MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
6 October 2021

Update

Rate this Research

RATINGS

Ibercaja Banco SA

Domicile	ZARAGOZA, Spain
Long Term CRR	Baa3
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Withdrawn
Type	Senior Unsecured - Dom Curr
Outlook	Rating(s) WithDrawn
Long Term Deposit	Ba1
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

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

Contacts

Alberto Postigo +34.91.768.8230
VP-Sr Credit Officer
alberto.postigoperez@moodys.com

Maria Vinuela +34.91.768.8237
VP-Senior Analyst
maria.vinuela@moodys.com

Maria Cabanyes +34.91.768.8214
Senior Vice President
maria.cabanyes@moodys.com

Romy Van Rooij, CFA +44.20.7772.1638
Associate Analyst
romy.vanrooij@moodys.com

Ibercaja Banco SA

Update following deposit rating upgrade to Ba1, outlook stable

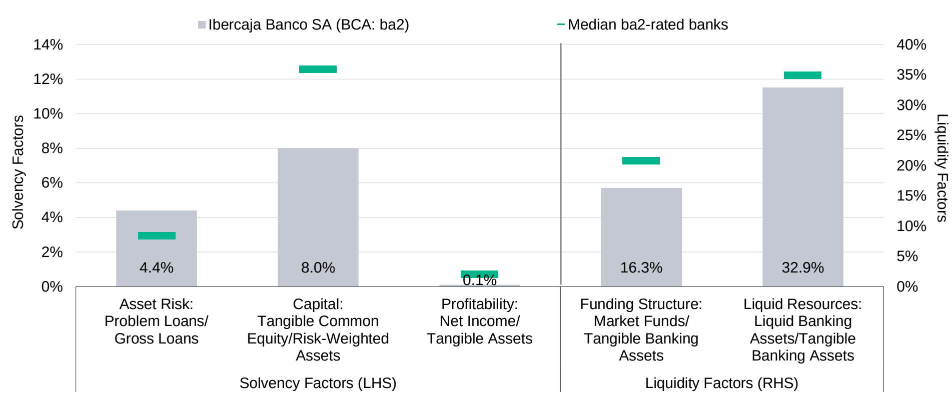
Summary

On 1 October 2021, we upgraded Ibercaja Banco SA's (Ibercaja) long-term deposit ratings to Ba1 from Ba2. We also upgraded the bank's Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment to Baa2(cr)/ P-2(cr) from Baa3(cr)/P-3(cr) and its long-term Counterparty Risk Rating (CRR) to Baa3/P-3 from Ba1/NP. The outlook on the long-term deposit ratings remained stable.

Ibercaja's Ba1 deposit ratings reflect the bank's Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) of ba2; its low loss given failure, which provides one notch of uplift to the long-term deposit ratings under our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis; and our assessment of a low probability of support from the Government of Spain (Baa1 stable), which leads to no uplift.

Ibercaja's ba2 BCA reflects its strong market position in its home region (Aragon, Spain), which supports stable and recurrent earnings; and its sound funding profile, with modest refinancing requirements and sizeable liquid assets. However, the BCA also takes into account the bank's weak capital position, constrained by a large amount of deferred tax assets (DTA) and its low recurrent profitability. We expect a deterioration in the bank's asset quality after the expiry of public measures supporting borrowers' credit quality. The bank's provisions will remain high, exerting downward pressure on its bottom line profitability.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» Strong market position in its home region, which supports stable and recurring earnings

» Substantial progress in de-risking its balance-sheet, which has driven the problem loan ratio below the system average

» Sound funding profile, underpinned by its modest refinancing requirements, stable deposit base and sizeable liquid assets

Credit challenges

» Asset quality likely to weaken as the public support measures are progressively withdrawn

» Pressure on Ibercaja's already modest recurring profitability because credit provisions are likely to remain high

» Weak capital position despite the recent improvement, weighed down by a large volume of DTA

Outlook

The outlook on Ibercaja's long-term deposit ratings is stable, reflecting expected steady performance over the next 12-18 months against a back drop of a still uncertain operating environment due to the pandemic.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

Ibercaja's BCA could be upgraded if there is a further reduction in the stock of problematic assets, combined with a sustained improvement in recurrent profitability or stronger capital and leverage ratios.

As the bank's deposit and senior debt ratings are linked to its BCA, a positive change in its BCA would likely affect all the ratings. The ratings could also be upgraded following a significant increase in the stock of more junior bail-in-able liabilities.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Downward pressure on the bank's BCA could result from a deterioration in asset quality stemming from the coronavirus pandemic beyond our current expectations or the bank's funding profile becoming more reliant on market funding.

Ibercaja's deposit ratings could also be downgraded following a significant reduction in the stock of bail-in-able liabilities.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
Ibercaja Banco SA (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	06-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	12-18[2]	12-17[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Million)	58,120.5	58,400.8	55,422.0	52,705.7	53,107.0	2.6[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	68,925.3	71,456.6	62,211.1	60,250.3	63,770.7	2.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Million)	1,893.1	1,768.6	1,761.3	1,675.0	1,873.7	0.3[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	2,245.0	2,164.0	1,977.0	1,914.8	2,249.9	(0.1)[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	3.0	3.4	4.2	7.1	7.9	5.1[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.3	7.4[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	35.8	41.9	53.7	81.4	86.5	59.9[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	62.3	73.8	64.8	69.2	61.8	66.4[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	17.1	16.3	16.8	14.3	16.1	16.1[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	34.9	32.9	26.5	24.2	24.1	28.5[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	84.5	82.7	94.1	101.0	102.8	93.0[5]

[-] Further to the publication of our revised methodology in July 2021, for issuers that have "high trigger" additional Tier 1 instruments outstanding, not all ratios included in this report reflect the change in treatment of these instruments. [1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [4] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [5] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of Basel III periods.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings

Profile

Ibercaja Banco SA (Ibercaja) is a medium-sized bank, with €58.1 billion in assets as of 30 June 2021, and ranked among the 10 largest banks in Spain as of 31 December 2020. The bank is based primarily in its home region of Aragon, with a solid presence in other Spanish provinces, such as Badajoz, Guadalajara, La Rioja and Burgos. As of 30 June 2021, the bank's combined market share in these regions was 22% for loans and 31% for deposits. National market shares were around 2.5% and 3.5% for loans and deposits, respectively, as of the same date.

Ibercaja is a traditional retail bank, which provides a wide range of banking services to individuals and corporates. The bank has traditionally focused on residential mortgages, which, as of 30 June 2021, constituted the bulk of its loan book (60% of total loans). The bank holds as well a strong franchise in terms of assets under management, with a 5.7% domestic market share in mutual funds which is quite large compared with its balance-sheet size.

Ibercaja plans to launch an IPO to comply with the conditions imposed by the regulatory framework for savings banks implemented in 2013 (law 26/2013). According to this framework, foundations owning commercial banks must constitute a reserve fund to cover potential capital shortfalls, unless they reduce their stake in the commercial bank to less than 50%. Although law 26/2013 granted a seven-year period (that is, until December 2020) to reduce the cited stake, on 31 March 2020, and in light of the market disruption caused by the pandemic, the Spanish government approved an extension of the deadline to 2022.

Detailed credit considerations

Substantial balance-sheet de-risking has driven the problem loan ratio below the system average, but we expect an increase in asset risk

Ibercaja's Asset Risk score of baa3 takes into account the bank's stock of nonperforming assets (NPA; nonperforming loans [NPLs] + foreclosed real estate assets), as well as our expectation that problem loan recognition will rise over the coming quarters as the public support measures that the Spanish authorities put in place in view of the pandemic are progressively withdrawn. As of the end of June 2021, Ibercaja reported a volume of outstanding loans under moratorium of €193 million and loans granted under public guarantee schemes of around €2 billion (0.6% and 6.9% of the bank's gross loan book, respectively).

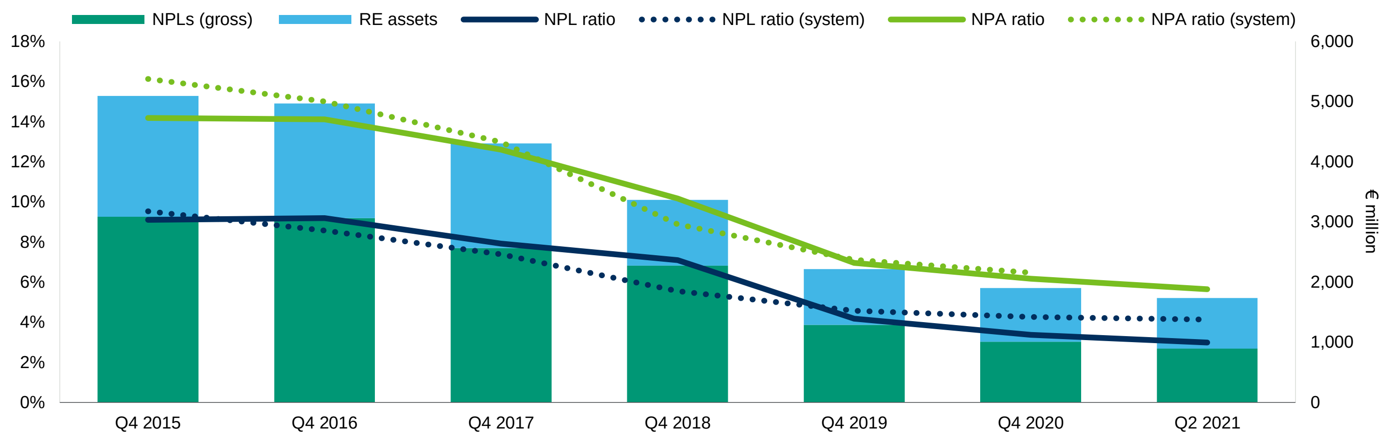
Ibercaja's asset quality has improved significantly since its exposure to problematic assets peaked in 2014, even in 2020 despite the economic shock caused by the pandemic. As of June 2021, the bank's NPL ratio was 3.0%, below the system average of 4.1% and almost 100 basis points (bps) lower than the 3.9% NPL ratio reported a year earlier.

The asset-quality improvement has been driven mainly by a number of portfolio sales, similar to those undertaken by other domestic peers. In June 2019, the bank sold a portfolio of loans granted to real estate companies, and small and medium-sized enterprises, most of them nonperforming, which followed similar deals undertaken by the bank to offload problematic loans from its balance sheet in 2015 and 2018. In terms of real estate assets, the most significant transaction was the sale of a €285 million (net book value) portfolio of foreclosed assets as of year-end 2018. The assets were transferred to a company that is 80% owned by Intrum AB (publ) (Ba2 negative), with Ibercaja holding the remaining 20% stake.

Despite the improvement, Ibercaja still has high exposure to problematic assets. The bank's NPA ratio was 5.6% as of June 2021, below the system average of 6.4% as of year-end 2020 (latest available figure), but high by broader European standards.

Ibercaja's loan loss coverage ratio (defined as loan loss reserves as a percentage of NPLs) was 67.5% as of the end of June 2021. The coverage ratio has improved materially from 50% at the end of 2019, aided by the decline in NPLs and the extraordinary loan loss provisions built in 2020 (see section on Profitability below).

Exhibit 3
Ibercaja's asset quality has improved substantially in recent years



Sources: Ibercaja's financial reports and Moody's Investors Service

Weak capital position, weighed down by a large volume of DTA

With a tangible common equity (TCE) ratio (defined as TCE/Moody's-adjusted risk-weighted assets [RWA]) of 8.8% as of June 2021 and a low leverage ratio (TCE/total tangible assets) of 3.6% as of the same date, Ibercaja has a weak capital position, which we assess at b1. Despite remaining weak, the TCE ratio has increased significantly since 2018, because of a combination of earnings retention, a decline in RWA because of lower exposure to NPA and loan-book contraction, and the implementation in 2020 of a number of capital regulatory changes by the European Union (EU).

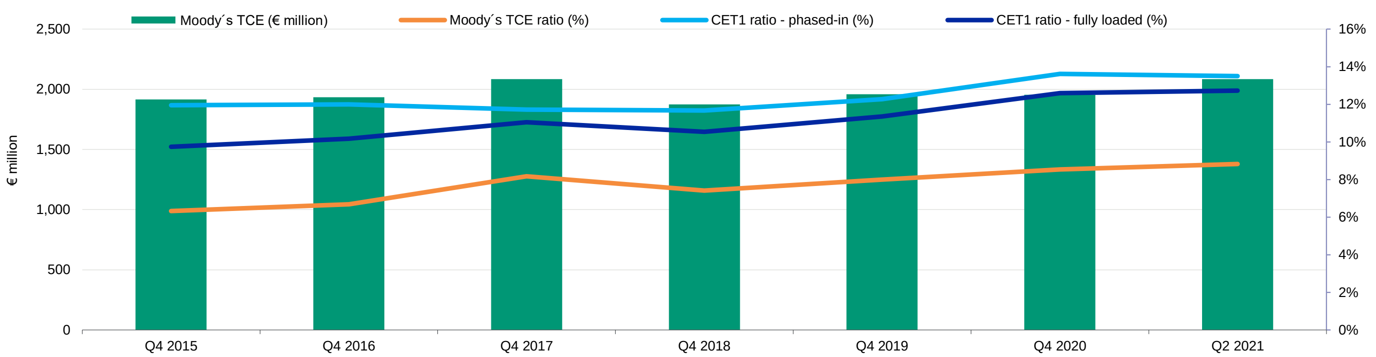
Ibercaja's regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio has also improved significantly in recent years, standing at 12.7% (fully loaded) as of June 2021 from 10.5% as of year-end 2018. Ibercaja's capitalisation benefitted from the sale of a 4.45% stake in CASER S.A. in June 2020, which had a positive impact of 24 bps on the bank's fully loaded CET1 ratio. As part of the same deal, Ibercaja received a €70 million upfront payment and will also receive additional payments of up to €50 million during the next 10 years.

Ibercaja's reported CET1 ratio in the second quarter of 2021 was significantly above the bank's Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) requirement of 8.125% for 2021. The bank's total regulatory capital was 17.4% as of the same date, with a related SREP requirement of 12.5% for 2021.

DTA (net of deferred tax liabilities), which amounted to €1.2 billion as of June 2021, or 47% of Ibercaja's CET1 capital, weigh negatively on our assessment of the bank's capital because we consider DTA a relatively low-quality asset. Ibercaja's TCE ratio differs substantially from its CET1 ratio because of our more conservative assessment of DTA that are eligible for conversion into tax credits.

Regulators do not deduct convertible DTA from the capital base, while we provide benefit as a capital component to only a part of them. The difference is additionally exacerbated by the more conservative risk weighting that we apply to the sovereign exposure (50% for Spain's sovereign bonds), compared with regulators' risk weighting of 0%.

Exhibit 4
Ibercaja's TCE has improved since 2018, but remains weak



Source: Ibercaja's financial reports

Pressure on Ibercaja's already modest recurring profitability because credit provisions are likely to remain high

We assign Ibercaja a Profitability score of b2, equivalent to net income/tangible assets in the range of 0.125%-0.25%. Our assessment reflects the bank's modest recurring profitability and takes into consideration our expectation that profitability will remain modest over the next 12-18 months, mainly because of still-high credit provisions.

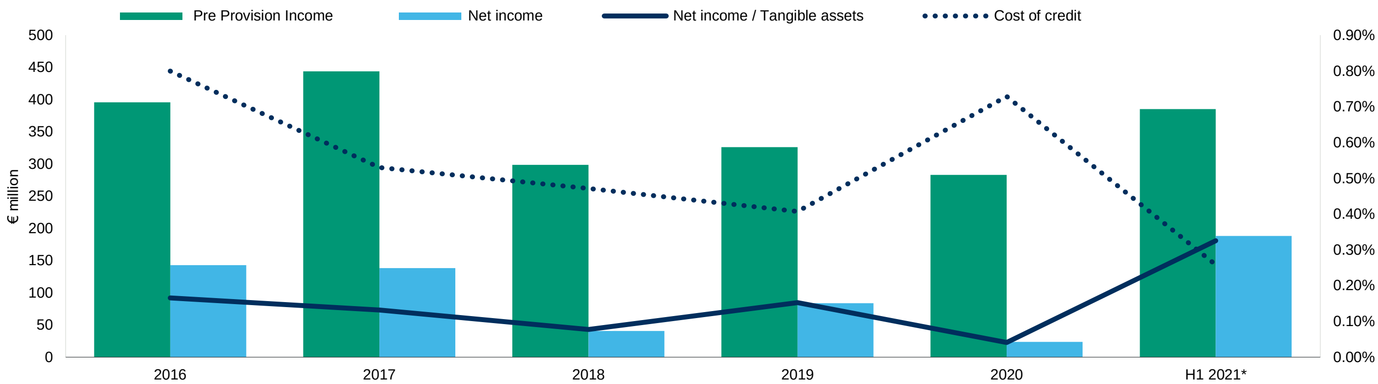
Ibercaja generates modest recurrent earnings, which we measure as a combination of net interest income and fee and commission income, and constitute the bulk of the bank's revenues. The historically low interest rates are weighing on the bank's net interest income (NII), its main earnings source, which has been trending down for a number of years. To a large extent, the bank has been able to offset the decline in NII with growing fee and commission income, principally from asset management activities in which the bank holds a strong franchise (see Profile section above). Although this revenue line performed weakly in 2020, principally in the first half of the year, because of the volatile market conditions caused by the pandemic, it has performed strongly since then and has returned to growth.

Besides growing fee and commission income, Ibercaja is using cost-cutting measures, including two staff redundancy plans implemented in 2017 and 2020, to improve profitability. Excluding the implementation costs of these plans, the bank's operating expenses decreased by 10% in 2019 and 5.4% in 2020. The bank expects the second redundancy plan to be executed by June 2022.

Profitability performance in 2020 was driven by an increase in the cost of risk. The bank reported net profit of €24 million in the year, a significant decline from the €84 million reported a year earlier. Loan loss provisions increased to €226 million (including a €90 million prudential provision in anticipation of the negative effects of the pandemic) from €184 million (of which €134 million related to loan losses) a year earlier. The cost of credit increased to 71 bps from 40 bps. The impact of the higher provision burden on net profit was mitigated by a €115 million capital gain from the sale of government bonds, which boosted reported operating income by 8%.

The bank recorded a more favourable earnings performance in H1 2021, principally boosted by a lower cost of risk, which was 30 bps (annualised). Fee and commission income grew by 11.5% compared with H1 2020, but net interest income continued to decline, by 8%, on the back of historically low Euribor (the main index reference rate for residential mortgages) and a shrinking loan book. The bank reported net profit of €94 million in H1 2021, up significantly from €43 million a year earlier.

Exhibit 5
Ibercaja's profitability metrics are modest, with the cost of credit likely to remain high



H1 2021* figures are annualised.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and Ibercaja's financial report

Sound funding profile, underpinned by modest refinancing requirements, stable deposit base and sizeable liquid assets

Ibercaja benefits from a large retail deposit base that covers most of its funding needs (78% as of the end of June 2021). The share of customer deposits in total funding has been increasing over the last few years because the deposit base has strengthened, while the bank's balance sheet has progressively declined. As of the end of June 2021, the bank's loan-to-deposit ratio was 85%, slightly up from 83% as of year-end 2020 and down from 94% as of year-end 2019.

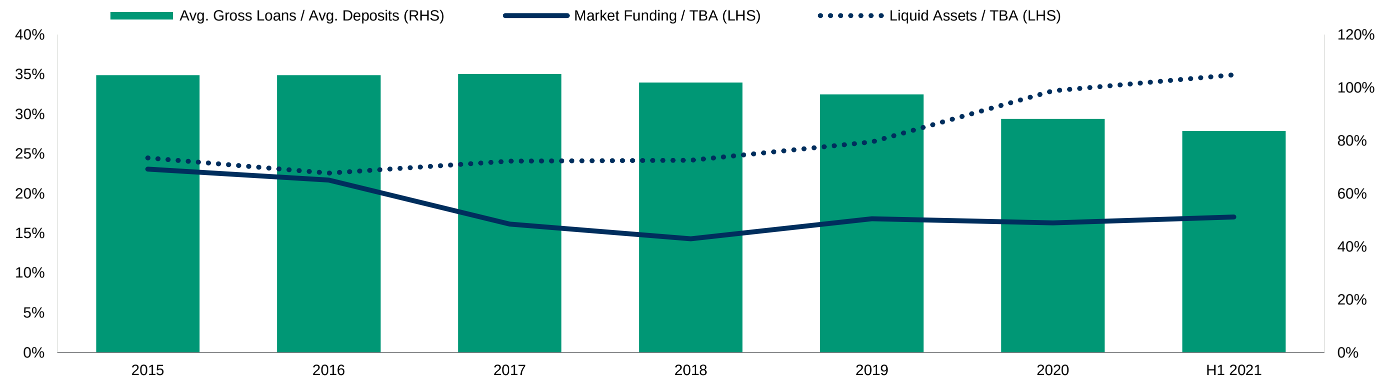
Ibercaja's market funding ratio (measured as market funds/tangible banking assets [TBA]) was 17.1% as of the end of June 2021, below that of its domestic peers. We assign the bank a Funding Structure score of baa1, one notch above the Macro-Adjusted score of baa2, as a result of deducting a portion of the targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO) III funds. Part of these funds are used to take advantage of the favourable terms offered by the European Central Bank (ECB). They are deposited back at the central bank rather than being used for lending or for investment purposes, thereby temporarily inflating Ibercaja's market funds. As of the end of June 2021, Ibercaja had drawn €5.9 billion from the ECB's TLTRO III programme, representing around 10% of total assets. The rest of the bank's wholesale funding is primarily composed of covered bonds (3.4% of total funding).

We expect any increase in market funding from compliance with the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) regulation to be modest, because of the narrow gap between Ibercaja's MREL ratio, which was 18.1% of RWA (excluding the capital used to cover the combined buffer requirement of 2.5% of RWA) as of the end of June 2021, and the requirement of 18.4% by January 2024. The bank already complies with the interim MREL requirement set at 15.4% by January 2022.

We assess Ibercaja's Liquid Resources score at baa2, below the Macro-Adjusted score of a3. The assigned score incorporates a two-notch negative adjustment to reflect the group's temporary balance-sheet inflation resulting from its increased exposure to TLTRO III funds (see comment above), as well as the encumbrance of part of the bank's liquid assets.

Ibercaja's stock of liquid assets stems primarily from its securities portfolio. Our liquidity assessment excludes the bonds from Sareb (€1.6 billion as of the end of June 2021) because those are less liquid than other tradable securities. The bank reported a stock of liquid assets of €14 billion as of June 2021, which increases to €23 billion if the covered bond issuance capacity is included. The entity disclosed LCR and NSFR ratios of 455.2% and 147.5%, respectively, as of the same date.

Exhibit 6
Ibercaja's funding profile benefits from sizeable liquid assets and low reliance on market funding



Source: Ibercaja's financial reports

Environmental, social and governance considerations

In line with our general view of the banking sector, Ibercaja has low exposure to environmental risks. See our Environmental risk heat map for further information.

Overall, we expect banks to face moderate social risks. These risks include considerations in relation to the rapid and widening spread of the pandemic, given the substantial implications for public health and safety, and the deteriorating global economic outlook, which is creating a severe and extensive credit shock across many sectors, regions and markets. See our social risk heat map for further information.

For Spanish banks, we have identified the potential litigation around the IRPH (Mortgage Loan Reference Index, Índice de Referencia de Préstamos Hipotecarios) index reference rate as a key social risk. On 3 March 2020, the EU Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that the use of the index falls within the remit of the EU's directive on unfair terms (Directive 93/13/EEC) and, therefore, Spanish courts can consider it abusive. Later in November 2020, Spain's Supreme Court ruled that the use of the IRPH is not abusive, despite observing a lack of transparency in the four cases brought to court. This ruling is credit positive for banks, but we expect the IRPH-related litigation to continue, and several consumer associations have committed to appeal the case to the ECJ. According to the bank, any impact should be minor, because Ibercaja only used the IRPH index in a very few mortgage loans.

Governance is highly relevant for Ibercaja, as it is to all competitors in the banking industry. Corporate governance weaknesses can lead to a deterioration in a bank's credit quality, while governance strengths can benefit its credit profile. Governance risks are largely internal rather than externally driven, and for Ibercaja, we do not have any particular governance concern. In common with other former savings banks, the bank's governance structure strengthened significantly after several governance shortcomings were identified during the past financial crisis, including a high degree of political interference. Although the bank is yet to be listed to fully comply with the regulatory framework for savings banks implemented in 2013 (see the Capital section above), its current governance structure does not pose any incremental credit risk. Nonetheless, corporate governance remains a key credit consideration and requires ongoing monitoring.

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

Ibercaja is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which we consider an operational resolution regime. We assume a residual TCE of 3% and the percentage of post-failure losses over TBA following a truncated normal distribution, with a mean value of 8%, a 25% run-off in junior wholesale deposits, a 5% run-off in preferred deposits and a 10% proportion of junior deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These metrics are in line with our standard assumptions.

In analysing the bank's liability structure, we exclude from Ibercaja's TBA a portion of the funds the bank has borrowed from, and redeposited at, the ECB because we expect these funds to run off over the medium term.

Our Advanced LGF analysis for Ibercaja's deposits indicates a low loss given failure, which leads us to position the Preliminary Rating (PR) Assessment one notch above the Adjusted BCA.

For junior securities, our Advanced LGF analysis indicates a high loss given failure, given the small volume of debt and limited protection from more subordinated instruments and residual equity. The resulting PR Assessment for subordinated debt is one notch below the Adjusted BCA.

Government support considerations

We assign a low probability of government support for all the bank's rated debt instruments, which does not translate into any rating uplift.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

Ibercaja's CRRs are Baa3, two notches above the Adjusted BCA of ba2, reflecting the very low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities.

Under our Banks methodology, a bank's CRR will typically not exceed the sovereign rating by more than two notches. Therefore, Spanish banks' maximum achievable CRRs is A2/Prime-1.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

Ibercaja's CR Assessment is Baa2(cr), three notches above the Adjusted BCA of ba2, based on the substantial buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by more subordinated instruments. The main difference from our Advanced LGF approach used to determine instrument ratings is that the CR Assessment captures the probability of default on certain senior obligations, rather than expected loss. Therefore, we focus purely on subordination and take no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Methodology and scorecard

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

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

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 7

Ibercaja Banco SA

Macro Factors		
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong -**	**100%**

Factor	Historic Ratio	Initial Score	Expected Trend	Assigned Score	Key driver #1	Key driver #2
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	4.4%	baa3	↓	baa3	Non lending credit risk	Expected trend
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - fully loaded)	8.0%	ba3	↔	b1	Nominal leverage	
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.1%	b2	↔	b2	Expected trend	
Combined Solvency Score		ba2		ba3		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	16.3%	baa2	↔	baa1	Extent of market funding reliance	
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	32.9%	a3	↔	baa2	Asset encumbrance	
Combined Liquidity Score		baa1		baa1		
Financial Profile				ba1		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Baa1		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				baa3 - ba2		
Assigned BCA				ba2		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				ba2		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (EUR Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (EUR Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	12,550	24.9%	15,029	29.9%
Deposits	35,416	70.4%	32,937	65.4%
Preferred deposits	31,875	63.3%	30,281	60.2%
Junior deposits	3,542	7.0%	2,656	5.3%
Dated subordinated bank debt	500	1.0%	500	1.0%
Preference shares (bank)	350	0.7%	350	0.7%
Equity	1,510	3.0%	1,510	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	50,326	100.0%	50,326	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	1	1	1	2	0	baa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	2	2	2	3	0	baa2 (cr)
Deposits	10.0%	4.7%	10.0%	4.7%	0	0	0	1	0	ba1
Dated subordinated bank debt	4.7%	3.7%	4.7%	3.7%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	ba3

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	2	0	baa3	0	Baa3	Baa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	baa2 (cr)	0	Baa2(cr)	
Deposits	1	0	ba1	0	Ba1	Ba1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	ba3	0	Ba3	

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

Ratings

Exhibit 8

Category	Moody's Rating
IBERCAJA BANCO SA	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Baa3/P-3
Bank Deposits	Ba1/NP
Baseline Credit Assessment	ba2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	ba2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Baa2(cr)/P-2(cr)
Subordinate -Dom Curr	Ba3

Source: Moody's Investors Service

REPORT NUMBER 1304009

CLIENT SERVICES

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

Moody's INVESTORS SERVICE