MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

CREDIT OPINION
22 January 2021

Update

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RATINGS

IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG

Domicile	Duesseldorf-Ger, Germany
Long Term CRR	A3
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Withdrawn
Type	Senior Unsecured - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	Baa1
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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IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG

New Issuer

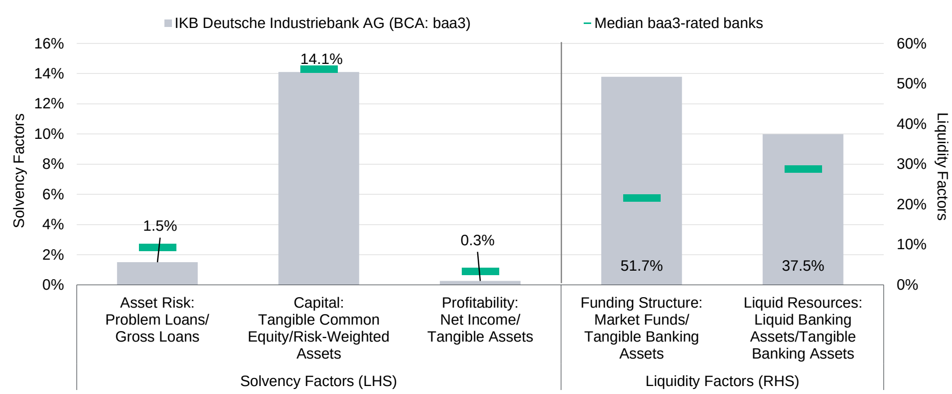
Summary

We have assigned Baa1(stable)/P-2 new issuer and deposit ratings to IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (IKB), alongside a baa3 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA, A3/P-2 Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs) and A3(cr)/P-2(cr) Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment.

IKB's Baa1 deposit and issuer ratings reflect the bank's baa3 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and the application of our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis to its liabilities. which results in a low loss-given-failure. IKB's ratings do not benefit from government support uplift because of its small size in the context of the German banking sector.

IKB baa3 BCA reflects the bank's market position as a specialist lender in the German medium to larger sized companies (or larger Mittelstand) market, its good asset quality and its recently improved, sound capitalization. The BCA also reflects that the bank's strong focus on Mittelstand customers results in a limited business diversification and a quasi-monoline business model because of its strong reliance on corporate lending for its revenues and profits. The bank's profitability has recovered from a period of low and volatile returns during which the bank has re-focused its business model and accomplished significant cost cutting while at the same time extensively de-risking its balance sheet. Despite a high reported market funding dependence, the underlying funding risks are much lower due to a strong reliance on development bank funding given IKB's significant development bank activities.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios
IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» Sound and improved capitalisation

» Limited reliance on confidence-sensitive market funding because development bank programmes are a key funding source after deposits

» Good asset risk profile after de-risking of the balance sheet

Credit challenges

» Monoline business model with a focus on larger Mittelstand lending in Germany

» Freely available liquidity buffers are adequate only because of high asset encumbrance

» Increasing importance of sustainable finance, which could attract new competition into IKB's core competence

Outlook

The stable outlook reflects our expectation that IKB's core fundamentals will remain resilient despite pandemic-related challenges and our forward-looking analysis of the bank's liability structure.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» An upgrade of IKB's ratings could be prompted by a higher BCA or by increasing rating uplift from our Advanced LGF analysis for deposit and issuer ratings as a result of a higher volumes of instruments designed to absorb losses in issuance.

» An upgrade of IKB's baa3 BCA could be prompted by a significant increase in capitalization, beyond the bank's current targets and materially increased profitability. Alternatively, IKB's BCA could be upgraded if the bank meaningfully diversifies its business and customer lines without taking undue strategic and operational risks as a result of such a shift.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» A downgrade of IKB's issuer and deposit ratings could be prompted by a BCA downgrade or a weaker result from our Advanced LGF analysis as a result of a decline beyond our expectations in instruments designed to absorb losses in the case of failure.

» IKB's BCA could be downgraded if the bank's risk-weighted capitalization declines meaningfully from improved levels or if the bank's underlying profitability plummets on a sustained basis. Also, the BCA could come under pressure as a result of a marked increase in asset risk.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2
IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	09-20[2]	03-20[2]	03-19[2]	03-18[2]	03-17[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Billion)	17.8	16.6	16.1	17.2	19.2	(2.1)[4]
Total Assets (USD Billion)	20.9	18.2	18.1	21.2	20.5	0.6[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Billion)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	(1.8)[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Billion)	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.8[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.5[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	14.1	12.0	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.3[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	8.8	8.7	9.5	5.8	11.7	8.9[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.3[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	81.2	91.2	90.4	88.0	95.2	89.2[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	52.3	51.7	48.3	47.3	44.1	48.7[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	46.1	37.5	31.4	36.7	35.7	37.5[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	151.2	176.4	174.2	153.4	134.6	158.0[5]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; LOCAL GAAP. [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

Headquartered in Düsseldorf, Germany, IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG (IKB) is a commercial bank that specialises in lending to medium and larger sized corporates and is active in the German market. It provides a host of financial services to German corporate clients, ranging from business loans to development bank loans (its niche), notably from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW, Aaa stable)[1].

Started as a real estate financing entity in 1924, the bank developed into its current role of a corporate lender from the 1970s. IKB was weakened by the financial crisis in 2008-09 and was subsequently bailed out by a consortium of KfW and several other banks. IKB is fully owned by the private equity firm Lone Star Funds. Over this period, the bank's balance sheet has been extensively de-risked and its business has refocused on corporate lending.

The bank operates several segments, with a focus on corporate customers, and advisory services plus selected primarily deposit focused services for retail customers. It currently operates from six branches located in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart.

Weighted Macro Profile of Strong+

IKB's activities are mostly based in the German market, and its remaining exposures are within Europe. The assigned Macro Profile is Strong+, in line with the Strong+ Macro Profile of Germany.

Recent developments

The pandemic is causing an unprecedented shock to the global economy and the full extent of the economic downswing will be unclear for some time. In Europe, the pandemic adds to late-cycle risks for banks and will weigh on banks' asset quality and profitability. We expect fiscal policy measures, as implemented by a variety of euro area governments, to mitigate the economic contraction caused by the pandemic. However, in the pandemic-induced recession and its aftermath, capital levels will be a key differentiator of credit profiles among banks. Banks are facing a sharp deterioration in asset quality and reductions in profitability from the already low levels. Central banks are providing extraordinary levels of liquidity, and governments have strong incentives to support banking systems to foster an eventual recovery. Thus, when comparing a bank with its peers, the level of capital with which it entered this recession and its ability to retain capital throughout the next several years take on particular importance.

The European Central Bank (ECB) announced a series of measures to help European Union (EU) economies weather the widening effects of the pandemic, temporarily increasing banks' liquidity provisions, as well as lowering regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. As part of these temporary measures, the ECB increased its targeted long-term refinancing operations (TLTRO III) under more favourable terms, as well as its financial asset purchase programme, while refraining from lowering the ultralow interest rates further. The temporary suspension of buffer requirements for regulatory capital and the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) gives banks greater flexibility and additional leeway to absorb the economic impacts, such as asset-quality declines. Overall, the package aims to help the banks continue to finance companies and SMEs suffering from the negative effects of the pandemic. The ECB's measures will provide a limited relief for banks and their borrowers. To avert higher default rates in banks' lending books, significant fiscal policy measures need to be taken by the EU and its member states.

Germany launched a large stimulus package and the government's support is crucial for corporate borrowers in industries immediately hurt by the pandemic, such as airlines, tourism, retail and shipping, as well as smaller companies experiencing weak liquidity and high leverage. The scale of the support package is unprecedented and is far larger than the support provided during the financial crisis of 2008-09. At the same time, the government made it easier to access its short-work scheme (Kurzarbeit) and extended it to a broader pool of workers. This will limit the spike in unemployment and the fall in domestic consumption. The measures, which are adapted according to the evolution of the economic effects of the pandemic, add to Germany's already expansionary fiscal policy stance and to automatic stabilisers that support household incomes when unemployment increases.

Detailed credit considerations

Asset risk is solid, though sector concentration in Mittelstand implies increased exposure to the economic cycle

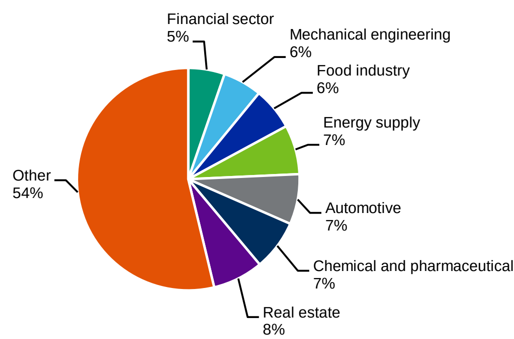
We assign a baa2 Asset Risk score to IKB, four notches below the a1 initial score. The assigned score reflects the bank's concentration in Mittestand lending, particularly in Germany; market risks related to its securities portfolio, with significant derivatives exposures that add to earnings volatility; and our expectation of a rise in nonperforming loans (NPLs), though from a low level.

IKB's asset risk is driven by its focus on corporate Mittelstand lending in Germany, with the assigned Asset Risk score reflecting our view on the underlying credit of the sector, and the diversification of IKB's lending book within the Mittelstand sector. We expect the Mittelstand to be severely weakened by the pandemic-related economic downswing, because smaller companies are more exposed to the economic cycle. Therefore, NPLs within IKB's existing lending book have started to rise from the currently low levels, a trend that we expect to continue through 2020 and 2021.

Exhibit 3

IKB's loan book by sector

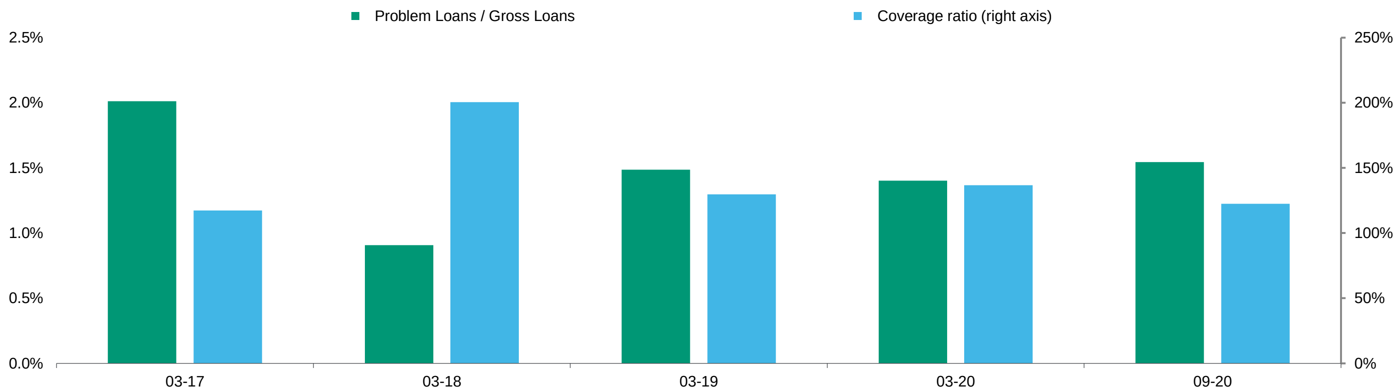
As of half-year 2020 (September 2020)



Sources: Half-Year Report (September 2020) p.17

As of September 2020, NPLs stood at a still-solid 1.5% of gross loans (according to Moody's definition), down from around 2% in March 2017, but slightly up from 1.4% as of March 2020, driven by a decline in outstanding loans. IKB's asset quality has improved over recent years, as reflected in a declining NPL ratio compared with its gross loans. The improvement was driven by the de-risking of IKB's balance sheet, with a shift from international to domestic lending and a renewed focus on Mittelstand lending.

Exhibit 4
IKB has reduced its NPL stock and kept it stable
NPL stock developments and coverage, 2016-H1 2020



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The assigned score also reflects the bank's comparatively elevated market risk, particularly related its large derivatives portfolio, exposing the bank to highly volatile fair value developments, particularly in a more adverse market environment.

Capital ratios have improved and its structure is of strong quality

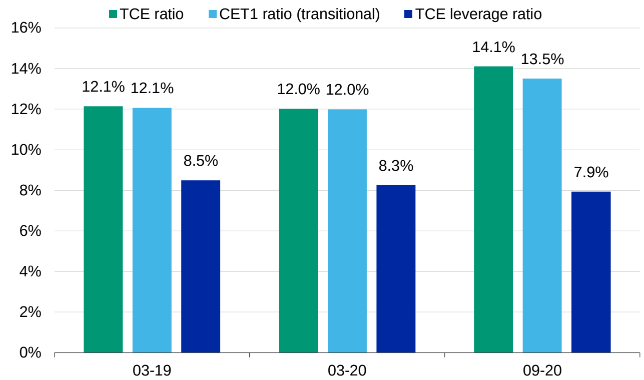
We assign an a3 Capital score to IKB, two notches below the initial score. The assigned score reflects the bank's overall solid capital levels after the cleanup of its capital structure during the business year 2019-20 and our expectation that the capital ratios will stabilise at around 13%-14%. While regulatory approvals for the use of internal ratings-based models has lead to capital relief, we expect future dividend payments to offset some of these improvements.

The positive trend in capitalisation will be challenged by the impact of the pandemic-induced economic crisis in 2020 and 2021, with the bank's exposure to a highly cyclical industry implying potential stress under a more adverse scenario. The assigned score takes into account the bank's strong leverage ratio with a tangible common equity (TCE) leverage ratio of 7.9% and a regulatory leverage ratio of at 7.6% as of September 2020.

IKB's capitalisation levels have seen a positive trend in recent years, with TCE increasing to above 14% as of September 2020, after levels of around 12% in March 2020 and 2019. The common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio improved to 13.3% as of September 2020, while the total capital ratio improved to 19.6%, providing a decent buffer compared with regulatory requirements.

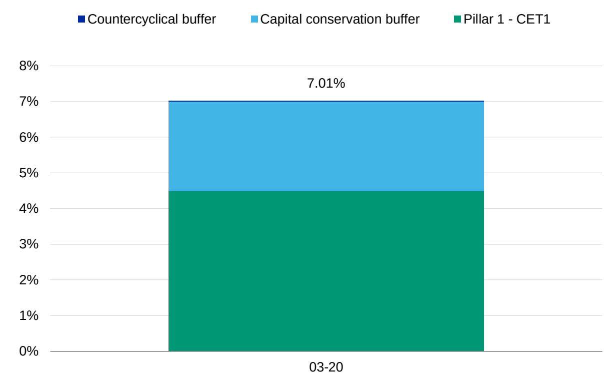
The positive trend was established despite efforts to streamline the bank's capital structure, providing the bank with a less costly capital base in future. Those measures included the cancellation or buyback of hybrid capital such as the silent participations as of March 2020 and the capital reduction at IKB to offset balance sheet losses in February 2020. With these steps, the bank complemented the efforts of previous years, such as the purchase of debt warrants in the financial year 2018-19[2], as well as the issuance of subordinated debt in January 2018.

Exhibit 5
IKB's adequate capitalisation improved in 2020



The chart displays Moody's-calculated TCE ratios. TCE = Tangible common equity. CET1 = Common Equity Tier 1.
Source: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 6
IKB's CET 1 requirements (excluding Pillar 2)



Source: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The implementation of internal ratings-based models has led to a reduction in the current high density of risk-weighted assets (RWA). As of September 2020, the bank's RWA compared with total assets stood at 56%, still high compared with those of its peers, but down from an extraordinary 69% as of March 2020. The implementation should also provide some buffer against the expected recognition of and decline in outstanding Tier 2 instruments and potential strain from downward rating shifts in its lending book as a result of the economic crisis. Upcoming regulatory changes to capital regulation, such as the implementation of the output floor, should not pressure IKB's capital ratios to the downside.

Tight cost controls helped improve profitability despite rising expected risk costs

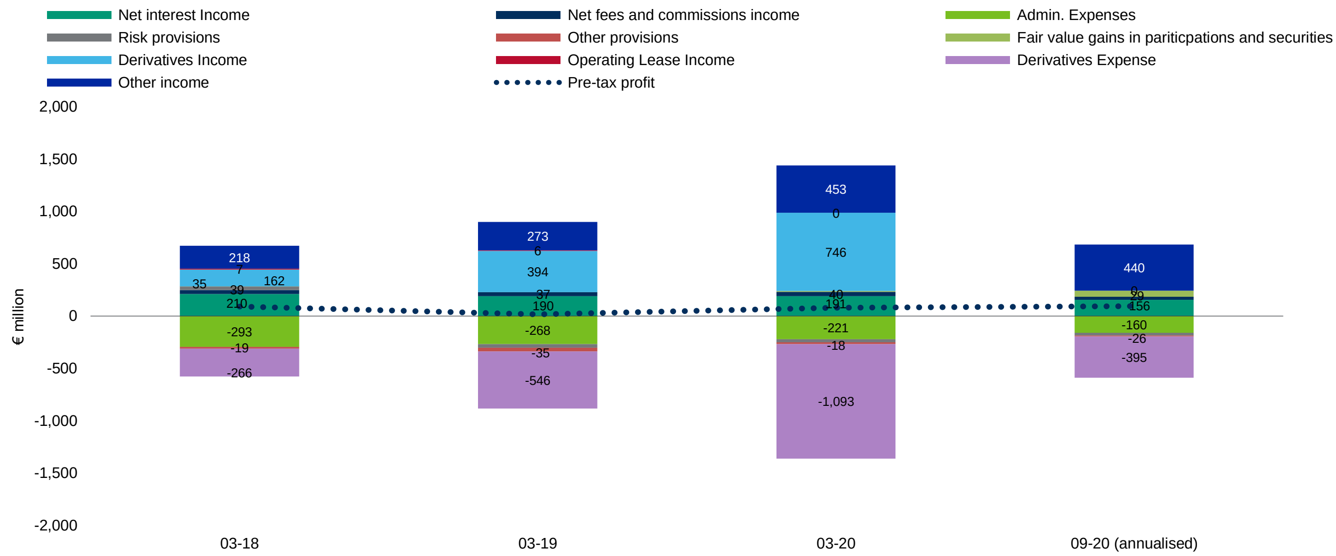
We assign a ba3 Profitability score to IKB, one notch below the initial score, reflecting the bank's net income as of its tangible banking assets of 30 bps on average and our expectation of rising loan-loss provisions as a result of the pandemic induced economic downswing, more than balancing the bank's improved underlying earnings potential because of strict cost discipline.

We expect the past volatility in profitability, which was the result of its de-risking and downsizing efforts, to have less of an impact, given the progress achieved. The improved cost structure, with annual personnel expenses down by more than 50% since 2017 and a less costly capital structure as of March 2020, provides the bank with the potential to earn higher returns in the next 3 years. However, higher loan-loss provisions for 2020 and 2021 will strain the bank's earnings. IKB's corporate Mittelstand portfolio will likely induce additional provision needs. The persistently low interest rate environment is another challenge, though higher margins on the development bank-related lending will provide a buffer for the time being.

Exhibit 7

IKB's profitability structure at a glance

Improving underlying profitability, though derivatives position increases volatilities



Source: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

For the half year that ended September 2020, the bank reported a consolidated net profit of €47 million, slightly up from €46 million in the year-earlier period. The key drivers were an almost stable net interest income of €78 million and a lower fee and commission income of €14 million. Personnel expenditure was down at €40 million from €45 million a year earlier, while administrative expenses declined to €68 million from €84 million. Loan-loss provisions increased to €13 million from €5 million a year earlier. Derivative positions as well as fair value effects -€207 million and +€220 million, respectively, on the expenditure and revenue side.

The derivative-related income and expenditure are also key drivers for the bank's high cost-to-income ratio of 81.2% for the half year that ended September 2020, overstating the bank's underlying cost base, which are more in line with the bank's reported cost-to-income ratio of 56%.

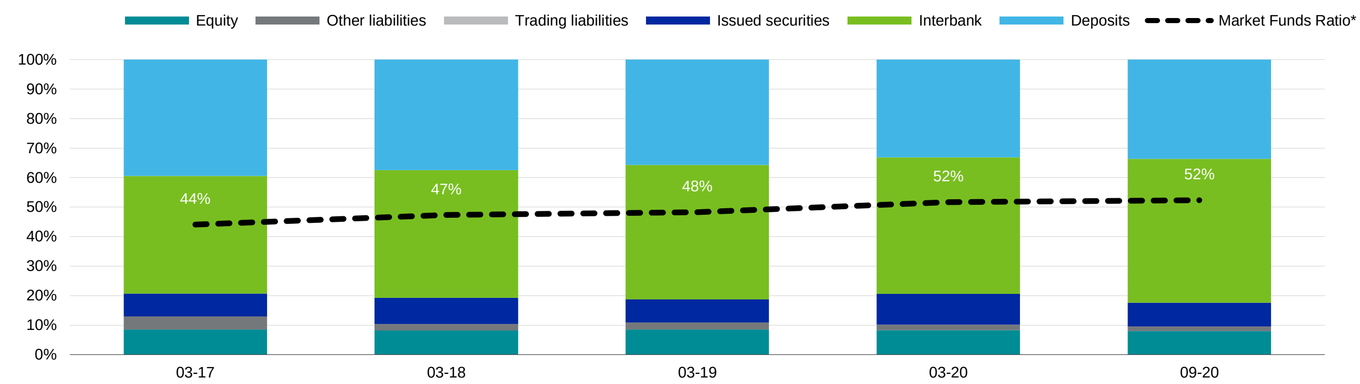
For the fiscal year 2019-20, which ended in March 2020, extraordinary effects such as the cancellation of silent participations and write-ups of participations caused net costs of €120 million, with another restructuring charge of €21 million booked as of March 2020. Going forward, extraordinary effects should remain substantially below levels in the past, as the bank has finalized the adjustments to its business model.

Limited dependence on market funding and strong recourse to secured funding

We assign IKB an a3 score for Funding Structure, nine notches above the b3 initial score, reflecting the bank's strong access to development bank funding, a source that we do not deem confidence sensitive, and our expectation of a decrease in reliance on market funding in future.

IKB's liability structure consisted of €8.7 billion due to financial institutions, including €5.3 billion in funding provided by development banks. Deposits contributed another €6.5 billion, with a significant share of corporate deposits (including promissory notes), which we deem more confidence sensitive than retail deposits. However, the term structure of deposits and the KfW funding remains a balancing factor. Deposits and development bank funding is accomplished by €0.6 billion in senior unsecured liabilities and €0.8 billion in subordinated liabilities.

Exhibit 8
IKB's funding structure relies heavily on development bank funds



*Market funds ratio = Market funds/total banking assets.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

The bank also has recourse to €3.0 billion secured ECB funding as another important funding source. While we do not deem this confidence sensitive, together with the secured Eurex funding of €0.3 billion, the bank's asset encumbrance is relatively high as a consequence.

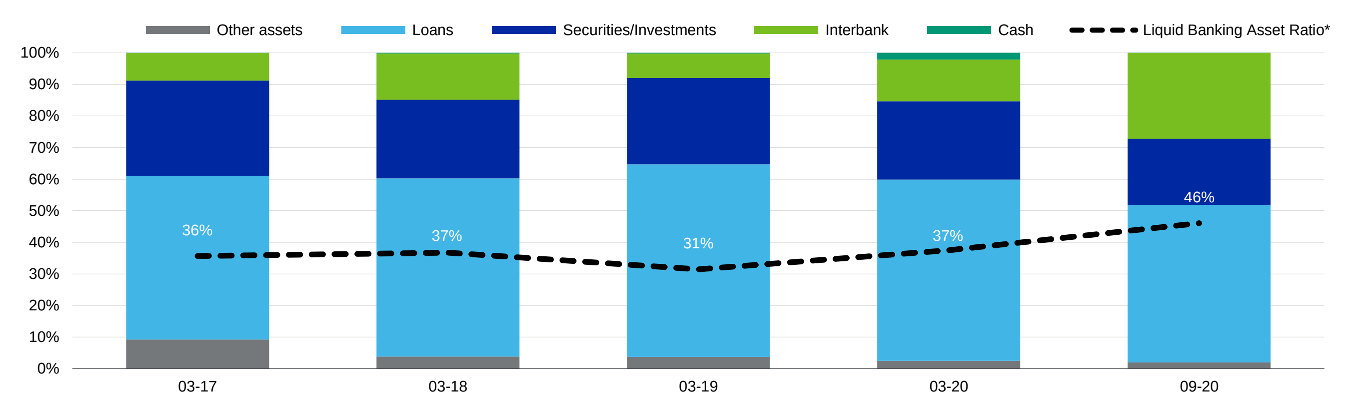
Liquidity is adequate - with significant liquid resources encumbered, mirroring IKB's funding structure

We assign IKB a ba1 score for Liquidity, six notches below the a1 initial score, reflecting the bank's sizeable asset encumbrance with freely available liquidity only at adequate levels.

While the bank's liquidity resources, as reflected in a liquidity ratio of 46% of tangible assets in September 2020, are high, the freely available liquidity is substantially lower, given high asset encumbrance because of its significant portion of secured funding via the ECB and the Eurex, with a significant portion of repo-eligible liquid assets pledged to the ECB and Eurex.

Dues from financial institutions stood at €4.9 billion as of September 2020, while the largely central bank eligible securities portfolio contributed €3.4 billion. Given the bank's limited market funding reliance, its liquidity is adequate, reflected in IKB's LCR of around 310. The Moody's-adjusted loan-to-deposit ratio of 151% is overstating the potential refinancing risks, because a significant portion of IKB's loan portfolio is funded via matched development bank loans, reflected in the reported loan-to-deposit ratio of 64% as of September 2020.

Exhibit 9
IKB's liquid resources are pulled down by encumbrance



*Liquid banking asset ratio = Liquid banking assets/total banking assets.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Monoliner adjustment

The bank's strong focus on (larger) Mittelstand customers results in a limited business diversification and a quasi-monoline business model because of its strong reliance on corporate lending for its revenues and profits. While IKB's niche bank position allows it to differentiate itself from competition, it has for example achieved a strong presence in the market of dedicated development banks' loan programs, it exposed the bank more strongly to the economic cycle than banks with a better balanced customer profile.

We consider Mittelstand lending particularly exposed to the effects of the pandemic-related downswing. IKB's high reliability on corporate-related earnings streams exposes it to shocks that are likely to hurt its income statement, and potentially its capital base, in an adverse scenario.

Business diversification is an important gauge of a bank's sensitivity to stress in a single business line. It is related to earnings stability in the sense that earnings diversification across distinct and relatively uncorrelated lines of business increases the reliability of a bank's earnings streams and its potential to absorb shocks affecting a business line

To reflect the risks stemming from IKB's Mittelstand-focused business model, we apply a one-notch negative Qualitative Adjustment for lack of Business Diversification, which leads to a baa3 BCA from the bank's baa2 Financial Profile.

ESG considerations

In line with our general view on the banking sector, IKB has low exposure to environmental risks[3] (see our environmental risk heat map for further information).

For social risks[4], we also place IKB in line with our general view for the banking sector, which indicates moderate exposure (see our social risk heat map).

Corporate governance[5] is highly relevant for IKB, as it is to all banks. Corporate governance weaknesses can lead to a deterioration in a company's credit quality, while governance strengths can benefit its credit profile. Governance risks are largely internal rather than externally driven. Corporate governance remains a key credit consideration and requires ongoing monitoring, particularly in case for entities that have structures in place that imply potentially higher risks related to strategy and management, such as IKB's small executive board.

IKB had reduced its executive board to two from four members over 2019-20, which has resulted in an executive board that is now small when benchmarked with peers. Currently, there are no indications that a separation between risk controls and sales is not efficient or effective, or creates control issues, with the bank's nine-member supervisory board being a key risk mitigant. The quality and composition of the board, with efficient oversight and control of the management in place, should limit operational risks and ensure smooth succession planning.

Support and structural considerations

Affiliate support is low

There is a low probability that IKB's owners, Lone Star Funds, would support the bank in case of need, which does not result in any uplift for IKB's ratings. Support from its owners is reflected in their degree of involvement in IKB's strategy, management and operations, but we do not expect further capital injections, in case of need.

Government support considerations

Since the introduction of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD), we have selectively assigned moderate expectations of government support in the event of need. Because of its small size relative to the German banking system and its limited degree of interconnectedness, we continue to assign a low government support probability assumption to IKB, which does not result in any rating uplift.

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

IKB is subject to the BRRD, 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. In line with our standard assumptions, we assume a residual tangible common equity of 3%, as well as asset losses of 8% of tangible banking assets in a failure scenario. We also assume a 25% runoff of junior wholesale deposits and a 5% runoff of preferred deposits. Moreover, we assign a 25% probability to junior deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. We apply a standard assumption for European banks that 26% of deposits are junior.

For IKB's deposits and issuer ratings, our LGF analysis — based on forward-looking expectations regarding the composition of liability class volumes and balance sheet growth — indicates a very low loss given failure, leading to two notches of rating uplift from its baa3 Adjusted BCA.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

CRRs are opinions of the ability of entities to honour the uncollateralised portion of non-debt counterparty financial liabilities (CRR liabilities) and also reflect expected financial losses in the event that such liabilities are not honoured. CRRs are distinct from ratings assigned to senior unsecured debt instruments and issuer ratings because they reflect the fact 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.

IKB's CRRs are positioned at A3/P-2

The CRRs are positioned three notches above IKB's baa3 Adjusted BCA, based on the very low loss given failure from the moderate volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities. IKB's CRRs do not benefit from government support, in line with our support assumptions on deposits.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

The Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment is an opinion of how counterparty obligations are likely to be treated if a bank fails and is distinct from debt and deposit ratings in that it considers only the risk of default rather than both the likelihood of default and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default, and applies 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.

IKB's CR Assessment is positioned at A3(cr)/P-2(cr)

IKB's A3(cr) CR Assessment is positioned three notches above the baa3 Adjusted BCA, based on the buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by more subordinated instruments, primarily senior unsecured debt and junior deposits. To determine the CR Assessment, we focus purely on subordination, taking no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Methodology and scorecard

Methodology

The principal methodology we used in rating IKB was the Banks Methodology, published in November 2019.

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our Bank 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 significantly differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 10
IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG

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	1.5%	a1	↔	baa2	Sector concentration	Market risk
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	14.1%	a1	↔	a3	Risk-weighted capitalisation	Expected trend
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.3%	ba2	↔	ba3	Return on assets	Expected trend
Combined Solvency Score		a3		baa2		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	51.7%	b3	↔	a3	Extent of market funding reliance	Expected trend
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	37.5%	a1	↔	ba1	Asset encumbrance	Stock of liquid assets
Combined Liquidity Score		ba1		baa2		
Financial Profile				baa2		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				-1		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				-1		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				baa2 - ba1		
Assigned BCA				baa3		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				baa3		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (EUR Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (EUR Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	9,885	55.5%	10,492	58.9%
Deposits	5,955	33.4%	5,348	30.0%
Preferred deposits	4,407	24.7%	4,186	23.5%
Junior deposits	1,548	8.7%	1,161	6.5%
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	633	3.6%	633	3.6%
Dated subordinated bank debt	739	4.1%	739	4.1%
Preference shares (bank)	75	0.4%	75	0.4%
Equity	535	3.0%	535	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	17,822	100.0%	17,822	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	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	3	3	3	3	0	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	3	3	3	3	0	a3 (cr)
Deposits	17.6%	11.1%	17.6%	11.1%	3	3	3	2	0	baa1
Senior unsecured bank debt	17.6%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	3	2	3	2	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	a3	0	A3	A3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a3 (cr)	0	A3(cr)	
Deposits	2	0	baa1	0	Baa1	Baa1
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	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 Investors Service

Ratings

Exhibit 11

Category	Moody's Rating
IKB DEUTSCHE INDUSTRIEBANK AG	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A3/P-2
Bank Deposits	Baa1/P-2
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A3(cr)/P-2(cr)
Issuer Rating	Baa1
ST Issuer Rating	P-2

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown are KfW's deposit rating/debt rating and outlook.

2 ending in March 2019

3 Environmental risks can be defined as environmental hazards encompassing the impacts of air pollution, soil/water pollution, water shortages, and natural and human-made hazards (physical risks). Additionally, regulatory or policy risks, like the impact of carbon regulation or other regulatory restrictions, including the related transition risks like policy, legal, technology and market shifts, which could impair the evaluation of assets, are an important factor. Certain banks could face a higher risk from concentrated lending to individual sectors or operations exposed to the aforementioned risks.

4 Social risk considerations represent a broad spectrum, including customer relations, human capital, demographic and societal trends, health and safety, and responsible production. 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 are partly mitigated by sizeable technology investments and banks' long track record of handling sensitive client data. Fines and reputational damage because of product mis-selling 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 toward digital banking services increasing information technology costs, ageing population concerns in several countries affecting demand for financial services or socially driven policy agendas that may translate into regulations that affect banks' revenue bases.

5 Corporate governance is a well-established key driver for banks and related risks are typically included in our evaluation of the banks' financial profile. Further, factors such as specific corporate behaviour, key person risk, insider and related-party risk, strategy and management risk factors, and dividend policy may be captured in individual adjustments to the BCA.

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