MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION

13 September 2024

Update

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RATINGS

DZ BANK AG

Domicile	Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Long Term CRR	Aa2
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Aa2
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	Aa2
Type	LT Bank Deposits - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Stable

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

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DZ BANK AG

Update to credit analysis

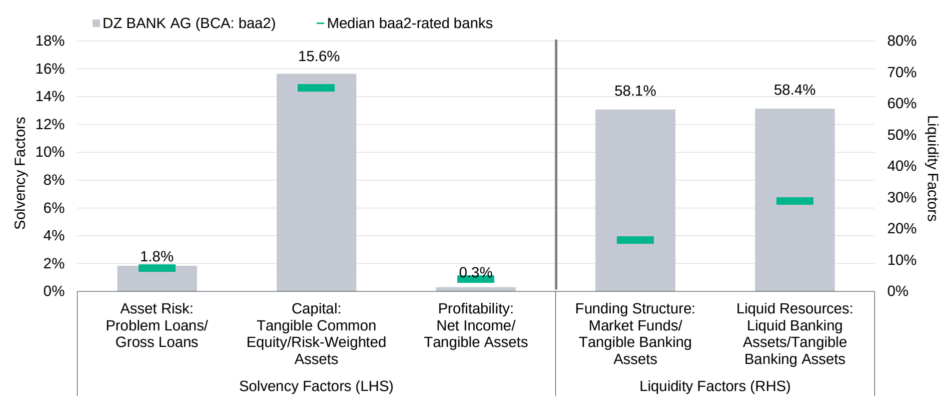
Summary

DZ BANK AG's (DZ BANK) Aa2 deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings reflect its baa2 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA), two notches of rating uplift from its membership in the institutional protection scheme of the German cooperative banking association, Genossenschaftliche FinanzGruppe (G-Finanzgruppe), three notches of rating uplift from our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, which incorporates the relative loss severity of a liability class, and a one-notch rating uplift for government support because of its domestic systemic relevance.

DZ BANK's baa2 BCA reflects the sound and resilient fundamental credit profile, supported by its diversified businesses, including retail and corporate banking, asset management and insurance operations, as well as its role as the central institution of primary cooperative banks (Volks- und Raiffeisenbanken) in Germany. DZ BANK operates with solid capitalisation and benefits from improved profitability, which we expect to remain supported by higher interest rates. These mitigants will allow DZ BANK to cope with a moderate deterioration of its presently sound asset quality amid Germany's sluggish growth outlook, and reflecting the bank's exposure to commercial real estate. The BCA also takes into account DZ BANK's very high market funding dependence, which remains significant despite its access to funding from the domestic cooperative sector and development banks and that the bank's sizeable liquid resources continue to provide a strong mitigant against any potential funding challenges.

Exhibit 1

Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

» A proven support scheme for member banks of Germany's cooperative sector financial network

» Solid capital with decent buffers over minimum requirements

» Sound liquidity which could be further bolstered by over-collateral from covered bond pools

Credit challenges

» Moderate profitability which is sensitive to capital markets movements but benefits from diversified businesses

» Very high market funding dependence, balanced by exclusive access to funding sources from Germany's cooperative sector

» Sound asset quality which is challenged by cyclical exposures from corporate and commercial real estate lending

Outlook

» The stable outlook on DZ BANK's long-term deposit, issuer and senior unsecured debt ratings reflects our expectation that G-Finanzgruppe's financial profile remains highly resilient despite Germany's weak growth, that the intrinsic strength of DZ BANK remains broadly unchanged and incorporates our expectation of a broadly unchanged liability structure of DZ BANK.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» An upgrade of DZ BANK's ratings could be triggered by an upgrade of the bank's BCA, or by an improvement in the cooperative sector's financial strength. DZ BANK's junior senior unsecured and subordinate ratings could potentially also be upgraded if the bank were to issue substantial additional volumes of capital instruments, such that it reduces the loss severity for these instrument classes.

» An upgrade of DZ BANK's BCA could result from a sustainably strengthened financial profile, in particular due to a meaningful reduction in higher-risk asset concentrations, in combination with sustainably improved profitability and capital, as well as a significant reduction in market funding. However, an upgrade of DZ BANK's BCA could be offset by a reduction in the rating uplift from affiliate support.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» DZ BANK's ratings would likely be downgraded following a downgrade of the Adjusted BCA, either as a result of a weakening of the financial strength of G-Finanzgruppe or caused by a significantly weaker BCA of DZ BANK. Furthermore, a shift in the bank's liability structure towards non-bail-in-able instruments, such that it increases the loss severity for a respective debt class and results in reduced rating uplift from our Advanced LGF analysis, could result in a downgrade.

» DZ BANK's BCA could be downgraded in case of a material weakening of its asset quality, for example if substantial unexpected risks were to emerge from its commercial banking activities, a concurrent decline in capitalisation and profitability, and a deterioration of the bank's combined liquidity profile.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
DZ BANK AG (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	12-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Billion)	623.8	600.4	607.6	567.6	545.6	3.4[4]
Total Assets (USD Billion)	689.1	640.8	688.5	694.5	612.5	3.0[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Billion)	23.8	20.8	22.4	20.9	21.8	2.3[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Billion)	26.3	22.2	25.4	25.6	24.4	1.9[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.9[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.2	15.1	15.0[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	14.5	13.7	14.2	18.2	18.3	15.8[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.9[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	54.3	61.9	58.6	66.8	58.8	60.1[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	58.1	57.9	60.8	59.8	58.8	59.1[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	58.4	58.1	57.9	56.4	53.6	56.9[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	128.3	127.7	140.8	142.1	141.6	136.1[5]

[-] Further to the publication of our revised methodology in July 2021, only ratios from annual 2020 onwards included in this report reflect the change in analytical treatment of the "high-trigger" Additional Tier 1 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 Ratings and company filings

Profile

DZ BANK is the central institution of the cooperative banking sector in Germany (Aaa stable), and a financial conglomerate, which includes several banking subsidiaries ("the banking group") as well as one of Germany's largest insurance company, i.e. R+V Versicherungen (R+V Group). Around 84% of DZ BANK's consolidated lending ("*Kreditvolumen*") arises from bank-type activities and include DZ BANK AG, the group's central institution, DZ HYP AG (DZ HYP, Aa2/Aa2 stable, ba1)[1], a large commercial real estate company in Germany, Bausparkasse Schwaebisch Hall AG (BSH, Aa2/Aa2 stable, baa2), Germany's largest building society ("*Baufinanzierung*"), as well as DZ Privatbank, the cooperative sector's private bank which complements the group's sizeable asset management activities, housed in Union Investment. DZ BANK also consolidates retail consumer loans provided via TeamBank and lending solutions for small- and medium-sized entities of VR Smart Finanz.

For further details, please refer to the issuer profile of DZ BANK.

Weighted Macro Profile of Strong+

Around 83% of DZ BANK's consolidated risk exposures relate to Germany, complemented by European and international exposures of equal size each. DZ BANK's assigned Strong+ Weighted Macro Profile is therefore derived from Germany's Strong+ Macro Profile.

Detailed credit considerations

Solid capital buffers over regulatory minima will be maintained

We assign an a3 Capital score to DZ BANK, three notches below its initial score. The downward adjustment reflects our expectation that the bank will maintain a Tangible Common Equity (TCE) ratio above 13%, despite rising risk-weighted assets (RWA) as Germany's economic outlook is weak. Our view also reflects DZ BANK's limited capital fungibility, mostly related to the capital trapped within its large insurance activities, and also takes into account the moderate leverage and stress capital resilience of DZ BANK.

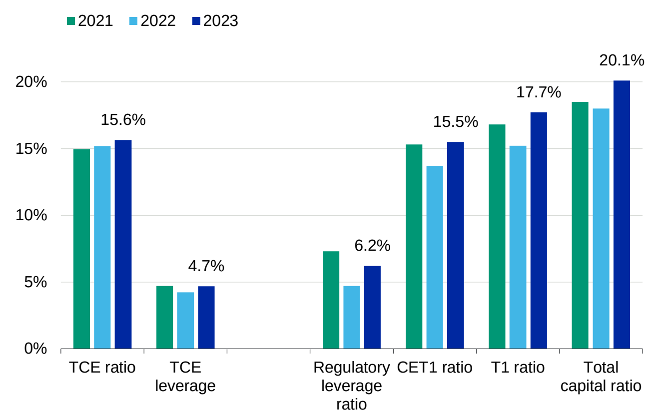
Our capital assessment of DZ BANK also considers the banking group's large excess capital of 563 basis points (bps) above its minimum Pillar 2 CET1 requirement of 9.9% at the end of 2023 (2022: 465 bps, 2021: 633 bps), as well as its moderate leverage, as expressed by our TCE leverage ratio, which improved to 4.7% as of year-end 2023, compared with 4.2% in 2022. Over the same period, the bank's regulatory Tier 1 leverage ratio also improved to 6.2% from 4.7%, reflecting higher regulatory Tier 1 capital, driven by the reversal of the accounting difference as described above.

At the end of 2023, DZ BANK's TCE ratio increased to 15.6%, up from 15.2% in 2022, driven by higher TCE which balanced the increase of RWA to €152 billion from €137 billion over the same period. The main driver was the implementation of IFRS 17 at the beginning of 2023 which reversed temporary accounting-driven valuation differences between assets and liabilities, mainly at the group's insurance activities. Since DZ BANK's stake in R+V Group is accounted for at-equity and, therefore, included in the banking group's regulatory capital requirements, this change also helped to improve DZ BANK's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio to 15.5% in 2023 from 13.7% in 2022, offsetting the higher RWA and mainly reflecting the higher contribution from its insurance activities, accounting for around 20% of total RWA at the end of 2023, compared with 9% in 2022.

Exhibit 3

DZ BANK's capital ratios for banking activities, Moody's versus regulatory view

Data in percent of risk-weighted assets*

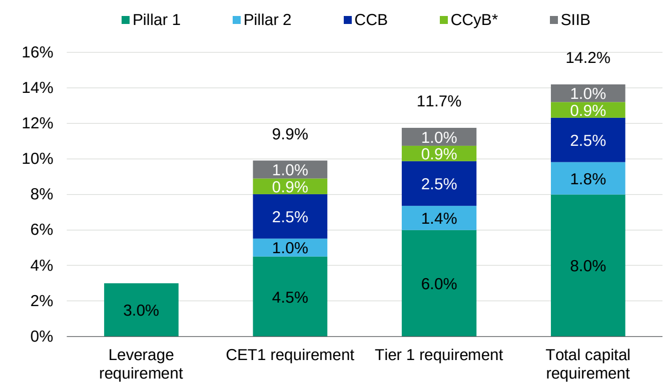


Note: *TCE leverage compares TCE to tangible banking assets. The regulatory Leverage ratio compares Tier 1 capital to Exposure at Default.
Sources: Moody's Ratings, company reports

Exhibit 4

DZ BANK exceeds its regulatory minimum capital requirements for banking activities

Data in percent of risk-weighted assets, as of 31 December 2023



Note: *Includes Germany's capital add-on requirements since 1 February 2023.
Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

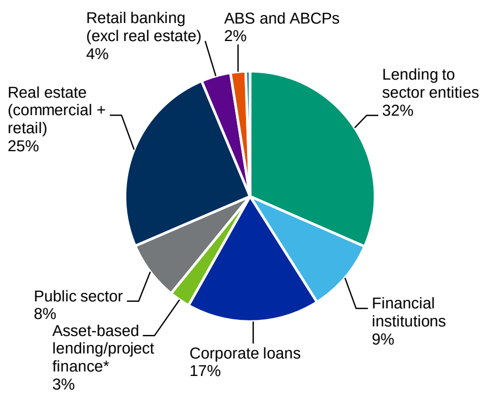
Sound asset quality which is challenged by cyclical exposures from corporate and commercial real estate lending

We assign a baa2 Asset Risk score to DZ BANK, four notches below its a1 initial score. The negative adjustment captures the risks that a prolonged economic downturn could have on the bank's cyclical exposures, including corporate and commercial real estate (CRE) lending, as well as our assessment of moderate market risks, associated with fair value changes from its insurance-related activities.

DZ BANK's €471 billion credit exposure from bank-type lending activities (Exhibit 6) are dominated by intragroup exposures, reflecting its central functions for group entities and primary cooperative banks. DZ BANK's corporate loans mainly relate to large German companies which cannot be serviced by the smaller cooperative banks, or which require joint lending together with DZ BANK. At the end of 2023, DZ BANK's €118 billion real estate exposure reflects the consolidation of the building society BSH and its CRE-focused subidiary DZ HYP.

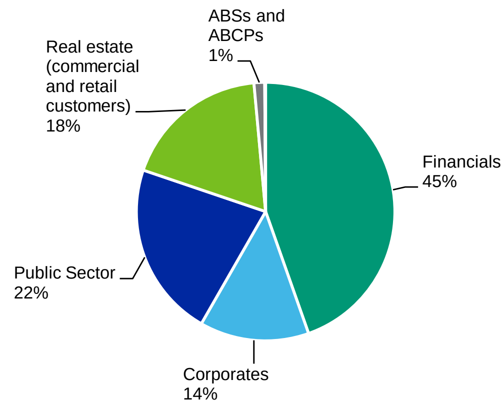
DZ BANK's credit exposure from insurance activities were around €90 billion or 16% of the group's total lending volume at the end of December 2023 (Exhibit 7). These create moderate market risks for the group, which arise from the valuation of related assets and liabilities.

Exhibit 5
DZ BANK's credit exposures from banking activities
Data as of end December 2023



Note: *includes shipping and offshore.
Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

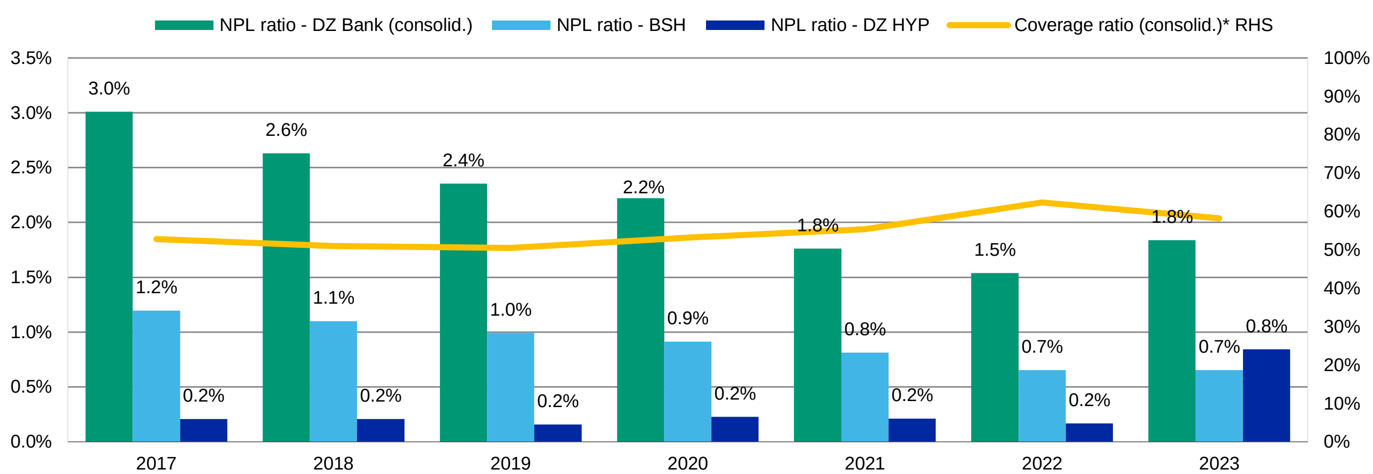
Exhibit 6
DZ BANK's credit exposures from insurance activities
Data as of end December 2023



Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

DZ BANK's sound asset quality is underpinned by its problem loan ratio of 1.9% at the end of last year, compared with 1.5% in 2022. The moderate increase largely reflects higher problematic CRE exposure at its subsidiary DZ HYP, which roughly quadrupled, and slightly higher non-performing corporate loans.

Exhibit 7
DZ BANK's asset quality weakening somewhat last year, driven by higher problematic CRE exposure
Data in percent



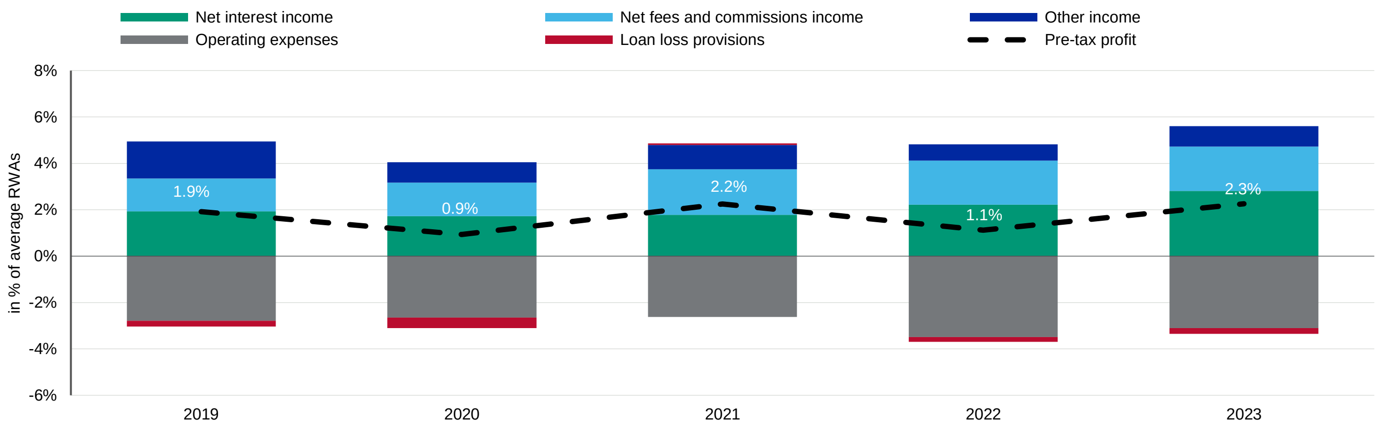
Note: * The coverage ratio compares specific and generic loan-loss-reserves to problem loans.
Sources: Moody's Ratings, company reports

Moderate profitability which benefits from diversified businesses

We assign a ba2 Profitability score to DZ BANK, in line with its initial score. As one of Germany's largest financial conglomerate, DZ BANK's earnings benefit from the consolidation of different business models, adding a degree of uncorrelated income. However, since these activities by nature follow capital markets trends, the bank's profitability can be volatile, for example because of fair value driven changes from insurance activities or revenue fluctuations from asset management.

We expect that DZ BANK will maintain its improved profitability, as reflected by the net income to asset (ROA) ratio of 37 bps last year, which is a solid improvement from the average ROA of 25 bps for the period 2017-22. Higher interest rates and sound operating activities with corporate and insurance customers, as well as solid capital markets supported DZ BANK's strong results during 2023 and triggered an increase of the net income to €2.2 billion, up from €1.3 billion in 2022.

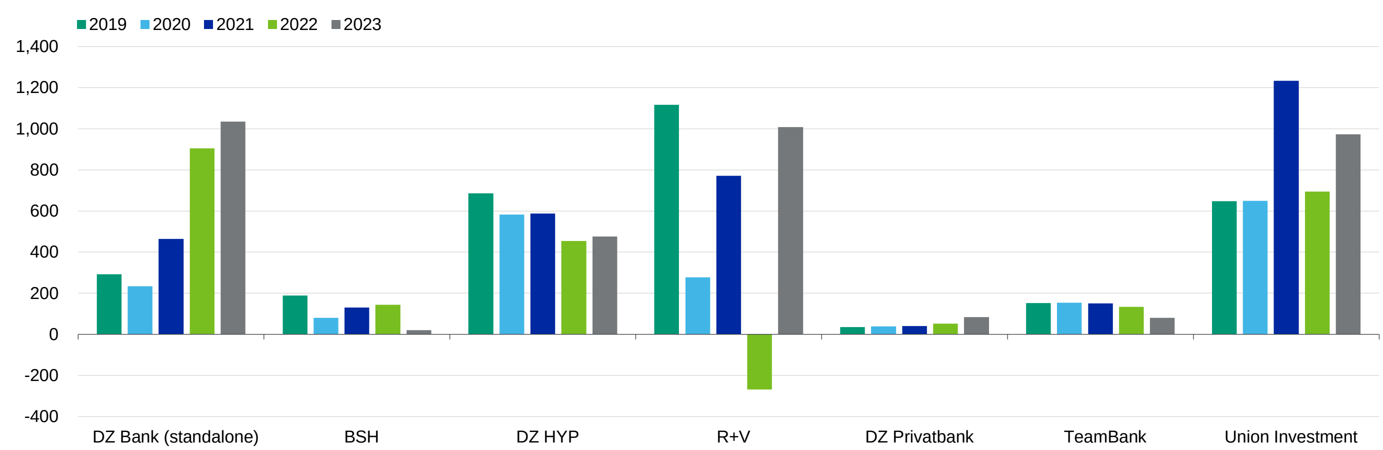
Exhibit 8
DZ BANK's diversified earnings exhibit some volatility from asset management and insurance activities, but also reflect tight cost control and moderate risk provisions
Data in % of average RWA



Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

DZ BANK's largest activities comprise the bank's standalone operations, including a large corporate lending portfolio, the insurance activities of R+V, and the asset management of Union Investment. These are complemented by largely domestic mortgage and commercial real estate lending of BSH and DZ HYP, as well as DZ Privatbank, a wealth manager, and unsecured consumer lending of TeamBank.

Exhibit 9
DZ BANK's pretax profits by consolidated legal entity
Data in € million



Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

Very high market funding dependence, balanced by exclusive access to funding sources from Germany's cooperative sector

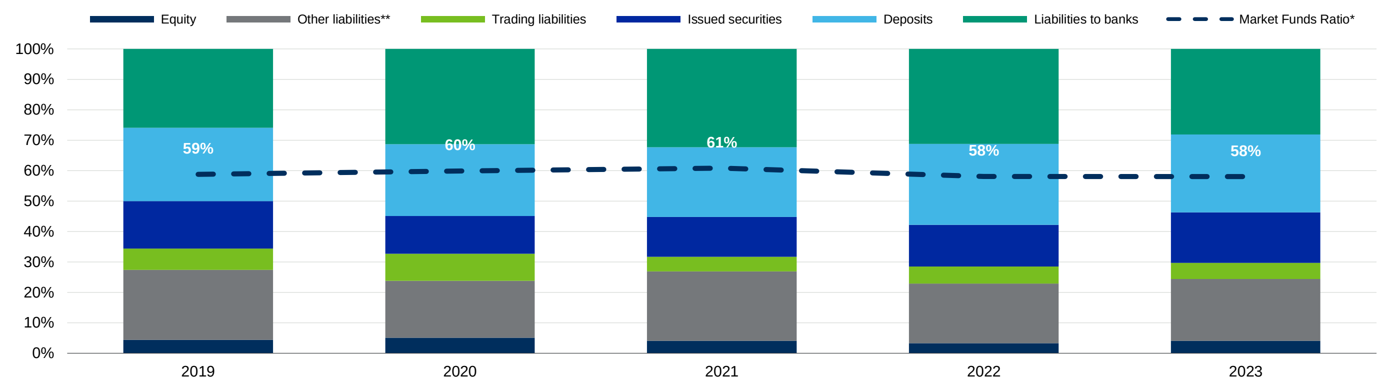
Our assigned Funding Structure score to DZ BANK is baa3, six notches above the b3 initial score. Our large positive adjustment captures DZ BANK's role as the central institution of the cooperative sector, providing exclusive access to cash-rich primary banks, as well as sizeable promotional activities ("Fördergeschäft") funded via state-owned development banks, such as Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW, Aaa/Aaa stable).[2] These sources provide reliable and stable funding to DZ BANK, even in times of market distress.

DZ BANK's very high market funding dependence, which is also demonstrated by a gross loan-to-deposit ratio of 128%, is driven by €72 billion intragroup liabilities at the end of 2023, because banks of the cooperative sector pass on their deposit overhang to acquire medium-term unsecured bonds for their own portfolios or on behalf of retail clients who invest into DZ BANK's structured notes. In addition, because DZ BANK operates as the sector's centralized access point for promotional funds, it had around €76 billion promotional funds, also included in liabilities to banks at year-end 2023.[3]

In 2023, DZ BANK's Market Funds ratio remained broadly stable, despite the almost full reprepayment of the ECB's tender programs (TLTRO III) to €0.5 billion at end of the year, down from €11 billion in 2022 and the peak of €32 billion in 2021.[4]

Exhibit 10

DZ BANK's very high market funding dependence is balanced by exclusive access to funding sources of Germany's cooperative sector
Liability breakdown



Note: *Market funds ratio = Market funds/tangible banking assets; **Other liabilities primarily consist of liabilities from insurance activities.
Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

As of the end of 2023, DZ BANK comfortably exceeded its minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). The bank's overall MREL ratio of 42.4% (based on RWA) stood well above the requirement of 25.1%, and it also exceeded its subordination requirement of 23.8% by a wide margin of more than seven percentage points. Similarly, the bank's MREL leverage ratio of 14.9% was well above the requirement of 7.3% at the same time.

Sound liquidity which could be further bolstered by over-collateral from covered bond pools

DZ BANK's assigned Liquid Resources score is a3, four notches below the initial score. The sizeable downward adjustment considers our assessment of the bank's moderate asset encumbrance, intragroup restrictions and the repayment of remaining TLTRO III funds. Our view is balanced by DZ BANK's over-collateralised cover pools, which the bank could use to source additional liquidity at short notice if required. Together with our favorable capital assessment for DZ BANK, the bank's ample liquidity provide it with significant flexibility in a more adverse market environment, a credit-positive strength of the bank.

From our initial calculation of liquid banking assets, we deduct asset encumbrance[5], mainly as a result of the issuance of covered bonds and structured products, and pledged intragroup loans reflecting DZ BANK's central role for collecting development bank funding which is then passed-through to primary cooperative banks.

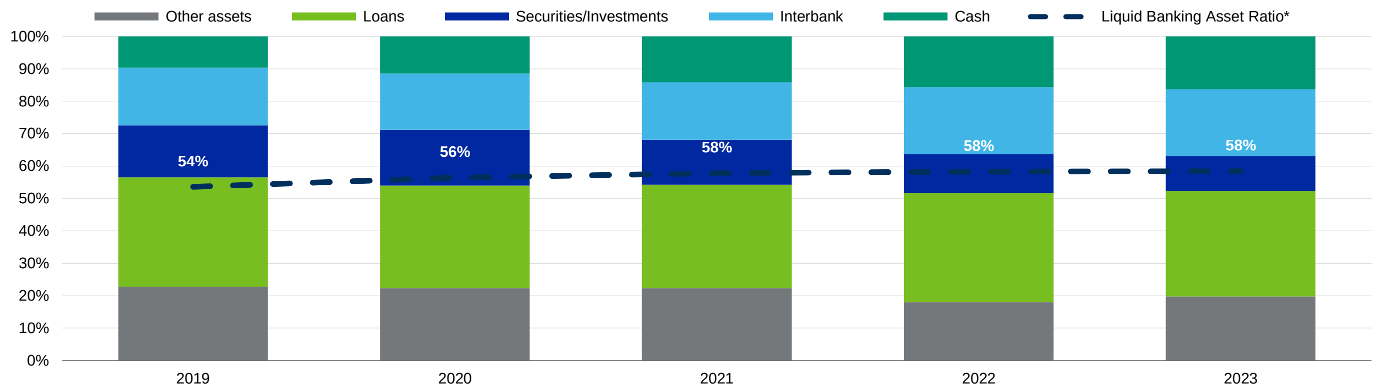
Conversely, we believe that DZ BANK could create additional liquidity, if needed, from the high level of overcollateralization for the group's several covered bond issuance programs. At the end of December 2023, DZ BANK Briefe programme reported a nominal overcollateralization of 139% (cover pool assets as of December 2023: €30.6 billion). At the same time, overcollateralisation for DZ HYP's mortgage (€40.8 billion) and public-sector (€11.9 billion) covered bond programs was 18% and 24%, respectively, and 84% for BSH's mortgage covered bonds.

DZ BANK's €126 billion high-quality liquidity reserve in Q4 2023 was well above requirements stipulated by the liquidity coverage ratio, which was 146%. We do not expect the bank to reduce its liquidity buffers substantially following the payback of the remaining €0.5 billion of TLTRO funding, which occurred in March 2024.

Exhibit 11

DZ BANK's asset structure consists of sizeable liquid resources

Asset breakdown



Note: *Liquid Banking Asset ratio = Liquid banking assets/tangible banking assets.

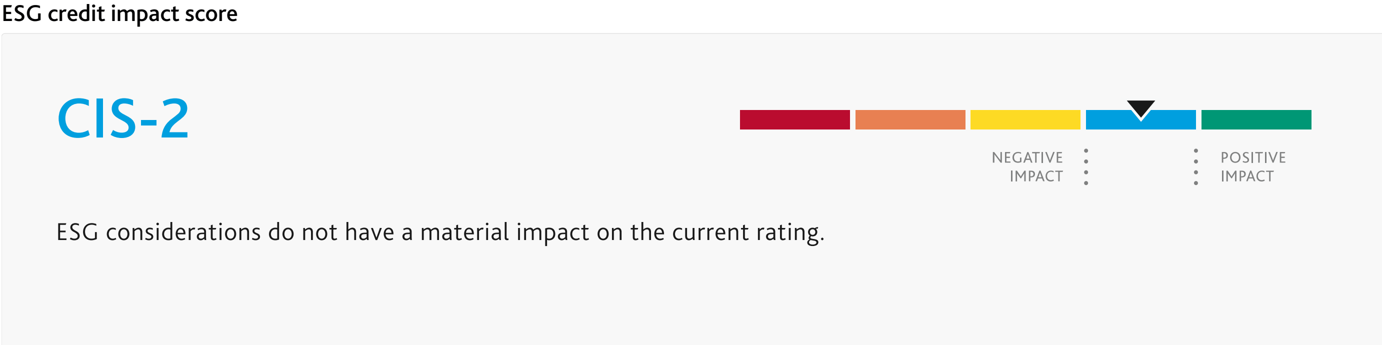
Source: Moody's Ratings, company reports

ESG considerations

DZ BANK AG's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

Exhibit 12

ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

DZ BANK's **CIS-2** indicates that ESG considerations do no have a material impact on the current rating. This reflects the mitigating rating impact of affiliate support from Genossenschaftliche FinanzGruppe (G-Finanzgruppe) over DZ BANK's ESG risk profile and the limited credit impact from environmental and social risk factors to date. The corporate governance risks mainly stem from the group's unambitious financial strategy, resulting in subdued operational efficiency.

Exhibit 13

ESG issuer profile scores

Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

DZ BANK faces moderate exposure to environmental risks primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk as a diversified, universal banking group. In line with its peers, DZ BANK is facing mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet broader carbon transition goals. In response, DZ Bank in engaging in integrating climate considerations in its credit risk assessment and supporting customers to facilitate their carbon transition. DZ BANK faces moderate exposure to environmental risks primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk as a diversified, universal banking group. In line with its peers, DZ BANK is facing mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet broader carbon transition goals. In response, DZ Bank in engaging in integrating climate considerations in its credit risk assessment and supporting customers to facilitate their carbon transition.

Social

DZ Bank faces moderate social risks related to customer relations and associated regulatory risks, litigation costs and high compliance standards, and from demographic and societal trends. Risks related to the distribution of financial products are mitigated by the bank’s developed policies and procedures; cyber and personal data risks are mitigated by the bank’s IT framework and cyber security, and by continued investment in digitalization. Banks in Germany face long-term economic and fiscal pressures from adverse demographic trends, impacting demand for certain products, or lowering economic growth. Product diversity as well as an ability to adapt to consumer preferences, regulatory changes and societal trends will help mitigate these risks.

Governance

DZ BANK faces low governance risks, and its risk management, policies and procedures are in line with industry practices, and commensurate with its business model as the central institution of the German cooperative banking sector with dedicated specialist lending areas including high asset concentrations. DZ BANK’s board of directors’ composition reflects the group’s cooperative owners, with limited independent representation, but this does not result in incremental governance risks because of Germany’s developed institutional framework.

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

Support and structural considerations

Affiliate support

DZ BANK's a3 Adjusted BCA benefits from the strong fundamentals of and our assessment of a very high probability of cross-sector support from Genossenschaftliche FinanzGruppe (G-Finanzgruppe) in case of need, which results in two notches of rating uplift from DZ BANK's baa2 BCA, benefitting its debt, deposit and subordinated instrument ratings. G-Finanzgruppe provides support to all members through an institutional protection scheme.

As a direct member and the central bank of the cooperative network, DZ BANK is highly likely to receive affiliate support in case of need. This support significantly reduces the probability of default, because the support mechanism aims to stabilise any failing member by avoiding any form of loss participation by creditors or bail-in.

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

DZ BANK is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which we consider an operational resolution regime. Therefore, we apply our Advanced LGF analysis, where we consider the risks faced by the different debt and deposit classes across the liability structure should the bank enter resolution, using our standard assumptions.

Our LGF analysis indicates that DZ BANK's senior unsecured debt is likely to face extremely low loss-given-failure, resulting in a three notch uplift from the bank' Adjusted BCA.

Government support considerations

For member banks of G-Finanzgruppe, we generally assume a moderate likelihood of government support for instruments ranking above junior senior unsecured, given the importance of the sector for financial system stability in Germany, resulting in one notch of uplift.

Methodology and scorecard

Rating methodology

The principal methodology used in rating DZ BANK was the Banks Methodology, published in March 2024.

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 14
Rating Factors

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	1.8%	a1	↔	baa2	Sector concentration	Market risk
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	15.6%	aa3	↔	a3	Capital fungibility	Expected trend
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.3%	ba2	↔	ba2	Return on assets	Earnings quality
Combined Solvency Score		a2		baa2		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	58.1%	b3	↔	baa3	Market funding quality	Extent of market funding reliance
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	58.4%	aa2	↔	a3	Asset encumbrance	Expected trend
Combined Liquidity Score		baa3		baa2		
Financial Profile				baa2		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				-		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				baa1 - baa3		
Assigned BCA				baa2		
Affiliate Support notching				-		
Adjusted BCA				a3		

Balance Sheet is not applicable.

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3 (cr)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3
Senior unsecured bank debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	a3
Dated subordinated bank debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	0	baa1

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	aa3	1	Aa2	Aa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	aa3 (cr)	1	Aa2(cr)	
Deposits	3	0	aa3	1	Aa2	Aa2
Senior unsecured bank debt	3	0	aa3	1	Aa2	Aa2
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	0	0	a3	0	A3	A3
Dated subordinated bank debt	-1	0	baa1	0	Baa1	Baa1

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

Ratings

Exhibit 15

Category	Moody's Rating
DZ BANK AG	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa2/P-1
Bank Deposits	Aa2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa2
Senior Unsecured	Aa2
Junior Senior Unsecured	A3
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN -Dom Curr	(P)A3
Subordinate	Baa1
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term -Dom Curr	(P)P-1
DZ BANK AG, NEW YORK BRANCH	
Commercial Paper	P-1
DZ HYP AG	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa2/P-1
Bank Deposits	Aa2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	ba1
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa2
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Aa2
Junior Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	A3
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)A3
ST Issuer Rating	P-1
BAUSPARKASSE SCHWAEBISCH HALL AG	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa2/P-1

Bank Deposits	Aa2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	Aa2
ST Issuer Rating	P-1

Source: Moody's Ratings

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown in this report are the entities' deposits ratings, the issuer rating (in the case of BSH) and the senior unsecured debt rating (for DZ HYP) and outlook as well as the BCA.

2 The ratings shown are KfW's long-term deposit and senior unsecured debt ratings and outlook.

3 DZ BANK passes on promotional funds to its sector's primary banks, which lend them to households and corporates. The credit risk for DZ BANK is limited by multiple recourses to borrowers, collateral and, ultimately, the primary bank of the customer.

4 Our Market Funds ratio excludes DZ BANK's consolidated liabilities from insurance activities and only focuses on Tangible Banking Assets.

5 For these liabilities, the bank pledges financial assets which are not readily available to cover for unexpected deposit outflows.

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