension given by the International Finance Corporation for *VAT Raiffeisen Bank Aval* in Ukraine and the resulting higher eligibility of subordinated capital and newly issued subordinated capital for that bank and *Raiffeisen Bank Zrt.* in Hungary.

Eligible short-term subordinated capital (Tier 3) fell by € 16 million to € 97 million as a result of redemptions.

Set against own funds was an own funds requirement of € 5,345 million, which represents a decline of € 422 million due to currency devaluations and decreases of business volume. The excess cover of own funds (calculated according to BWG) amounted to 30.0 per cent, or € 1,605 million, which is an improvement of 9 percentage points. In particular, the own funds requirement consists of requirements for credit risk (€ 4,376 million), market risk (€ 108 million), operational risk (€ 481 million), and open foreign exchange positions (€ 380 million).

The core capital ratio based on credit risk improved by 0.7 percentage points to 10.4 per cent at the end of the quarter. The core capital ratio based on total risk also improved to 8.5 per cent. The own funds ratio increased by 0.7 percentage points to 10.4 per cent.

Core capital strengthened in July

In mid-July 2009, Raiffeisen International decided to strengthen its core capital by € 1.25 billion in the framework of two issues, which were fully subscribed by Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich AG. One issue in the amount of € 600 million was conducted in the form of participation rights with equity characteristics, and the other in the amount of € 650 million as hybrid Tier 1 capital.

As a result, the overall core capital ratio (Tier 1) would improve from 8.5 per cent to 10.4 per cent calculated with the data as of 30 June 2009 (only pro forma because the issue proceeds will be credited in the third quarter). The core capital ratio (Tier 1) based on credit risk would rise from 10.4 per cent to 12.7 per cent as of the balance sheet date. The issue proceeds serve primarily to further strengthen the capital base of the network banks.

For both issues, repayment is limited to the nominal amount, so the subscriber does not participate in the growth of Raiffeisen International's substance; that also means no dilution for existing shareholders.

Risk management

Raiffeisen International's ability to recognize and measure risks arising from its business activities and to monitor and manage them in a timely manner is critical for the Group's long-term success. Risk management actively anticipates changes in market conditions to limit possible losses from Group operations and to optimize the risk/income situation. Raiffeisen International's risk management is geared to ensuring deliberate handling and professional management of credit, country, market, liquidity, and operational risks.

Ongoing risk management initiatives

Raiffeisen International is exposed to these types of risk as part of its business operations and in connection with launching and subsequently distributing financial products and services in Central and Eastern Europe. Several countries in the CEE region have reacted much more strongly to the deteriorating global economic climate than advanced economies have, partly because of local problems and currency devaluations in some countries. For Raiffeisen International, in particular, this has caused higher provisioning for impairment losses and differences arising from the translation of the equity of consolidated companies.

Thanks to ongoing analyses and stress tests and to the implemented measures, Raiffeisen International's risk management is well prepared for the effects of the economic slowdown in Central and Eastern Europe.

As a result of these tests, lending guidelines have been further adapted, and the bank has focused in its credit policy on reducing unsecured lines, decreasing loan-to-value ratios, and raising minimum criteria regarding debt service capacity. Furthermore, adjustments have been made to the country limit model. It is used to guide lending activity in different countries, economic sectors, and product areas (based on macroeconomic models and expert estimates) in order to avoid undesired risk concentrations.

Finally, capacities have been strengthened for loan control and monitoring. This includes an early warning system used to identify customers potentially in danger of default, a pre-workout aimed at actively avoiding loan defaults (e.g. by adjusting the customer's business model or improving the loan collateral), and the workout departments, which have extensive resources for debt collection and collateral realization, so high recovery rates on credit defaults are achieved. In the retail customer division, the reminder and collection processes (early, late, and recovery) for private individuals and small businesses is being optimized (Collections Excellence Program).

Capital adequacy (Basel II)

Applying Basel II in the entire Group was another focus of risk management activity in the reporting period. Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding is not itself subject to those rules, but their application is obligatory for several subsidiary institutions, because they are included in the overall calculation of the RZB Group. In the Raiffeisen International Group, the results are used for internal control and management information purposes.

To calculate regulatory equity requirements for credit risks, the bank primarily uses the standardized approach. The network banks in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Hungary were granted permission by the respective regulatory authorities to calculate the credit risk of corporates, banks, and sovereigns according to the internal ratings-based (IRB) approach in 2008. It is planned to apply the IRB approach successively in other countries. Regulators have also approved the use of the IRB approach for the network bank in Romania beginning in July 2009. Using the IRB approach has the advantage for Raiffeisen International that portfolio risks can be quantified more accurately and managed more efficiently. Regulators generally reward this approach with lower capital requirements compared with the standardized approach. To further increase capital efficiency special process optimization projects and strict targets for the regulatory capital requirements of individual Group units have been implemented.

The own funds requirement for market risk pursuant to Basel II is calculated using the standardized approach. To measure and limit the risk of interest rate changes in the banking book, a simulation is performed for regulatory purposes of the change of present value in the banking book on the assumption of a simultaneous interest rate increase for all maturities and currencies. The key assumptions necessary for interest rate pegging are made in accordance with regulatory specifications and on the basis of internal statistics and empirical data.

Raiffeisen International currently calculates regulatory capital requirements for operational risks according to the Basel II framework by combining the standardized approach with the limited-period basic indicator approach. From 1 January 2009 onward, the standardized approach has been applied at *Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d.* in Croatia. The basic indicator approach is thus mainly used by just one Group member, *Raiffeisen Bank Aval* in Ukraine. Due to the size of the bank it is necessary to carry out the implementation plan over several years, parallel to other members of Raiffeisen International.

Outlook

Against the background of the current financial and economic crisis, concerns have arisen in recent months about the economic stability and credit rating of some of the countries in the CEE region, as well as the financial institutions operating there. Due to the considerable currency fluctuations of some currencies against the euro, these concerns further deepened and have had a considerable impact on our business operations. Nevertheless, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe offer financial institutions interesting perspectives and attractive long-term business opportunities, which result from their catch-up potential with the countries of Western Europe. We continue to be convinced of this potential, and continue to regard the CEE region as our core market. As in the past, not all markets will develop at the same pace, and we therefore consider our presence in 17 markets in CEE, where we have a large network of branch offices, to be a strength.

Due to the ongoing difficult market situation, it is currently not possible for us to give a reliable and valid outlook on our business development. Recently, however, an increase in indicators that the bottom of the dramatic economic downturn may have been reached, are emerging. The numerous stabilizing measures taken by governments and supranational institutions such as the IMF have contributed towards this turnabout. Consequently, the extreme uncertainty shown by market participants has been dispelled and exchange rates in the CEE countries have stabilized. According to our estimates, after the uncertainties caused by the global economic crisis, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe will return on the pathway towards growth again.

Segment reports

Regional segments

The individual countries of Central and Eastern Europe constitute the smallest cash generating units. Countries that expect a similar long-term economic development and exhibit a similar economic profile are grouped together as regional segments. Four regional segments have been defined in consideration of the threshold values required by IFRS 8, thus allowing transparent and well-organized reporting. The threshold values set forth in IFRS 8 are 10 per cent of operating income, profit after tax, and segment assets.

The following Group segments existed as of 30 June 2009. The location of the respective business outlets served as the criterion for segment assignment:

- **Central Europe**
This segment contains the five countries that joined the European Union on 1 May 2004, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. They represent not only the most fully developed banking markets in Central and Eastern Europe, but also the markets in which Raiffeisen International was present earliest.
- **Southeastern Europe**
Southeastern Europe includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Moldova, Serbia, as well as Bulgaria and Romania, which joined the European Union on 1 January 2007. Moldova has been included in this segment due to its close economic ties to Romania and the relevant management structures within the Group.
- **Russia**
This segment includes the assets and performance of the Raiffeisen International companies active in the Russian Federation. The Group is represented in Russia by a bank, a leasing company, and a capital management company.
- **CIS other**
This segment contains Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.
- The figures stated in the segment report are derived from the financial statements according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are drawn on in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Divergences from locally published data are possible, since they may be based on locally different valuation rules – within IFRS and between IFRS and the respective accounting standards applicable in the countries – as well as on divergent scopes of consolidation.

Segment overview

All segments of Raiffeisen International registered an earnings decline in the first half of the year. Earnings were heavily burdened by a worsened credit environment in all regions and the resulting increase of provisioning for impairment losses.

Of all segments, the region of Southeastern Europe achieved the largest profit before tax at € 129 million. That result was based on good operating income at the level of the comparable period in the preceding year. However, increased provisioning for impairment losses burdened earnings considerably. Balance sheet assets fell by 2 per cent year-on-year.

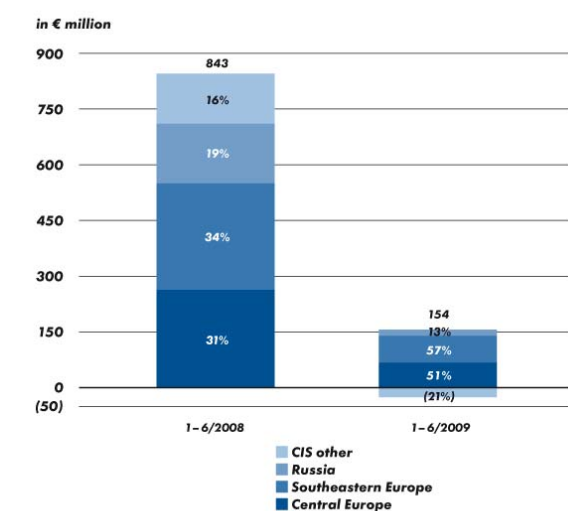
Central Europe achieved the second-largest profit before tax at € 118 million. Overall, operating business declined by 10 per cent, with increased net trading income contributing positively to total earnings. Balance sheet assets remained at the preceding year's level.

In Russia, pretax earnings declined despite strong growth of operating business by 13 per cent. Increased provisioning for impairment losses influenced the result considerably and pushed profit before tax down to € 29 million. The segment's balance sheet assets fell by 5 per cent year-on-year.

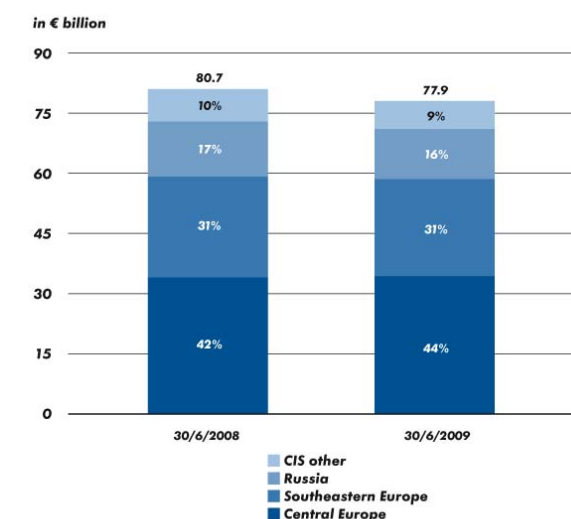
In the CIS other region, pretax earnings were negative for the first time at € 48 million, although the operating result remained at the preceding year's level. Profit was heavily burdened by provisioning for impairment losses of € 261 million. The segment's balance sheet assets declined year-on-year (minus 13 per cent).

Central Europe continued to dominate Group assets with a share of 44 per cent. The Southeastern Europe segment had the second-largest share at 31 per cent, followed by Russia at 16 per cent, and CIS other at 9 per cent.

Segment shares of profit before tax



Segment shares of assets



Central Europe

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Net interest income	464	(7.3) %	501
of which current income from associates	–	–	1
Provisioning for impairment losses	(229)	201.8 %	(76)
Net interest income after provisioning	235	(44.6) %	425
Net fee and commission income	200	(25.9) %	270
Net trading income	58	48.9 %	39
Net income from derivatives	5	107.9 %	2
Net income from financial investments	22	–	(9)
General administrative expenses	(400)	(12.8) %	(459)
of which staff expenses	(189)	(16.9) %	(227)
of which other administrative expenses	(174)	(7.9) %	(189)
of which depreciation/amortization/write-downs	(37)	(12.0) %	(42)
Other net operating income	(2)	(70.2) %	(8)
Net income from disposal of group assets	0	(98.7) %	6
Profit before tax	118	(55.8) %	267
Income taxes	(27)	(49.4) %	(54)
Profit after tax	91	(57.5) %	213
Minority interests in profit	(32)	(43.6) %	(57)
Consolidated profit	58	(62.5) %	156
Share of profit before tax	52 %	20.7 PP	31 %
Share of profit after tax	49 %	17.3 PP	32 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	21,943	(11.9) %	24,919
Total own funds requirement ¹	2,004	(11.3) %	2,259
Total assets ¹	33,615	0.2 %	33,543
Liabilities ¹	31,243	0.0 %	31,238
Risk/earnings ratio	49.3 %	34.2 PP	15.1 %
Cost/income ratio	55.6 %	(1.6) PP	57.2 %
Average equity	2,445	(10.9) %	2,744
Return on equity before tax	9.6 %	(9.8) PP	19.5 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	6.7 %	(8.1) PP	14.8 %
Average number of employees	13,871	4.3 %	13,295
Number of employees (as of reporting date) ¹	13,371	(1.3) %	13,551
Number of business outlets ¹	583	6.8 %	546

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

Earnings in the Central Europe region were down significantly in the reporting period compared with the preceding year's level. Profit before tax declined by 56 per cent, or € 149 million, to € 118 million due to increased provisioning for impairment losses and reduced net fee and commission income. The return on equity before tax for Central Europe fell by 9.8 percentage points to 9.6 per cent.

Net interest income dropped by 7 per cent to € 464 million. Higher funding costs related to customer deposits – primarily in the Polish unit – and earnings-reducing currency effects in the Hungarian unit were responsible for this decline. Consolidated assets in Central Europe grew slightly by 0.2 per cent. The net interest margin narrowed significantly by 42 basis points on the comparable period to 2.71 per cent. Credit risk assets fell by 12 per cent from € 24.9 billion to € 21.9 billion. That reduction was due to currency effects and partial introduction of the IRB approach in Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic in December 2008.

Provisioning for impairment losses rose by 202 per cent to € 229 million. This increase was mainly attributable to allocations in Hungary. Allocations to portfolio-related provisions connected with loans to private individuals climbed significantly, for which the Group units in Hungary were primarily responsible. Individual provisions were raised to a similar extent in all countries of the region except Hungary. Individual provisions were much higher in Hungary due to the sharp devaluation of the forint in the first half of 2009. The share of the loan portfolio attributable to non-performing loans rose by 2.6 percentage points to 5.3 per cent.

Net fee and commission income in the region fell by 26 per cent, or € 70 million, to € 200 million. A major part of that decline came from foreign exchange and notes/coins business, which was down by 39 per cent to € 70 million. The main reasons for that were reduced customer margins in foreign exchange business in Poland and the launch of the euro in Slovakia as well as decreased income resulting from less new business in foreign currency loans in Hungary. Net income from payment transfers and account services dropped in all countries of the region, with the Central Europe segment's result falling altogether by 18 per cent to € 81 million.

The Central Europe region's net trading income amounted to € 58 million, which is 49 per cent above the comparable period's level. Net income of € 31 million was generated from currency-related business, with a major contribution coming from Hungary. The region booked net income of € 25 million in interest-related business, which arose mainly from valuation gains on interest-rate swap transactions in Slovakia.

Net income from derivatives amounted to € 5 million and arose almost exclusively in the Czech Republic from hedging transactions entered into for the purpose of adapting the currency structures.

Net income from financial investments amounted to € 22 million. It comprised the proceeds from the intragroup sale of a company in Slovakia, which was neutralized in Group earnings through consolidation, and the valuation gains on securities in all Group units of the region.

General administrative expenses fell by 13 per cent, or € 59 million, on the comparable period in 2008 to € 400 million. That decline resulted mainly from significantly lower staff expenses of € 189 million (minus 17 per cent). The average number of employees increased by 4 per cent year-on-year to 13,871. Other general administrative expenses fell by 8 per cent on the comparable period to € 174 million. Depreciation/amortization/write-downs declined by € 5 million to € 37 million. The

number of business outlets rose by 7 per cent, or 37, year-on-year to 583. This growth occurred largely in Hungary (plus 18 business outlets). The region's cost/income ratio improved by 1.6 percentage points to 55.6 per cent.

Other net operating income amounted to minus € 2 million and consisted mainly of other tax expenses not dependent on income at the Hungarian and Slovakian units. Operating leasing business made a positive contribution of € 4 million.

Income taxes fell by 49 per cent on the comparable period to € 27 million. Profit after tax and minorities amounted to € 58 million.

Southeastern Europe

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Net interest income	443	(1.3) %	449
Provisioning for impairment losses	(227)	302.5 %	(56)
Net interest income after provisioning	216	(44.9) %	393
Net fee and commission income	200	(9.0) %	220
Net trading income	56	99.9 %	28
Net income from derivatives	(3)	–	0
Net income from financial investments	8	–	(1)
General administrative expenses	(362)	(0.4) %	(363)
of which staff expenses	(157)	(1.3) %	(160)
of which other administrative expenses	(157)	(2.9) %	(161)
of which depreciation/amortization/write-downs	(48)	12.9 %	(42)
Other net operating income	14	(1.9) %	14
Profit before tax	129	(55.4) %	290
Income taxes	(22)	(53.1) %	(46)
Profit after tax	108	(55.9) %	244
Minority interests in profit	(2)	(85.9) %	(14)
Consolidated profit	106	(54.0) %	230
Share of profit before tax	57 %	23.0 PP	34 %
Share of profit after tax	58 %	21.9 PP	36 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	17,163	(5.2) %	18,105
Total own funds requirement ¹	1,553	(3.0) %	1,601
Total assets ¹	23,937	(1.7) %	24,355
Liabilities ¹	21,202	(2.6) %	21,770
Risk/earnings ratio	51.2 %	38.6 PP	12.6 %
Cost/income ratio	50.7 %	(0.3) PP	51.1 %
Average equity	1,966	(3.9) %	2,045
Return on equity before tax	13.2 %	(15.2) PP	28.4 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	12.1 %	(13.1) PP	25.2 %
Average number of employees	18,918	8.0 %	17,510
Number of employees (as of reporting date) ¹	18,203	–	18,209
Number of business outlets ¹	1,206	14.9 %	1,050

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

In Southeastern Europe, profit before tax came to € 129 million and was thus 55 per cent below the € 290 million registered in the comparable period of 2008. Sharply higher allocations to provisioning for impairment losses contributed substantially to that decline. As a result, the return on equity before tax fell by 15.2 percentage points to 13.2 per cent.

Net interest income in the region fell by 1 per cent, or € 6 million, to € 443 million, which was primarily due to increased funding costs related to customer deposits in Romania. Balance sheet assets fell by 2 per cent to € 23.9 billion. The net interest margin narrowed by 17 basis points to 3.61 per cent. Credit risk-weighted assets declined by 5 per cent, from € 18.1 billion to € 17.2 billion.

Starting from a low level, provisioning for impairment losses rose by € 171 million to € 227 million due primarily to new allocations to individual provisions. Those increased mainly at the units in Romania and Croatia as a result of allocations for loans to private individuals. Portfolio-related provisions were formed at nearly all units in the region. The share of the loan portfolio attributable to non-performing loans grew by 3.5 percentage points year-on-year to 5.2 per cent.

At € 200 million, net fee and commission income was below the preceding year's level by 9 per cent. Payment transfer business contributed € 84 million to that, which was 5 per cent above its level in the preceding year. Foreign exchange and notes/coins business declined by 17 per cent to € 39 million. Credit and guarantee business generated another € 37 million. The region's largest decline in absolute terms (minus € 22 million) was booked by the Romanian unit, which nevertheless continues to be the highest contributor of fee income in the Group.

Net trading income registered a positive development in the Southeastern Europe region. Altogether, it increased by € 28 million to € 56 million. At € 41 million, currency-related business significantly exceeded the level of the comparable period in 2008, which was primarily due to the Romanian unit's contribution. A profit of € 15 million was booked in interest-related business. The Albanian unit made a large contribution of € 7 million.

Net income from derivatives was negative in the amount of € 3 million due to valuation losses on hedging transactions using other derivatives not recognized by IFRS and made to minimize interest rate risks. The valuation gains were accordingly to be recognized in the income statement.

Net income from financial investments amounted to € 8 million. After a negative result in the comparable period, this increase was brought about by valuation gains on securities, especially in Romania.

General administrative expenses altogether were nearly unchanged on the comparable period at € 362 million. Staff expenses fell by € 3 million to € 157 million. The average number of employees increased by 8 per cent, or 1,408, on the comparable period to 18,918. Other administrative expenses amounted to € 157 million and were thus 3 per cent below the comparable period's level despite expansion of the business outlet network. Depreciation/amortization/write-downs, mostly for capital investments in branches, increased by 13 per cent to € 48 million. Starting from 1,050 business outlets at the end of the comparable period, their number rose by 15 per cent to 1,206. Southeastern Europe thereby showed the largest increase of all segments, achieved mainly through strong branch network expansion in Romania (plus 92 branches). The cost/income ratio improved slightly by 0.3 percentage points to 50.7 per cent.

Other net operating income remained almost unchanged on the comparable period in the preceding year at € 14 million. In addition to relatively small expense items, income from operating leasing business contributed € 19 million in the reporting period.

Income taxes declined by 53 per cent on the comparable period to € 22 million. Consolidated profit after tax and minorities amounted to € 106 million.

Russia

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Net interest income	373	20.2 %	311
Provisioning for impairment losses	(252)	>500.0 %	(37)
Net interest income after provisioning	122	(55.5) %	273
Net fee and commission income	99	5.9 %	93
Net trading income	(20)	–	1
Net income from derivatives	17	237.1 %	5
Net income from financial investments	2	(79.6) %	8
General administrative expenses	(192)	(8.9) %	(211)
of which staff expenses	(91)	(8.9) %	(100)
of which other administrative expenses	(86)	(12.7) %	(99)
of which depreciation/amortization/write-downs	(16)	19.3 %	(13)
Other net operating income	2	–	(4)
Profit before tax	29	(82.4) %	166
Income taxes	(6)	(86.9) %	(46)
Profit after tax	23	(80.7) %	120
Minority interests in profit	(2)	490.3 %	0
Consolidated profit	21	(82.3) %	120
Share of profit before tax	13 %	(6.5) PP	19 %
Share of profit after tax	13 %	(5.3) PP	18 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	9,014	(8.6) %	9,866
Total own funds requirement ¹	839	(8.1) %	913
Total assets ¹	12,476	(4.7) %	13,086
Liabilities ¹	10,999	(7.3) %	11,865
Risk/earnings ratio	67.4 %	55.4 PP	12.0 %
Cost/income ratio	42.4 %	(10.3) PP	52.7 %
Average equity	1,086	(5.2) %	1,146
Return on equity before tax	5.4 %	(23.6) PP	29.0 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	3.9 %	(17.1) PP	21.0 %
Average number of employees	9,799	5.9 %	9,252
Number of employees (as of reporting date) ¹	9,185	(4.2) %	9,592
Number of business outlets ¹	229	(7.7) %	246

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

In Russia, profit before tax fell by 82 per cent, or € 137 million, to € 29 million despite a comparatively high increase of net interest income. As in the other segments, provisioning for impairment losses was the reason for that. The return on equity before tax consequently declined by 23.6 percentage points to 5.4 per cent.

Net interest income increased by 20 per cent, or € 62 million, on the comparable period to € 373 million largely due to margin improvement on the asset side. Balance sheet assets fell by 5 per cent, or € 0.6 billion, to € 12.5 billion. The net interest margin improved significantly by 53 basis points to 5.39 per cent.

Credit risk-weighted assets fell by 9 per cent to € 9.0 billion and thus somewhat more sharply than balance sheet assets, which declined by 5 per cent. This difference exists primarily because the items that increased year-on-year and are held at the central bank are weighted lower.

Provisioning for impairment losses rose from € 37 million in the comparable period to € 252 million in the reporting period. This increase is largely attributable to individual provisions in the amount of € 213 million and mostly concern loans to corporate customers. Allocations to portfolio-related provisions were somewhat lower than in the comparable period. The share of the loan portfolio attributable to non-performing loans rose by 5.6 percentage points to 7.2 per cent.

Net fee and commission income registered an increase by 6 per cent, or € 6 million, to € 99 million. The payment transfer business contributed € 35 million (minus 13 per cent). Income from foreign exchange and notes/coins business rose by 32 per cent on the comparable period in 2008 to € 33 million. Earnings from the credit and guarantee business almost doubled to € 14 million.

Net trading income fell from € 1 million in the comparable period to minus € 20 million in the first half of 2009. That resulted primarily from the valuation of various foreign exchange forward contracts due to the change of forward rates. On the other hand, interest-related business brought income of € 22 million, which largely derived from valuation gains on fixed-income securities due to the downward development of interest rates.

Net income from derivatives amounted to € 17 million in the reporting period. It was based mainly on a valuation gain from interest rate swaps that had been used to reduce yield curve risk.

Net income from financial investments came to € 2 million in Russia. A loss of € 2 million resulted from the redemption of held-to-maturity securities. On the other hand, valuation gains of € 4 million on the portfolio of marked-to-market securities had a positive effect.

General administrative expenses fell by 9 per cent, or € 19 million, to € 192 million thanks to cost reduction and currency effects. Staff expenses declined by 9 per cent, or € 9 million, to € 91 million. The average number of employees in the region rose by 6 per cent, or 547, on the comparable period to 9,799. Other administrative expenses fell by 13 per cent, or € 13 million, to € 86 million. Depreciation/amortization/write-downs rose by € 3 million to € 16 million. The region's cost/income ratio improved by 10.3 percentage points to 42.4 per cent.

The segment's other net operating income came to € 2 million and thus remained above the level of the comparable period in 2008. Expenses for taxes not dependent on income were mainly responsible for that result.

Income taxes fell by 87 per cent on the comparable period to € 6 million. Consolidated profit after tax and minorities amounted to € 21 million, which represents a decline of 82 per cent.

CIS other

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Net interest income	249	1.7 %	244
Provisioning for impairment losses	(261)	>500.0 %	(32)
Net interest income after provisioning	(12)	–	212
Net fee and commission income	83	(28.5) %	116
Net trading income	24	494.6 %	4
Net income from derivatives	1	–	–
Net income from financial investments	12	>500.0 %	2
General administrative expenses	(155)	(15.8) %	(185)
of which staff expenses	(83)	(17.3) %	(101)
of which other administrative expenses	(54)	(17.0) %	(65)
of which depreciation/amortization/write-downs	(18)	(3.8) %	(19)
Other net operating income	1	–	(11)
Profit before tax	(48)	–	138
Income taxes	12	–	(42)
Profit after tax	(36)	–	96
Minority interests in profit	(1)	(86.5) %	(8)
Consolidated profit	(37)	–	88
Share of profit before tax	(21) %	(37.2) PP	16 %
Share of profit after tax	(20) %	(33.8) PP	14 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	6,738	(1.4) %	6,832
Total own funds requirement ¹	605	(1.9) %	616
Total assets ¹	7,001	(12.5) %	8,000
Liabilities ¹	6,100	(12.8) %	6,998
Risk/earnings ratio	105.0 %	92.0 PP	13.1 %
Cost/income ratio	43.7 %	(8.6) PP	52.3 %
Average equity	764	(3.9) %	795
Return on equity before tax	–	–	34.7 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	–	–	24.4 %
Average number of employees	19,038	(4.4) %	19,913
Number of employees (as of reporting date) ¹	18,575	(8.0) %	20,186
Number of business outlets ¹	1,149	(6.8) %	1,235

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

This segment's profit before tax declined by € 186 million in the reporting period to minus € 48 million, which resulted from very high provisioning for impairment losses. Moreover, currency devaluations had an especially strong impact in the segment.

Net interest income in the CIS other segment rose by 2 per cent, or € 5 million, to € 249 million. Balance sheet assets fell by 13 per cent, or € 1 billion, year-on-year to € 7.0 billion. The net interest margin increased slightly by 28 basis points to 6.56 per cent.

While the balance sheet total declined by 13 per cent, credit risk-weighted assets (as defined by Basel II) only fell by 1 per cent to € 6.7 billion. The high volume of arrears had an effect in the calculation by way of a higher risk weighting.

Provisioning for impairment losses rose from € 32 million in the comparable period to € 261 million in the reporting period. This increase concerned extensive individual provisions connected with loans to private individuals in Ukraine. Portfolio-related provisions were formed only to a small extent. The share of the loan portfolio attributable to non-performing loans rose by 12.2 percentage points to 15.5 per cent. It was 18.2 per cent in Ukraine, and 2.5 per cent in Belarus.

Net fee and commission income registered a decline of € 33 million to € 83 million due to economic and currency-related influences. Payment transfer business made the most important earnings contribution at € 56 million. Foreign exchange and notes/coins business contributed € 25 million.

Net trading income grew from € 4 million to € 24 million. That resulted almost entirely from currency-related business, largely derived from valuation gains on a strategic currency position in Belarus. Interest-related business yielded income of € 4 million, which arose in Ukraine.

Net income from derivatives amounted to € 1 million in the reporting period. It was booked at the leasing company in Kazakhstan.

Net income from financial investments came to € 12 million. Valuation gains on the portfolio of marked-to-market securities that accrued at the Group subsidiary in Ukraine had a positive effect.

General administrative expenses declined altogether by 16 per cent, or € 30 million, to € 155 million. In particular, staff expenses fell by 17 per cent, or € 18 million, to € 83 million. The region's average number of employees came to 19,038, which means a reduction on the comparable period by 4 per cent, or 875 employees.

Other administrative expenses fell by 17 per cent, or € 11 million, to € 54 million, which was connected with the reduction of business outlets in Ukraine (minus 96 business outlets). Depreciation/amortization/write-downs amounted to € 18 million and were thus down by 4 per cent on the comparable period in 2008. The region's cost/income ratio improved significantly by 8.6 percentage points to 43.7 per cent.

The segment's other net operating income amounted to € 1 million.

Income taxes went from minus € 42 million in the comparable period to plus € 12 million due to the formation of deferred tax assets. Consolidated profit after tax and minority interests decreased to minus € 37 million.

Business divisions

In addition to its regional segmentation, Raiffeisen International is structured into business divisions that reflect its internal organization and reporting patterns. The Group's business is classified into the following divisions:

- Corporate customers
- Retail customers
- Treasury
- Participations and other

The corporate customer division includes local and international businesses of medium and large scale. The retail customer division covers private individuals and small and medium-sized businesses with sales of up to € 5 million. The treasury division comprises the proprietary trading of the treasury and the investment banking business, which is conducted only in some Group units. The participations and other division is concerned with the management of participations in addition to non-banking activities. Other cross-divisional activities are also involved, including some performed by parent company Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG.

Business division overview

1/1-30/6/2009 In € million	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Treasury	Participations and other	Total
Net interest income	521	868	(9)	116	1,496
Provisioning for impairment losses	(386)	(579)	(1)	(3)	(969)
Net interest income after provisioning	136	288	(10)	113	527
Net fee and commission income	191	388	1	4	585
Net trading income	(8)	–	126	–	119
Net income from derivatives	6	–	13	–	19
Net income from financial investments	(1)	–	27	5	31
General administrative expenses	(220)	(813)	(43)	(67)	(1,143)
Other net operating income	21	7	–	(12)	16
Profit before tax	126	(130)	115	42	154
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	27,704	17,337	5,920	3,740	54,701
Total own funds requirement ¹	2,380	1,661	995	309	5,345
Average number of employees	9,825	48,488	1,480	2,176	61,969
Cost/income ratio	30.2 %	64.4 %	36.3 %	–	51.6 %
Average equity	3,207	1,956	687	395	6,245
Return on equity before tax	7.8 %	–	33.6 %	–	4.9 %

1/1-30/6/2008 In € million	Corporate customers	Retail customers	Treasury	Participations and other	Total
Net interest income	512	860	122	3	1,498
Provisioning for impairment losses	(45)	(155)	–	(2)	(201)
Net interest income after provisioning	467	706	122	1	1,296
Net fee and commission income	251	448	6	(2)	703
Net trading income	8	2	81	1	92
Net income from derivatives	–	–	7	–	7
Net income from financial investments	(1)	–	(12)	12	(1)
General administrative expenses	(258)	(875)	(50)	(67)	(1,250)
Other net operating income	16	7	0	(34)	(11)
Net income from disposal of group assets	–	–	–	6	6
Profit before tax	484	288	155	(84)	843
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	31,417	17,626	6,290	4,060	59,394
Total own funds requirement ¹	2,666	1,665	938	319	5,587
Average number of employees	9,306	47,555	1,448	1,928	60,236
Cost/income ratio	32.8 %	66.4 %	23.8 %	–	54.8 %
Average equity	3,404	2,050	717	431	6,601
Return on equity before tax	28.4 %	28.1 %	43.2 %	–	25.5 %

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

Corporate customers

The corporate customer division registered an earnings decline in the reporting period. Profit before tax fell by 74 per cent to € 126 million. The significant rise of provisioning for impairment losses to € 386 million was mainly responsible for that. This was largely a result of allocations in the Russian unit, whose business is strongly geared to corporate customers.

Operating income was only 8 per cent below the preceding year's level. Altogether, it fell from € 787 million to € 726 million. Net interest income rose by 2 per cent on the comparable period to € 521 million. This increase was due, amongst other things, to the contribution from the Russian unit, where higher risk associated costs were in part balanced out by increased margins. On the other hand, net fee and commission income registered a decline by 24 per cent to € 191 million, which was largely attributable to cyclically-induced declines of business at the units in Russia and Romania.

General administrative expenses dropped by 15 per cent to € 220 million. The cost/income ratio improved by 2.6 percentage points to 30.2 per cent.

Other net operating income rose by 31 per cent to € 21 million. The business area of operating leasing in Croatia continued to make the largest contribution at € 11 million.

Credit risk-weighted assets reached € 27.7 billion. That represents a sharp decline by 12 per cent on the comparable period in 2008, which was primarily due to the reduction of off-balance-sheet items.

The return on equity before tax fell by 20.6 percentage points to 7.8 per cent because of the decline in earnings.

Retail customers

The retail customer division's profit before tax was negative again, as in the preceding quarter, and for the first half of the year amounted to minus € 130 million. In the comparable period of 2008, a profit of € 288 million was achieved. Due to the worsened risk situation, substantially higher provisioning for impairment losses became necessary in the amount of € 579 million, which caused the earnings decline. A huge increase of provisioning for impairment losses was made primarily in the Ukrainian, Russian and Hungarian units, where business with private individuals has a large share of the total.

Operating income from this division was down by 4 per cent on the comparable period at € 1,263 million. Net interest income rose by 1 per cent to € 868 million. Net fee and commission income fell by 14 per cent to € 388 million mainly due to the decline of business relevant for fees and commissions in the Ukrainian unit.

General administrative expenses fell by 7 per cent in the reporting period to € 813 million primarily for currency-related reasons. Consequently, the cost/income ratio improved further by 2.0 percentage points to 64.4 per cent.

Credit risk-weighted assets fell by 2 per cent year-on-year and amounted to € 17.3 billion at the end of the reporting period.

The return on equity before tax was negative because of the loss.

Treasury

The treasury division achieved profit before tax of € 115 million, which represents a decline of 26 per cent on the comparable period. The result was achieved despite a sharp decline of net interest income thanks to a 57 per cent improvement of net trading income.

Net interest income fell on the comparable period primarily because of higher funding costs, increased costs for the minimum reserve, and lower income from invested liquidity surpluses.

Net trading income amounted to € 127 million and was largely influenced by currency-related transactions in Romania and by appreciation of the securities portfolio, which had suffered value losses primarily in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Net income from derivatives rose significantly to € 13 million, with the valuation of the interest rate swap in Russia making the predominant contribution.

Net income from financial investments was positive in contrast to the comparable period in the preceding year and amounted to € 27 million. That resulted largely from the valuation of fixed-income securities in the Ukrainian unit.

The reduction of general administrative expenses amounted to 13 per cent year-on-year. Operating income showed a comparatively strong decline of 43 per cent to € 119 million. Consequently, the cost/income ratio increased by 12.6 percentage points to 36.3 per cent.

Credit risk-weighted assets fell by 6 per cent to € 5.9 billion.

The division's return on equity before tax fell by 9.7 percentage points to 33.6 per cent because of the decline in profit.

Participations and other

Profit before tax in the participations and other division improved to € 42 million. The result was positive mainly because it contains the computational results from the investment of equity, which rose sharply in the reporting period due to the high interest rate level in the CEE region.

Besides the results of participations and non-banking activities, the division also includes the costs of central Group management, which remained stable compared with the preceding year. Those remain in the division and are not distributed to the other divisions.

Consolidated financial statements

(Interim report as of 30 June 2009)

Income statement

In € million	Notes	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Interest income		2,969.5	5.1 %	2,825.0
Current income from associates		0.5	(49.7) %	1.0
Interest expenses		(1,474.2)	11.0 %	(1,328.4)
Net interest income	(2)	1,495.8	(0.1) %	1,497.6
Provisioning for impairment losses	(3)	(968.5)	380.9 %	(201.4)
Net interest income after provisioning		527.3	(59.3) %	1,296.2
Fee and commission income		694.2	(15.8) %	824.2
Fee and commission expense		(109.4)	(9.8) %	(121.3)
Net fee and commission income	(4)	584.8	(16.8) %	702.9
Net trading income	(5)	118.9	29.0 %	92.2
Net income from derivatives	(6)	19.0	156.9 %	7.4
Net income from financial investments	(7)	31.3	–	(0.7)
General administrative expenses	(8)	(1,143.1)	(8.5) %	(1,249.9)
Other net operating income	(9)	15.5	–	(11.2)
Net income from disposal of group assets		0.1	(98.3) %	5.8
Profit before tax		153.8	(81.7) %	842.7
Income taxes		(34.7)	(82.3) %	(196.3)
Profit after tax		119.1	(81.6) %	646.4
Minority interests in profit		(41.0)	(49.2) %	(80.7)
Consolidated profit		78.1	(86.2) %	565.7

€	1/1-30/6 2009	Change	1/1-30/6 2008
Earnings per share	0.51	(3.17)	3.68

Earnings per share are obtained by dividing consolidated profit by the average number of common shares outstanding. As of 30 June 2009, the number of common shares outstanding was 153.7 million compared with 153.6 million as of 30 June 2008.

There were no conversion or option rights outstanding, so undiluted earnings per share are equal to diluted earnings per share.

Profit Development

Quarterly results

In € million	Q3/2008	Q4/2008	Q1/2009	Q2/2009
Net interest income	844.1	890.3	767.1	728.7
Provisioning for impairment losses	(164.2)	(414.8)	(445.2)	(523.3)
Net interest income after provisioning	679.9	475.6	321.9	205.4
Net fee and commission income	394.9	398.6	293.7	291.1
Net trading income	35.2	40.3	45.6	73.3
Net income from derivatives	(6.3)	(21.0)	(4.9)	23.9
Net income from financial investments	10.8	(35.8)	(2.9)	34.2
General administrative expenses	(689.7)	(693.5)	(573.6)	(569.5)
Other net operating income	(6.4)	1.8	3.7	11.8
Net income from disposal of group assets	(0.2)	2.2	0.1	–
Profit before tax	418.3	168.1	83.6	70.2
Income taxes	(99.3)	(55.3)	(19.9)	(14.8)
Profit after tax	319.0	112.8	63.7	55.4
Minority interests in profit	(23.2)	7.7	(7.5)	(33.5)
Consolidated profit	295.8	120.5	56.2	21.9

In € million	Q3/2007	Q4/2007	Q1/2008	Q2/2008
Net interest income	625.0	715.1	711.1	786.5
Provisioning for impairment losses	(88.8)	(114.9)	(93.0)	(108.3)
Net interest income after provisioning	536.2	600.2	618.1	678.1
Net fee and commission income	322.8	354.8	330.9	372.0
Net trading income	41.4	7.1	37.6	54.6
Net income from derivatives	(26.3)	(8.0)	(36.7)	44.1
Net income from financial investments	(2.9)	0.8	(1.5)	0.9
General administrative expenses	(535.0)	(646.3)	(584.4)	(665.5)
Other net operating income	(2.5)	(23.5)	5.8	(17.0)
Net income from disposal of group assets	13.1	(0.9)	–	5.8
Profit before tax	346.8	284.2	369.6	473.1
Income taxes	(87.2)	(47.4)	(90.2)	(106.0)
Profit after tax	259.6	236.8	279.4	367.1
Minority interests in profit	(35.3)	(21.3)	(24.9)	(55.8)
Consolidated profit	224.3	215.6	254.4	311.3

Balance sheet

Assets In € million	Notes	30/6 2009	Change	31/12 2008
Cash reserve		6,228	(12.6) %	7,130
Loans and advances to banks	(11,30)	7,181	(20.5) %	9,038
Loans and advances to customers	(12,30)	53,512	(7.6) %	57,902
Provisioning for impairment losses	(13)	(2,497)	52.1 %	(1,641)
Trading assets	(14,30)	3,172	(15.7) %	3,763
Derivatives	(15,30)	589	(31.9) %	865
Financial investments	(16,30)	6,566	27.8 %	5,137
Investments in associates	(30)	3	18.7 %	3
Intangible fixed assets	(17)	941	(1.2) %	952
Tangible fixed assets	(18)	1,272	0.7 %	1,264
Other assets	(19,30)	895	(9.1) %	985
Total assets		77,862	(8.8) %	85,397

Equity and liabilities In € million	Notes	30/6 2009	Change	31/12 2008
Deposits from banks	(20,30)	22,610	(13.7) %	26,213
Deposits from customers	(21,30)	42,276	(4.4) %	44,206
Liabilities evidenced by paper	(22,30)	2,827	(16.7) %	3,393
Provisions for liabilities and charges	(23,30)	330	(24.4) %	437
Trading liabilities	(24,30)	724	(50.4) %	1,460
Derivatives	(25,30)	351	(57.8) %	832
Other liabilities	(26,30)	757	16.1 %	653
Subordinated capital	(27,30)	1,772	5.2 %	1,684
Equity	(28)	6,215	(4.7) %	6,518
Consolidated equity		5,178	12.2 %	4,613
Consolidated profit		78	(92.1) %	982
Minority interests		959	3.9 %	923
Total equity and liabilities		77,862	(8.8) %	85,397

Statement of changes in equity

In € million	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Consolidated profit	Minority interests	Total
Equity as of 1/1/2008	469	2,588	1,929	841	795	6,622
Capital increases	–	–	–	–	53	53
Transferred to retained earnings	–	–	698	(698)	–	–
Dividend payments	–	–	–	(143)	(39)	(181)
Comprehensive income	–	–	87	566	134	787
Own shares/share incentive program	(1)	(24)	–	–	1	(24)
Other changes	–	–	(11)	–	–	(11)
Equity as of 30/6/2008	468	2,564	2,704	566	944	7,246

In € million	Subscribed capital	Capital reserves	Retained earnings	Consolidated profit	Minority interests	Total
Equity as of 1/1/2009	469	2,568	1,577	982	923	6,518
Transferred to retained earnings	–	–	839	(839)	–	–
Dividend payments	–	–	–	(143)	(42)	(185)
Comprehensive income	–	–	(240)	78	47	(115)
Own shares/share incentive program	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
Other changes	–	–	(33)	–	31	(2)
Equity as of 30/6/2009	469	2,567	2,143	78	959	6,215

Comprehensive income

In € million	Group equity		Minority interests	
	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Consolidated profit	78	566	41	81
Exchange differences	(232)	100	6	52
Capital hedge	(18)	(21)	–	–
Cash flow hedge	9	(6)	–	–
Valuation result of available-for-sale financial assets	3	21	–	1
Deferred taxes on income and expenses directly recognized in equity	(2)	(7)	–	–
Comprehensive income	(162)	653	47	134

Cash flow statement

In € million	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the previous period	7,130	3,664
Net cash from operating activities	(7)	(561)
Net cash from investing activities	(492)	(79)
Net cash from financing activities	(98)	(97)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(306)	29
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	6,228	2,956

Segment reporting

Raiffeisen International reports the following operating segments. The location of the respective business outlets served as the criteria for the segment assignment:

- **Central Europe**
Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia
- **Southeastern Europe**
Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, and Serbia
- **Russia**
- **CIS other**
Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine

The reconciliation implies the amounts resulting from the elimination of intra-group results, the consolidation between segments and headquarters' results. It also includes the refinancing of the participations in the holding company.

1/1-30/6/2009	Central Europe	Southeastern Europe	Russia	CIS other	Reconciliation	Total
In € million						
Net interest income	464.2	443.2	373.5	248.5	(33.7)	1,495.8
Provisioning for impairment losses	(228.8)	(226.9)	(251.7)	(261.0)	–	(968.5)
Net interest income after provisioning	235.3	216.3	121.8	(12.5)	(33.7)	527.3
Net fee and commission income	200.2	200.3	99.0	82.7	2.6	584.8
Net trading income	58.3	55.7	(19.7)	23.9	0.8	118.9
Net income from derivatives	4.6	(2.7)	17.5	0.8	(1.2)	19.0
Net income from financial investments	21.8	7.6	1.7	11.7	(11.5)	31.3
General administrative expenses	(400.2)	(361.7)	(192.4)	(155.4)	(33.5)	(1,143.1)
of which staff expenses	(188.9)	(157.4)	(90.7)	(83.1)	(23.7)	(543.8)
of which other administrative expenses	(174.4)	(156.6)	(86.1)	(54.2)	(8.4)	(479.8)
of which depreciation	(36.9)	(47.7)	(15.6)	(18.0)	(1.4)	(119.6)
Other net operating income	(2.3)	13.9	1.5	0.5	2.1	15.5
Net income from disposal of group assets	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1
Profit before tax	117.8	129.3	29.3	(48.3)	(74.5)	153.8
Income taxes	(27.2)	(21.7)	(6.0)	12.1	8.1	(34.7)
Profit after tax	90.6	107.7	23.3	(36.2)	(66.4)	119.1
Minority interests in profit	(32.3)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(3.7)	(41.0)
Consolidated profit	58.4	105.7	21.3	(37.3)	(70.1)	78.1
Share of profit before tax	51.6 %	56.7 %	12.8 %	(21.2) %	–	100.0 %
Share of profit after tax	48.9 %	58.1 %	12.6 %	(19.5) %	–	100.0 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	21,943	17,163	9,014	6,738	(156)	54,701
Own funds requirement ¹	2,004	1,553	839	605	344	5,345
Total assets ¹	33,615	23,937	12,476	7,001	833	77,862
Liabilities ¹	31,243	21,202	10,999	6,100	2,104	71,648
Risk/earnings ratio	49.3 %	51.2 %	67.4 %	105.0 %	–	64.7 %
Cost/income ratio	55.6 %	50.7 %	42.4 %	43.7 %	–	51.6 %
Average equity	2,445	1,966	1,086	764	(17)	6,245
Return on equity before tax	9.6 %	13.2 %	5.4 %	–	–	4.9 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	6.7 %	12.1 %	3.9 %	–	–	2.9 %
Average number of staff	13,871	18,918	9,799	19,038	343	61,969
Business outlets ¹	583	1,206	229	1,149	–	3,167

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

1/1-30/6/2008	Central Europe	Southeastern Europe	Russia	CIS other	Reconciliation	Total
In € million						
Net interest income	500.8	448.9	310.7	244.3	(7.2)	1,497.6
Provisioning for impairment losses	(75.8)	(56.4)	(37.3)	(31.9)	–	(201.4)
Net interest income after provisioning	424.9	392.6	273.5	212.4	(7.2)	1,296.2
Net fee and commission income	270.2	220.0	93.4	115.7	3.5	702.9
Net trading income	39.1	27.9	0.6	4.0	20.6	92.2
Net income from derivatives	2.2	0.2	5.2	–	(0.2)	7.4
Net income from financial investments	(9.0)	(1.5)	8.3	1.5	0.0	(0.7)
General administrative expenses	(458.7)	(363.1)	(211.2)	(184.6)	(32.4)	(1,249.9)
of which staff expenses	(227.4)	(159.5)	(99.5)	(100.5)	(24.6)	(611.5)
of which other administrative expenses	(189.4)	(161.3)	(98.6)	(65.3)	(6.5)	(521.2)
of which depreciation	(41.9)	(42.3)	(13.1)	(18.7)	(1.2)	(117.2)
Other net operating income	(7.9)	14.1	(3.6)	(11.0)	(2.9)	(11.2)
Net income from disposal of group assets	5.8	–	–	–	–	5.8
Profit before tax	266.9	290.1	166.2	138.1	(18.6)	842.7
Income taxes	(53.8)	(46.2)	(45.8)	(41.8)	(8.6)	(196.3)
Profit after tax	213.0	243.9	120.4	96.3	(27.2)	646.4
Minority interests in profit	(57.3)	(13.8)	(0.3)	(8.3)	(1.1)	(80.7)
Consolidated profit	155.8	230.1	120.1	88.0	(28.3)	565.7
Share of profit before tax	31.0 %	33.7 %	19.3 %	16.0 %	–	100.0 %
Share of profit after tax	31.6 %	36.2 %	17.9 %	14.3 %	–	100.0 %
Risk-weighted assets (credit risk) ¹	24,919	18,105	9,866	6,832	(327)	59,394
Own funds requirement ¹	2,259	1,601	913	616	198	5,587
Total assets ¹	33,543	24,355	13,086	8,000	1,716	80,699
Liabilities ¹	31,238	21,770	11,865	6,998	1,582	73,453
Risk/earnings ratio	15.1 %	12.6 %	12.0 %	13.1 %	–	13.4 %
Cost/income ratio	57.2 %	51.1 %	52.7 %	52.3 %	–	54.8 %
Average equity	2,744	2,045	1,146	795	(129)	6,601
Return on equity before tax	19.5 %	28.4 %	29.0 %	34.7 %	–	25.5 %
Consolidated return on equity (after minorities)	14.8 %	25.2 %	21.0 %	24.4 %	–	19.6 %
Average number of staff	13,295	17,510	9,252	19,913	266	60,236
Business outlets ¹	546	1,050	246	1,235	–	3,077

¹ Reporting date values as of 30 June

Notes

Accounting and measurement principles

The consolidated financial statements of Raiffeisen International are prepared in accordance with the *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)* published by the *International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)* and the international accounting standards adopted by the EU on the basis of IAS Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 including the applicable interpretations of the *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC/SIC)*. The unaudited interim report as of 30 June 2009 is prepared in accordance with IAS 34. In the interim reporting, the same accounting and measurement principles and consolidation methods are applied as in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of 2008.

Changes in consolidated group

Number of units	Fully consolidated		Equity method	
	30/6/2009	31/12/2008	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
As of beginning of period	131	121	1	3
Included for the first time in the financial period	3	19	–	–
Excluded in the financial period	–	(7)	–	(2)
Merged in the financial period	–	(2)	–	–
As of end of period	134	131	1	1

The following companies were integrated in the consolidated financial statements for the first time:

Name	Share	Included as of	Fact
ACB Ponava, s.r.o., Prague (CZ)	34.5 %	1/3	Materiality
Regional Card Processing Center s.r.o., Bratislava (SK)	63.0 %	1/1	Foundation
Raiffeisen Leasing Kosovo LLC, Pristina (RS)	92.5 %	1/1	Foundation

Notes to the income statement

(1) Income statement according to measurement categories

The following table shows the income statement according to IAS 39 measurement categories:

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
<i>Net income from financial assets and liabilities held-for-trading</i>	299.1	(201.7)
<i>Net income from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</i>	141.9	31.4
<i>Net income from financial assets available-for-sale</i>	5.5	14.8
<i>Net income from loans and receivables</i>	1,693.6	2,426.0
<i>Net income from financial assets held-to-maturity</i>	86.2	78.6
<i>Net income from financial liabilities measured at acquisition cost</i>	(1,463.6)	(1,326.4)
<i>Net income from derivatives (hedging)</i>	3.2	79.5
<i>Net revaluations from exchange differences</i>	(69.5)	291.9
<i>Other net operating income/expenses</i>	(542.6)	(551.4)
Total profit before tax from continuing operations	153.8	842.7

(2) Net interest income

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Interest income	2,963.4	2,818.3
from loans and advances to banks	130.3	278.6
from loans and advances to customers	2,393.6	2,189.7
from financial investments	199.3	122.0
from leasing claims	145.2	157.8
from derivative financial instruments (non-trading), net	94.9	70.2
Current income from shareholdings	2.5	3.4
Interest-like income	3.6	3.3
Interest and interest-like income, total	2,969.5	2,825.0
Current income from associates	0.5	1.0
Interest expenses	(1,471.4)	(1,324.8)
on deposits from banks	(499.9)	(495.4)
on deposits from customers	(861.7)	(715.8)
on liabilities evidenced by paper	(67.5)	(69.0)
on subordinated capital	(42.3)	(44.6)
Interest-like expenses	(2.9)	(3.6)
Interest and interest-like expenses, total	(1,474.2)	(1,328.4)
Net interest income	1,495.8	1,497.6

(3) Provisioning for impairment losses

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Individual loan loss provisions	(819.2)	(132.6)
Allocation to provisions for impairment losses	(967.9)	(236.4)
Release of provisions for impairment losses	163.6	122.2
Direct write-downs	(25.6)	(27.1)
Income received on written-down claims	10.7	8.7
Portfolio-based loan loss provisions	(151.0)	(68.8)
Allocation to provisions for impairment losses	(309.0)	(157.3)
Release of provisions for impairment losses	158.1	88.5
Gains from sale of loan	1.7	-
Total	(968.5)	(201.4)

(4) Net fee and commission income

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
<i>Payment transfer business</i>	257.0	305.0
<i>Loan administration and guarantee business</i>	95.5	92.0
<i>Securities business</i>	15.8	22.7
<i>Foreign currency and precious-metals business</i>	167.3	221.4
<i>Management of investment and pension funds</i>	11.4	20.5
<i>Agency services for own and third-party products</i>	13.7	6.6
<i>Credit derivatives business</i>	(0.8)	(0.6)
<i>Other banking services</i>	24.9	35.3
Total	584.8	702.9

(5) Net trading income

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
<i>Interest-based transactions</i>	65.4	11.5
<i>Currency-based transactions</i>	51.7	89.0
<i>Equity-/index-based transactions</i>	1.3	(8.5)
<i>Other transactions</i>	0.4	0.2
Total	118.9	92.2

(6) Net income from derivatives

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
<i>Net income from hedge accounting</i>	3.6	0.5
<i>Net income from credit derivatives</i>	(1.1)	(0.3)
<i>Net income from other derivatives</i>	16.4	7.2
Total	19.0	7.4

(7) Income from financial investments

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Net income from financial investments held-to-maturity	(1.5)	–
Net valuation from sales of financial investments held-to-maturity	(1.5)	–
Net income from equity participations	2.7	11.8
Net valuations from equity participations	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net proceeds from sales of equity participations	2.8	11.9
Net income from securities at fair value through profit and loss	30.1	(12.5)
Net valuations of securities at fair value through profit and loss	29.8	(13.7)
Net proceeds from sales of securities at fair value through profit and loss	0.3	1.2
Total	31.3	(0.7)

(8) General administrative expenses

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Staff expenses	(543.8)	(611.5)
Other administrative expenses	(479.8)	(521.2)
Depreciation on intangible and tangible fixed assets	(119.5)	(117.2)
Total	(1,143.1)	(1,249.9)

(9) Other operating profit

<i>In € million</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
Sales revenues from non-banking activities	67.0	97.2
Expenses arising from non-banking activities	(63.7)	(86.8)
Net income from additional leasing services	1.0	1.0
Net income from investment property	1.5	1.5
Net income from operating lease	21.6	17.1
Net proceeds from disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(2.3)	(1.4)
Other taxes	(26.3)	(26.5)
Income from release of negative goodwill	–	3.6
Net expense from allocation and release of other provisions	6.3	(14.8)
Sundry operating income	24.4	8.7
Sundry operating expenses	(14.0)	(10.8)
Total	15.5	(11.2)

Notes to the balance sheet

(10) Balance sheet according to measurement categories

The following table shows the balance sheet according to IAS 39 measurement categories:

Assets according to measurement categories <i>In € million</i>	30/6 2009	31/12 2008
Trading assets	3,729	4,611
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,198	2,042
Financial assets available-for-sale	54	56
Loans and advances	65,289	73,373
Financial assets held-to-maturity	3,272	3,018
Derivatives (hedging)	32	17
Other assets	2,288	2,280
Total assets	77,862	85,397

Positive market values of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments according to IAS 39 hedge accounting are reported in the measurement category trading assets. The measurement category financial assets available-for-sale comprises only other equity participations. Loans and advances are reported net after provisions for impairment losses. Other assets comprise intangible and tangible fixed assets, investments in associates and other affiliated companies.

Equity and liabilities according to measurement categories <i>In € million</i>	30/6 2009	31/12 2008
Trading liabilities	1,033	2,241
Liabilities at amortised cost	70,242	76,150
Derivatives (hedging)	42	51
Provisions for liabilities and charges	330	437
Equity	6,215	6,518
Total equity and liabilities	77,862	85,397

Negative market values of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments according to IAS 39 hedge accounting are reported in the measurement category trading liabilities.

(11) Loans and advances to banks

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Giro and clearing business</i>	1,162	1,643
<i>Money market business</i>	5,258	4,348
<i>Loans to banks</i>	753	3,009
<i>Purchased loans</i>	3	2
<i>Leasing claims</i>	3	4
<i>Claims evidenced by paper</i>	1	32
Total	7,181	9,038

Loans and advances to banks classified regionally (counterparty's seat) are as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central Europe</i>	771	2,454
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	942	1,043
<i>Russia</i>	495	535
<i>CIS other</i>	389	302
<i>Austria</i>	3,156	3,125
<i>Other countries</i>	1,428	1,580
Total	7,181	9,038

Loans and advances to banks break down into the following bank segments:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central banks</i>	1,651	3,664
<i>Commercial banks</i>	5,525	5,355
<i>Multilateral development banks (MDB)</i>	5	19
Total	7,181	9,038

(12) Loans and advances to customers

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Credit business</i>	24,460	27,885
<i>Money market business</i>	7,629	8,033
<i>Mortgage loans</i>	17,464	17,249
<i>Purchased loans</i>	403	724
<i>Leasing claims</i>	3,553	4,009
<i>Claims evidenced by paper</i>	3	3
Total	53,512	57,902

Loans and advances to customers break down into the following asset classes according to Basel II definition:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Sovereigns</i>	1,153	1,104
<i>Corporate customers – large</i>	26,918	29,564
<i>Corporate customers – small business</i>	4,469	5,057
<i>Retail customers – private individuals</i>	18,363	19,268
<i>Retail customers – small and medium-sized entities</i>	2,576	2,868
<i>Other</i>	33	41
Total	53,512	57,902

Loans and advances to customers classified regionally (counterparty's seat) are as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central Europe</i>	23,817	24,621
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	12,458	12,934
<i>Russia</i>	7,078	8,819
<i>CIS other</i>	5,940	6,602
<i>Austria</i>	23	24
<i>Other countries</i>	4,196	4,904
Total	53,512	57,902

(13) Impairment losses on loans and advances

Provisions for impairment losses are allocated to the following asset classes according to Basel II definition:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Sovereigns</i>	5	2
<i>Banks</i>	6	4
<i>Corporate customers – large</i>	1,040	686
<i>Corporate customers – small business</i>	254	166
<i>Retail customers – private individuals</i>	1,012	669
<i>Retail customers – small and medium-sized entities</i>	180	114
Total	2,497	1,641

The following table shows the geographic breakdown of provisioning (including provisions for contingent liabilities) by the entities' head office:

<i>In € million</i>	As of 1/1/2009	Change in consolid- ated group	Allocation¹	Release	Usage²	Transfers, exchange differences	As of 30/6/2009
Individual loan loss provisions	1,112	–	983	(164)	(76)	(27)	1,828
<i>Central Europe</i>	450	–	272	(99)	(38)	(5)	580
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	239	–	218	(50)	(23)	–	384
<i>Russia</i>	223	–	225	(12)	(6)	(12)	418
<i>CIS other</i>	200	–	268	(3)	(9)	(10)	446
Portfolio-based provisions	599	–	309	(158)	–	(12)	738
<i>Central Europe</i>	166	–	108	(50)	–	2	226
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	148	–	85	(28)	–	(9)	196
<i>Russia</i>	150	–	57	(18)	–	(9)	180
<i>CIS other</i>	135	–	59	(62)	–	4	136
Total	1,711	–	1,292	(322)	(76)	(39)	2,566

¹ Allocation includes direct write-downs and income on written down claims.

² Usage includes direct write-downs and income on written down claims.

The following table gives an overview of the loans and advances as well as loan loss provisions according to Basel II asset classes:

30/6/2009	Total gross carrying amount	Individual loan loss provisions	Portfolio-based provisions	Total net carrying amount	Individually impaired assets	Fair value
<i>In € million</i>						
Banks	7,181	6	–	7,175	27	7,175
Sovereigns	1,153	5	–	1,148	14	1,121
Corporate customers – large	26,918	828	212	25,878	2,603	26,335
Corporate customers – small business	4,469	204	50	4,215	538	4,378
Retail customers – private individuals	18,363	616	396	17,351	1,259	18,212
Retail customers – small and medium-sized entities	2,576	123	57	2,396	268	2,506
Other	33	–	–	33	–	33
Total	60,693	1,782	715	58,196	4,708	59,761

31/12/2008	Total gross carrying amount	Individual loan loss provisions	Portfolio-based provisions	Total net carrying amount	Individually impaired assets	Fair value
<i>In € million</i>						
Banks	9,038	4	–	9,034	16	10,308
Sovereigns	1,104	2	–	1,102	6	1,087
Corporate customers – large	29,564	507	179	28,879	1,428	29,111
Corporate customers – small business	5,057	118	48	4,890	304	4,950
Retail customers – private individuals	19,268	368	301	18,599	501	18,880
Retail customers – small and medium-sized entities	2,868	75	39	2,754	129	2,841
Other	41	–	–	41	–	41
Total	66,940	1,074	567	65,299	2,384	67,218

(14) Trading assets

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
Bonds, notes and other fixed-interest securities	2,219	2,231
Shares and other variable-yield securities	21	37
Positive fair values of derivative financial instruments	932	1,495
Total	3,172	3,763

(15) Derivatives

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Positive fair values of derivatives in fair value hedges (IAS 39)</i>	32	17
<i>Positive fair values of credit derivatives</i>	2	5
<i>Positive fair values of other derivatives</i>	555	843
Total	589	865

(16) Financial investments

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Bonds, notes and other fixed-interest securities</i>	6,257	4,952
<i>Shares and other variable-yield securities</i>	183	67
<i>Equity participations</i>	126	118
Total	6,566	5,137

(17) Intangible fixed assets

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Goodwill</i>	595	610
<i>Software</i>	224	217
<i>Other intangible fixed assets</i>	122	125
Total	941	952

(18) Tangible fixed assets

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Land and buildings used by the Group for own purposes</i>	501	496
<i>Other land and buildings (investment property)</i>	9	11
<i>Office furniture and equipment as well as other tangible fixed assets</i>	522	532
<i>Leased assets (operating lease)</i>	240	225
Total	1,272	1,264

(19) Other assets

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Tax assets</i>	197	156
<i>Receivables arising from non-banking activities</i>	36	40
<i>Prepayments and other deferrals</i>	234	253
<i>Clearing claims from securities and payment transfer business</i>	91	163
<i>Lease in progress</i>	141	141
<i>Assets held for sale (IFRS 5)</i>	6	4
<i>Inventories</i>	50	78
<i>Any other business</i>	140	150
Total	895	985

(20) Deposits from banks

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Giro and clearing business</i>	777	741
<i>Money market business</i>	4,261	5,960
<i>Long-term loans</i>	17,572	19,512
Total	22,610	26,213

Deposits from banks classified regionally (counterparty's seat) break down as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central Europe</i>	1,611	1,609
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	1,107	556
<i>Russia</i>	62	1,333
<i>CIS other</i>	82	180
<i>Austria</i>	14,183	15,144
<i>Other countries</i>	5,565	7,390
Total	22,610	26,213

The deposits break down into the following bank segments:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central banks</i>	694	1,330
<i>Commercial banks</i>	21,364	24,328
<i>Multilateral development banks (MDB)</i>	552	555
Total	22,610	26,213

(21) Deposits from customers

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Sight deposits</i>	15,558	16,243
<i>Time deposits</i>	25,566	27,011
<i>Savings deposits</i>	1,152	952
Total	42,276	44,206

Deposits from customers break down as follows according to Basel II definition:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Sovereigns</i>	2,031	2,238
<i>Corporate customers – large</i>	13,592	15,343
<i>Corporate customers – small business</i>	2,490	3,084
<i>Retail customers – private individuals</i>	20,784	20,327
<i>Retail customers – small and medium-sized entities</i>	3,020	2,908
<i>Others</i>	359	304
Total	42,276	44,206

Deposits from customers classified regionally (counterparty's seat) are as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Central Europe</i>	19,970	20,432
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	11,765	13,143
<i>Russia</i>	5,192	5,834
<i>CIS other</i>	2,836	2,985
<i>Austria</i>	297	259
<i>Other countries</i>	2,216	1,552
Total	42,276	44,206

(22) Liabilities evidenced by paper

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Bonds and notes issued</i>	2,208	2,630
<i>Money market instruments issued</i>	–	8
<i>Other liabilities evidenced by paper</i>	619	755
Total	2,827	3,393

(23) Provisions for liabilities and charges

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Taxes</i>	53	108
<i>Contingent liabilities and commitments</i>	70	69
<i>Pending legal issues</i>	38	41
<i>Overdue vacation</i>	29	32
<i>Bonus payments</i>	92	138
<i>Others</i>	48	49
Total	330	437

(24) Trading liabilities

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Negative fair values of derivative financial instruments</i>	702	1,449
<i>Call/time deposits for trading purposes</i>	22	11
Total	724	1,460

(25) Derivatives

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Negative fair values of derivatives in fair value hedges (IAS 39)</i>	5	1
<i>Negative fair values of derivatives in cash flow hedges (IAS 39)</i>	37	50
<i>Negative fair values of credit derivatives</i>	–	2
<i>Negative fair values of other derivatives</i>	309	779
Total	351	832

(26) Other liabilities

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Liabilities arising from non-banking business</i>	80	67
<i>Accruals and deferred items</i>	105	175
<i>Liabilities arising from dividends</i>	1	8
<i>Clearing claims from securities and payment transfer business</i>	351	195
<i>Any other business</i>	220	207
Total	757	653

(27) Subordinated capital

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
Hybrid tier 1 capital	501	503
Subordinated liabilities	971	1,089
Supplementary capital	300	92
Total	1,772	1,684

(28) Equity and minorities

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
Consolidated equity	5,178	4,613
Subscribed capital	469	469
Capital reserves	2,567	2,568
Retained earnings	2,143	1,577
Consolidated profit	78	982
Minority interests	959	923
Total	6,215	6,518

Additional notes**(29) Contingent liabilities and commitments**

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
Contingent liabilities	4,721	5,052
Commitments (irrevocable credit lines)	4,956	6,343

Moreover, revocable credit lines were granted to an amount of € 6,018 million (2008: € 6,847 million) which currently bear no credit risk.

(30) Related parties

Transactions with related parties who are natural persons are limited to banking business transactions which are carried out at fair market conditions. Moreover, members of the Managing Board hold shares of Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG. This information is published on the homepage of Raiffeisen International. Further business transactions, especially large banking business transactions with related parties who are natural persons were not concluded in the reporting period.

Transactions with related companies, especially relations to the parent company Raiffeisen Zentralbank Österreich Aktiengesellschaft, Vienna, as majority shareholder are shown in the tables below:

30/6/2009	Parent companies	Affiliated companies	Companies valued at equity	Other interests
<i>In € million</i>				
Loans and advances to banks	2,470	9	–	1
Loans and advances to customers	–	154	15	24
Trading assets	108	–	–	–
Financial investments	2	72	–	54
Investments in associates	–	–	3	–
Other assets including derivatives	337	1	–	–
Deposits from banks	13,227	1,369	–	117
Deposits from customers	–	42	3	8
Liabilities evidenced by paper	23	–	–	–
Provisions for liabilities and charges	5	–	–	–
Trading liabilities	131	–	–	–
Other liabilities including derivatives	125	2	–	2
Subordinated capital	934	588	–	–
Guarantees given	371	3	–	–
Guarantees received	249	–	–	1

31/12/2008	Parent companies	Affiliated companies	Companies valued at equity	Other interests
<i>In € million</i>				
<i>Loans and advances to banks</i>	2,690	1	–	50
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>	–	126	13	38
<i>Trading assets</i>	204	–	9	–
<i>Financial investments</i>	5	62	–	51
<i>Investments in associates</i>	–	–	3	–
<i>Other assets including derivatives</i>	298	1	–	–
<i>Deposits from banks</i>	13,961	1,934	83	119
<i>Deposits from customers</i>	6	38	2	9
<i>Liabilities evidenced by paper</i>	25	–	–	–
<i>Provisions for liabilities and charges</i>	6	–	–	–
<i>Trading liabilities</i>	282	–	–	–
<i>Other liabilities including derivatives</i>	277	1	–	3
<i>Subordinated capital</i>	844	591	–	–
<i>Guarantees given</i>	250	6	–	–
<i>Guarantees received</i>	327	–	–	1

(31) Regulatory own funds

As a subsidiary of RZB, Raiffeisen International does not have its own Group of credit institutions as defined by the Austrian Banking Act (BWG). Therefore, it is not itself subject to the relevant regulatory requirements. However, the following figures are accounted for within the scope of RZB Group of credit institutions. They are provided here for information purposes only.

The own funds of Raiffeisen International according to the Austrian Banking Act 1993/Amendment 2006 (Basel II) break down as follows:

In € million	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
Paid-in capital	3,035	3,037
Earned capital ¹	1,428	1,546
Minority interests ¹	964	1,005
Hybrid tier 1 capital	500	500
Intangible fixed assets	(233)	(228)
Core capital (tier 1 capital)	5,695	5,860
Deductions from the core capital	(13)	(14)
Eligible core capital (after deductions)	5,683	5,846
Additional own funds according to Section 23 (1) 5 BWG	91	91
Provision excess of internal rating approach positions	24	58
Long-term subordinated own funds	1,070	897
Additional own funds (tier 2 capital)	1,185	1,046
Deduction items: participations, securitizations	(13)	(12)
Eligible additional own funds (after deductions)	1,172	1,034
Deduction items: insurances	(1)	(1)
Tier 2 capital available to be redesignated as tier 3 capital	97	112
Total own funds	6,950	6,992
Total own funds requirement	5,345	5,767
Excess own funds	1,605	1,225
Excess cover ratio	30.0%	21.2 %
Core capital ratio (tier 1), credit risk	10.4 %	9.7 %
Core capital ratio (tier 1), total	8.5 %	8.1 %
Own funds ratio	10.4 %	9.7 %

¹ At the end of the year 2008 an amount of € 46 million was incorrectly allocated to minority interests instead of to earned capital. This has been corrected in the meantime.

The total own funds requirement is as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Risk-weighted assets according to Section 22 BWG</i>	54,701	60,388
<i>of which 8 per cent minimum own funds for the credit risk according to Sections 22a to 22h BWG</i>	4,376	4,831
<i>Standardized approach</i>	3,593	4,053
<i>Internal rating approach</i>	783	778
<i>Own funds requirement for position risk in bonds, equities and commodities</i>	108	152
<i>Own funds requirement for open currency positions</i>	380	343
<i>Own funds requirement for the operational risk</i>	481	440
Total own funds requirement	5,345	5,767

Risk-weighted assets for the credit risk according to asset classes break down as follows:

<i>In € million</i>	30/6/2009	31/12/2008
<i>Risk-weighted assets according to the standardized approach</i>	44,907	50,665
<i>Central governments and central banks</i>	4,122	3,927
<i>Regional governments</i>	354	498
<i>Public administration and non-profit organizations</i>	67	53
<i>Multilateral development banks (MDB)</i>	28	28
<i>Banks</i>	1,432	1,824
<i>Corporates</i>	23,953	28,438
<i>Retail (including small and medium-sized entities)</i>	12,566	13,586
<i>Investment funds</i>	49	69
<i>Other positions</i>	2,337	2,241
<i>Risk-weighted assets according to the internal rating approach</i>	9,794	9,723
<i>Banks</i>	489	384
<i>Corporates</i>	9,211	9,334
<i>Equity exposures</i>	94	4
Total	54,701	60,388

(32) Average number of staff

The average number of staff employed during the reporting period (full-time equivalents) breaks down as follows:

<i>Full-time equivalents</i>	1/1-30/6 2009	1/1-30/6 2008
<i>Central Europe</i>	13,871	13,295
<i>Southeastern Europe</i>	18,918	17,510
<i>Russia</i>	9,799	9,252
<i>CIS other</i>	19,038	19,913
<i>Austria</i>	340	266
<i>Other</i>	3	–
Total	61,969	60,236

(33) Managing Board's statement on the interim report

We confirm to the best of our knowledge that the condensed consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Group as required by the applicable accounting standards and that the Group management report gives a true and fair view of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed interim financial statements, of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year and of the major related party transactions.

The Managing Board



Herbert Stepic



Martin Grüll



Aris Bogdaneris



Rainer Franz



Peter Lennkh



Heinz Wiedner

(34) Statement pertaining to the audit and the audit inspection

The Semi-Annual Report 2009 of Raiffeisen International Bank-Holding AG did not undergo a complete audit, neither did it undergo an audit inspection carried out by a certified auditor (§ 87 para. 3 (3) Stock Exchange Law).

Financial calendar for 2009 and 2010

29 October 2009	Start of the quiet period
12 November 2009	Third Quarter report, conference call
23 Februar 2010	Start of the quiet period
23 March 2010	Annual Report 2009, Analyst Conference, Conference Call
27 April 2010	Start of the quiet period
11 May 2010	First Quarter Report, Conference Call
8 June 2010	Annual General Meeting
16 June 2010	Ex-Dividend und Dividend Payment Date
29 July 2010	Start of the quiet period
12 August 2010	Semi-Annual Report, Conference Call
28 October 2010	Start of the quiet period
11 November 2010	Third Quarter Report, Conference Call

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Inquiries to Investor Relations:

E-mail: investor.relations@ri.co.at

Internet: www.ri.co.at → Investor Relations

Phone: +43-1-71707-2089

Inquiries to Public Relations:

E-mail: ri-communications@ri.co.at

Internet: www.ri.co.at → Public Relations

Phone: +43-1-71707-2828

Disclaimer

The forecasts, plans, and statements addressing the future are based on the knowledge and estimates of Raiffeisen International at the time at which they are prepared. Like all statements addressing the future, they are subject to risks and uncertainty factors that may ultimately lead to considerable divergences. No guarantees can therefore be given that the forecasts and targeted values or the statements addressing the future will actually materialize.

We have exercised the utmost diligence in preparing this report and have checked the data contained therein. However, rounding, transmission, and printing errors cannot be ruled out. The present English version is a translation of the report that the company originally prepared in the German language. The company only recognizes the German version as the authentic version.



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