MOODY'S
INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
17 October 2019

Update

Rate this Research

RATINGS

Sydbank A/S

Domicile	Denmark
Long Term CRR	A1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	(P)A1
Type	Senior Unsecured MTN - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	A1
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

Alexios Philippides +357.2569.3031
VP-Senior Analyst
alexios.philippides@moodys.com

Corina Moustra +357.2569.3003
Associate Analyst
corina.moustra@moodys.com

Simon Ainsworth +44 207 772 5347
Associate Managing Director
simon.ainsworth@moodys.com

Sean Marion +44.20.7772.1056
MD-Financial Institutions
sean.marion@moodys.com

Sydbank A/S

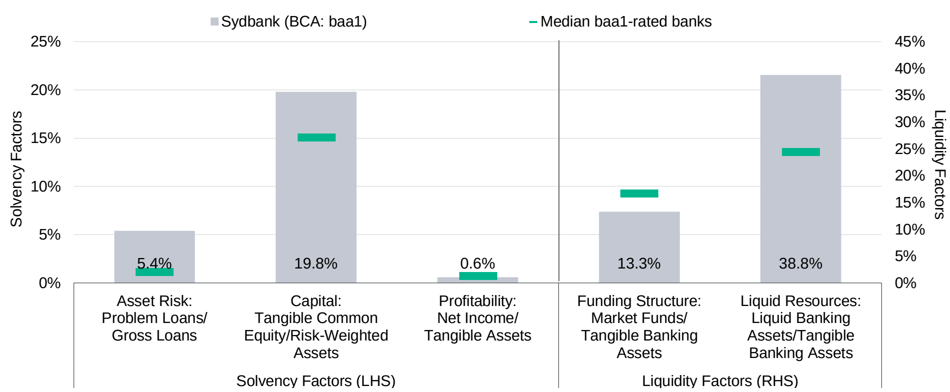
Update to credit analysis

Summary

Sydbank A/S's (Sydbank) A1 long-term deposit and (P)A1 senior unsecured ratings, with a stable outlook, reflect (1) the bank's baa1 standalone Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA); and (2) three notches of rating uplift from our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, which takes into account the risks faced by different liability classes should the bank enter into resolution. The bank's ratings do not benefit from government support uplift based on our assessment of a low probability of support. Sydbank's short-term deposit ratings are Prime-1, the Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRR) are A1/Prime-1 and the Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment is A1(cr)/Prime-1(cr).

Sydbank's baa1 standalone BCA reflects the bank's (1) solid capitalisation with a common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 16.6% as of June 2019 (excluding current period profits); (2) sound funding structure and liquidity profile. Similarly to peers, profitability is under pressure from the prolonged low interest rate environment. At the same time, Sydbank's BCA also takes into account credit concentrations, including to single borrowers and some higher-risk or volatile sectors, and the bank's through-the-cycle asset quality performance. The bank's asset quality has been strong in recent years, with provisioning charge-backs since 2017.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



These are our Banks methodology scorecard ratios. Asset risk and profitability reflect the weaker of either the three-year average and latest figure. Capital is the latest reported figure. Funding structure and liquid resources reflect the latest fiscal year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» Solid capital ratios, well in excess of regulatory requirements

» Recent strong asset quality performance

» Sound funding structure and liquidity profile

Credit challenges

» Credit concentrations, while through-the-cycle impairments were higher compared to peers

» Profitability under pressure from negative interest rates

Rating outlook

» The stable outlook on the bank's long-term deposit rating reflects our expectation that the bank's key credit characteristics will be supported by a benign domestic operating environment over the next 12-18 months, despite continued pressure on the bank's earnings from the persistent low interest rate environment.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» Upward pressure on Sydbank's ratings could develop from (1) a reduction in credit concentrations and if the bank demonstrates stronger asset quality through an economic cycle; (2) a sustained improvement in the bank's profitability without an increase in the its risk profile; (3) capital and leverage strengthen materially.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» Downward pressure on Sydbank's ratings could emerge if we observe: (1) a material deterioration in asset quality, or, if concentrations and exposures to more volatile asset classes rise; (2) a persistent weakening in bank's recurring earnings power and operating efficiency; (3) a substantial increase in market funding reliance beyond our current expectations; and/or (4) weaker capital ratios that are below the bank's current capital targets.

» Negative pressure on the bank's ratings would also arise if there is a shift in the bank's funding mix, such as lower subordinated instrument volumes or a material reduction in junior deposits amounts, which would result in lower rating uplift than currently assumed under our Advanced LGF framework.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Sydbank A/S (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	06-19[2]	12-18[2]	12-17[2]	12-16[2]	12-15[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (DKK Million)	147,142.3	134,423.0	131,755.0	137,453.0	133,253.0	2.9[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	22,450.8	20,591.9	21,249.4	19,498.1	19,396.9	4.3[4]
Tangible Common Equity (DKK Million)	11,085.0	11,319.0	11,548.0	11,372.0	11,024.0	0.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	1,691.3	1,733.9	1,862.5	1,613.2	1,604.7	1.5[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	4.6	4.6	6.5	6.0	8.0	6.0[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	19.8	20.4	19.6	17.9	16.2	18.8[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	21.4	21.0	30.4	33.2	41.3	29.4[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.6[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	74.1	68.2	58.3	57.2	60.1	63.6[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	15.2	13.3	11.3	20.1	21.4	16.2[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	41.9	38.8	37.0	30.2	27.6	35.1[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	75.8	79.4	83.8	102.1	101.9	88.6[5]

[1]All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2]Basel III - fully-loaded or transitional phase-in; IFRS. [3]May include rounding differences due to scale of reported amounts. [4]Compound Annual Growth Rate (%) based on time period presented for the latest accounting regime. [5]Simple average of periods presented for the latest accounting regime. [6]Simple average of Basel III periods presented.
Source: Moody's Investors Service; Company Filings

Profile

Sydbank is a full-service commercial bank in Denmark that provides retail, corporate, investment and private banking services, primarily to private individuals, and small and medium-sized enterprises. As of the end-June 2019, the bank reported total assets of DKK152.1 billion (around €20.4 billion) and operated through a network of 60 branches in Denmark and three branches in Germany.

Sydbank was established in 1970 as a result of the merger of four local banks in Southern Jutland. In the 1980s the bank began expanding its domestic branch network outside Southern Jutland. Sydbank is listed on the NASDAQ Copenhagen Stock Exchange (Ticker: SYDB).

For further information on the bank's profile see Sydbank A/S : Key Facts and Statistics, published on 4 July 2019.

Recent developments

On 17 September, Sydbank announced that the chairman and vice-chairman of its Board of Directors and two other board members resigned following disagreement regarding governance and the bank's future strategy. A new chairman and vice-chairman were elected. The management team remains unchanged. The bank will announce cost and revenue initiatives along with its Q3 2019 results at the end of October.

Detailed credit considerations

Credit concentrations and through-the-cycle impairments were higher compared to peers; recent asset quality is strong

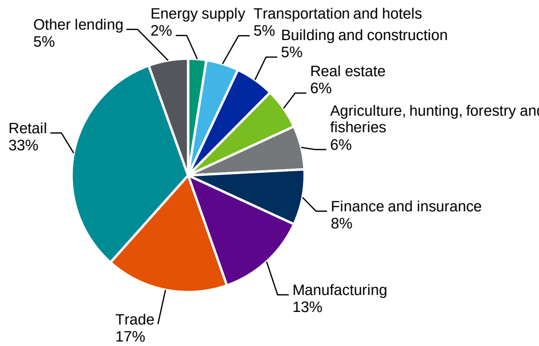
Sydbank's strong recent asset quality, but also its historical performance are reflected in our assigned Asset Risk score of baa3. In addition, our assessment takes into account concentrations to single borrowers and some higher-risk or cyclical sectors, although the latter are declining.

As of the end of June 2019, Sydbank's 20 largest exposures were equivalent to 149% of CET1 capital (2018: 147%). In addition, real estate loans made up 6% of total loans, build and construction loans 5%, while loans to the agriculture sector were 6% of total (see Exhibit 3). The bank was also indirectly exposed to the real estate sector because real property collateral accounted for 27% of total collateral against facilities as of end-2018, and most of the bank's retail facilities related to housing and mortgage-like loans. For the troubled agriculture sector, the bank's provisions for the sector are high and include a DKK100 million management estimate.

Exhibit 3

Sydbank has some concentrations in specific sectors

Loan portfolio and guarantees breakdown by sector as of June 2019



Sources: Moody's Investors Service, company reports

Our assessment of Sydbank's asset risk also takes into account the bank recent strong asset quality and its through-the-cycle asset quality performance, which was relatively weaker than some similarly-rated Nordic peers. Credit costs averaged 1.2% during 2008-2017, and reached a high 1.7% during the 2009-2014 period. Impairment charges have come down significantly in recent years, however, and the bank recorded provisioning charge-backs since 2017. The bank's problem loans (defined as IFRS 9 stage 3 loans) were 4.6% of gross loans as of end-June 2019, and were adequately provisioned at 52%. Stage 2 loans accounted for a further 7.8% of loans and advances. We expect that low interest rates in Denmark will continue to support the bank's asset quality over the next 12-18 months.

Sydbank benefits more than other large Danish banks from the recent positive economic trends in Denmark, given that 67% of its lending exposure was related to business entities, and only 33% was related to retail customers as of the end of June 2019. Unlike other systemic Danish banks, Sydbank does not own/consolidate a mortgage credit institution (MCI). Under a number of funding agreements, Sydbank transfers mortgage loans to Totalkredit and DLRKredit and provides a guarantee for a portion of the loan; Sydbank carries no credit risk for the transferred loan to Totalkredit in the loan-to-value (LTV) range of 0%-60%, for example. Therefore its asset quality metrics, against on-balance sheet loans appear weaker, compared to what they would have been if it were to consolidate these predominantly first-lien and lower risk mortgages. As of the end of June 2019, Sydbank had on-balance sheet loans and advances of DKK60.9 billion and had transferred mortgages and mortgage-like loans of DKK82.0 billion to MCIs on which it earns a fee. Conversely, its profitability and market funding ratios are stronger for this same reason compared to Danish banks that consolidate an MCI.

Profitability under pressure from negative interest rates

We expect Sydbank's profitability will continue to be under pressure because competition, low demand for loans, which results in subdued loan growth, a deposit surplus (that can be placed at the Danish central bank at a rate of minus 0.75%) and more expensive (compared to cheap deposits) junior senior debt issuances are compressing net interest income during a prolonged period of extremely low interest rates. Expenses have also risen slightly. This view is reflected in our assigned Profitability score of baa2.

Sydbank's profitability had been relatively resilient over the last few years, despite the low interest rate environment. However, Sydbank's net income fell to 0.6% of tangible assets in H1 2019 (2018: 0.9%; 2017: 1.2%), due to a combination of lower net interest income and slightly higher costs which offset income relating to provisioning charge-backs. The bank's net interest margin contracted further to 1.2% in H1 2019 (2018: 1.4%; 2017: 1.5%; 2016: 1.7%), and core income for the bank of DKK1,805 million in H1 2019 was 12% lower compared to the same period in 2018. Predominantly as a result of falling revenues, the bank's cost-to-income ratio deteriorated to 74% in H1 2019 (2018: 68%; 2017: 58%).

Nevertheless, we believe that the bank will continue to report relatively healthy profits, supported by low credit costs and the bank's cost control efforts and increased process automation. In an effort to alleviate margin pressure, the bank has recently announced that it will charge negative interest on demand deposit balances of personal clients exceeding DKK7.5 million (around €1 million) at a rate of 0.6% per year, unless otherwise agreed with the client, and pay no interest on smaller balances. As mentioned above, the bank will also announce further initiatives aiming at cost savings and expanding revenues at the end of October and we expect the bank's cost-to-income ratio to improve from the recent high levels.

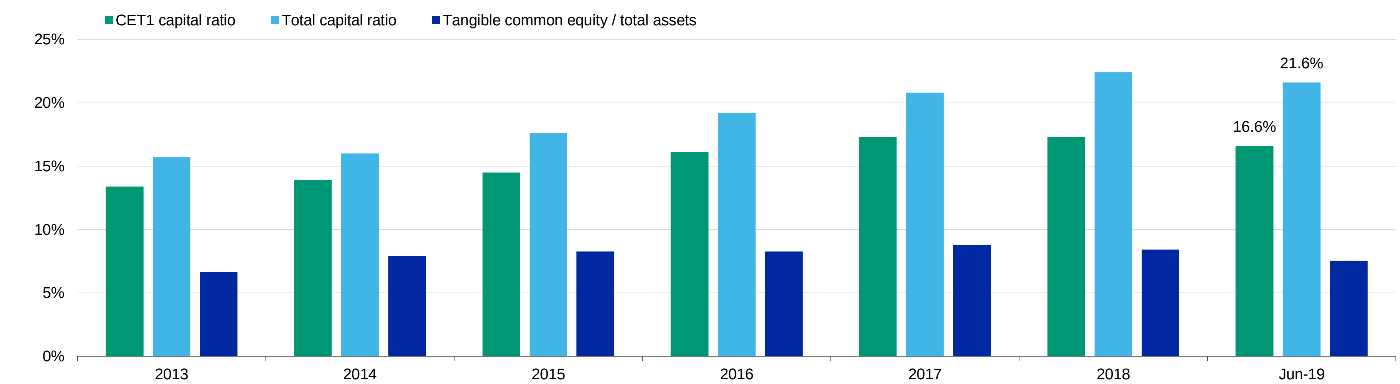
Solid regulatory capital ratios that are well above regulatory requirements

Our assigned a1 Capital score reflects Sydbank's solid capital position, a relative strength in our assessment of the bank's standalone profile. Sydbank's CET1 capital ratio was 16.6% as of the end of June 2019 and its total capital ratio reached 21.6% (excluding current period profits, see Exhibit 4). These metrics, which declined by 70-80 basis points since end-2018 predominantly because of a resumed share buyback program, are well above the bank's fully loaded requirements of 10.7% for the CET1 ratio and 15.6% for the total capital ratio that apply as of end-September 2019 and include both the Danish FSA pillar 1 and pillar 2 components, a systemically important financial institution buffer of 1%, a 2.5% capital conservation buffer and an additional 0.9% countercyclical buffer. The countercyclical buffer that will apply to banks' operations in Denmark will rise to 1.5% effective June 2020, from 1.0% in September 2019.

Our assessment also takes into account the bank's capital targets, with a CET1 ratio target of around 14%. In light of the bank's current capitalisation and targets, we expect that Sydbank will maintain strong (although declining) capital ratios about three-to-four percentage points higher than the fully loaded regulatory requirements.

Exhibit 4

Sydbank's capitalisation is solid and well above regulatory requirements



Sources: Moody's Investors Service, company reports

Sydbank's risk density, measured as risk-weighted assets (RWAs) compared with total assets, was 37% as of the end of June 2019, rendering the bank relatively less sensitive to potential amendments in regulatory methods for calculating RWAs, including floor requirements, compared with Danish MCIs. Sydbank's tangible common equity-to-total assets was 7.5% as of the end of June 2019, which compares well with other Nordic and international banks, which typically have such ratios in the range 4%-10%. Further, its fully loaded Basel III leverage ratio was 5.9%.

Following two issuances of non-preferred senior debt (which Moody's refers to as junior senior debt) amounting to DKK7,425 million (€1 billion), the bank is also in compliance with its minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) set by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA) and that rose to 30% as of 30 September 2019 because of the increase in the countercyclical capital buffer in Denmark. The total outstanding junior senior debt, along with hybrid instruments and capital, were equivalent to around 35% of REA as of June 2019, exceeding the bank's MREL.

Stable funding structure and adequate liquidity profile

Our a3 combined Liquidity score reflects Sydbank's relatively solid funding and liquidity profiles. Sydbank's customer deposits (excluding deposits from pooled plans, repo transactions and secured lending) accounted for the bulk 55% of total assets as of the end of June 2019 (end-2018: 57%). Furthermore, the bank's reliance on confidence-sensitive market funding increased to a still relatively modest 15.2% of tangible banking assets as of end-June 2019 following the bank's junior senior debt issuances. Reliance on short-term interbank liabilities decreased significantly between 2014 and 2017, and only accounted for 3% of assets as of June 2019, which also reflects a change in the funding agreement with Totalkredit.

Similarly to other medium-sized Danish banks, Sydbank funds a portion of its mortgage loans off-balance sheet through Totalkredit and, to a lesser extent, through DLR Kredit. Sydbank is one of the largest independent distribution partners for Totalkredit, which underlines the strength of its position in this relationship.

As of end-June 2019, Sydbank's liquid banking assets accounted for around 42% of tangible banking assets. Our assigned baa1 Liquidity score takes into account some asset encumbrance, which results from the bank's market-making activities in covered bonds. The bank also reported a liquidity coverage ratio of 207% as of end-June 2019 (YE2018: 184%). Sydbank's liquidity coverage ratio is well above the 100% minimum requirement, set by the Danish FSA.

Environmental, social and governance considerations

In line with our general view for the banking sector, Sydbank has a low exposure to Environmental risks, see our Environmental risk heatmaps for further information.

The most relevant social risks for banks arise from the way they interact with their customers. Social risks are particularly high in the area of data security and customer privacy which is partly mitigated by sizeable technology investments and banks' long track record of handling sensitive client data. Fines and reputational damage due to product misselling or other types of misconduct is a further social risk. Societal trends are also relevant in a number of areas, such as shifting customer preferences towards digital banking services, increasing information technology cost, aging population concerns in several countries, including Denmark, impacting demand for financial services or socially driven policy agendas that may translate into regulation that affects banks' revenue base. Overall, we consider banks, including Sydbank, to face moderate social risks.

Governance is highly relevant for Sydbank, as it is to all players in the banking industry. Corporate governance weaknesses can lead to a deterioration in a company's credit quality, while governance strengths can benefit its credit profile. Although we do not have material corporate governance concerns for Sydbank, we note that the bank received a reprimand in August by the Danish FSA for delayed disclosure of a downward revision of the its forecasts and for not drawing up an insider list. As mentioned earlier, in September, four out of twelve board members, including the chairman and vice-chairman, resigned from Sydbank's board of directors. The bank has appointed a new chairman and vice-chairman. Overall, corporate governance remains a key credit consideration and requires ongoing monitoring.

Source of facts and figures cited in this report

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

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

Sydbank operates in Denmark and is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), which we consider an operational resolution regime. In accordance with our methodology, we therefore apply our Advanced LGF analysis to Sydbank's liabilities, considering the risks faced by different debt and deposit classes across the liability structure should the bank enter resolution.

In our Advanced LGF analysis, we use our standard assumptions and assume residual tangible common equity of 3%, losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% runoff in junior wholesale deposits, and a 5% runoff in preferred deposits. We assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. For Sydbank, however, we assume that 10% of deposits can be considered as junior deposits to reflect the bank's more retail-based deposit structure.

For Sydbank's A1 deposit and (P)A1 senior unsecured debt ratings our Advanced LGF analysis indicates an extremely low loss-given-failure, leading to three notches of rating uplift from the bank's baa1 Adjusted BCA. This is predominantly driven by the substantial subordination afforded to these senior classes by the amounts of junior senior debt and hybrid instruments on Sydbank's balance sheet.

For the bank's junior senior ratings the Advanced LGF analysis indicates moderate loss severity, leading to a position in line with the bank's Adjusted BCA.

Government support considerations

We do not incorporate any government support uplift on Sydbank's ratings because we consider the probability of government support, in case of need, to be low. Our government support assumptions are driven by the implementation of the EU's BRRD in Denmark.

Counterparty Risk Rating

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs) are opinions of the ability of entities to honour the uncollateralised portion of non-debt counterparty financial liabilities (CRR liabilities) and also reflect the expected financial losses in the event such liabilities are not honoured. CRRs are distinct from ratings assigned to senior unsecured debt instruments and from issuer ratings because they reflect that, in a resolution, CRR liabilities might benefit from preferential treatment compared with senior unsecured debt. Examples of CRR liabilities include the uncollateralised portion of payables arising from derivatives transactions and the uncollateralised portion of liabilities under sale and repurchase agreements

Sydbank's CRR is positioned at A1/Prime-1

The CRR is positioned three notches above the Adjusted BCA of baa1, reflecting the extremely low loss-given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

CR Assessments are opinions of how counterparty obligations are likely to be treated if a bank fails, and are distinct from debt and deposit ratings in that they (1) consider only the risk of default rather than both the likelihood of default and the expected financial loss, and (2) apply to counterparty obligations and contractual commitments rather than debt or deposit instruments. The CR Assessment is an opinion of the counterparty risk related to a bank's covered bonds, contractual performance obligations (servicing), derivatives (for example, swaps), letters of credit, guarantees and liquidity facilities.

Sydbank's CR Assessment is positioned at A1(cr)/Prime-1(cr)

For Sydbank, our Advanced LGF analysis indicates an extremely low loss-given-failure for the CR Assessment, leading to three notches of rating uplift from the bank's baa1 Adjusted BCA.

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 (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 5

Sydbank A/S

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	5.4%	baa2	↑	baa3	Sector concentration	Long-run loss performance
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	19.8%	aa2	↓↓	a1	Expected trend	Nominal leverage
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.6%	baa2	←→	baa2	Return on assets	Expected trend
Combined Solvency Score		a3		baa1		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	13.3%	a2	↓	a3	Expected trend	
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	38.8%	a1	↓	baa1	Asset encumbrance	
Combined Liquidity Score		a2		a3		
Financial Profile				baa1		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa		
Scorecard Calculated BCA range				a3 - baa2		
Assigned BCA				baa1		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa1		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (DKK Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (DKK Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	32,267	25.0%	38,118	29.5%
Deposits	83,592	64.8%	77,741	60.2%
Preferred deposits	75,233	58.3%	71,471	55.4%
Junior deposits	8,359	6.5%	6,269	4.9%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	7,464	5.8%	7,464	5.8%
Dated subordinated bank debt	1,306	1.0%	1,306	1.0%
Preference shares (bank)	560	0.4%	560	0.4%
Equity	3,872	3.0%	3,872	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	129,060	100.0%	129,060	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	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	15.1%	3	3	3	3	0	a1 (cr)
Deposits	15.1%	10.2%	15.1%	10.2%	3	3	3	3	0	a1
Senior unsecured bank debt	15.1%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	3	2	3	3	0	a1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	10.2%	4.4%	10.2%	4.4%	0	0	0	0	0	baa1
Dated subordinated bank debt	4.4%	3.4%	4.4%	3.4%	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%	3.0%	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	ba1

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	a1	0	A1	A1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a1 (cr)	0	A1(cr)	
Deposits	3	0	a1	0	A1	A1
Senior unsecured bank debt	3	0	a1	0		(P)A1
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	baa1	0		Baa1
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa2	0		Baa2
Non-cumulative bank preference shares	-1	-2	ba1	0		Ba1 (hyb)

[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 6

Category	Moody's Rating
SYDBANK A/S	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A1/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)A1
Junior Senior Unsecured	Baa1
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)Baa1
Subordinate	Baa2
Pref. Stock Non-cumulative	Ba1 (hyb)
Other Short Term	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

REPORT NUMBER 1198128

Contacts

Alexios Philippides +357.2569.3031
AVP-Analyst
alexios.philippides@moodys.com

CLIENT SERVICES

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