

Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank

Rating Report

Rating rationale and Outlook

Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank's (Rentenbank) AAA rating is equalised with the Federal Republic of Germany's (Germany, AAA/Stable). The Federal Republic of Germany guarantees current and future obligations of Rentenbank on an explicit, unconditional, unlimited, statutory, direct and irrevocable basis, thus providing creditors with direct recourse in case the bank cannot meet its obligations on a timely basis. In addition, Rentenbank benefits from an institutional liability, or 'Anstaltslast', assumed by the Federal Republic of Germany. Chartered under public law, the bank cannot be subject to insolvency proceedings.

We further acknowledge i) a mature and very supportive legal set-up, which makes changes to Rentenbank's business model or guarantee structure unlikely, ii) the bank's high strategic importance to the German federal government, where it plays a critical role in implementing Germany's economic, environmental and agricultural policy as a key government-related entity (GRE) with a clearly defined public mission to support agriculture investment and rural development, iii) strong capital metrics and solid asset quality, and iv) a strong funding and liquidity profile with excellent access to capital markets.

Challenges are modest, albeit stable profitability, and concentration of the bank's exposure on the financial sector and the national economy, both foreseen by its public policy mandate. Given the rating equalisation with Germany, factors considered under our supplementary analysis have no bearing on Rentenbank's ratings. We view positively the bank's transformation process and strategy up to 2028. Key strategic pillars are improving and transforming the IT infrastructure, continued adaptations to its product offerings, such as incentivising emissions reporting and reductions, as well as boosting its external and employer branding as a sustainable, digital and efficient partner.

Figure 1: Scope's approach to rating Rentenbank

Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank		
Public sponsor	Federal Republic of Germany (AAA/Stable)	
Step 1: Integration with the public sponsor (QS1)	Rating approach	Top-down
Step 2: Equalisation factor	Rating equalisation?	Yes (AAA)
Final rating	AAA/Stable	

Source: Scope Ratings

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Lead Analyst

Julian Zimmermann

+49 69 6677389-89

j.zimmermann@scoperatings.com

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus

+49 69 6677389-85

a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

Credit Strengths and Challenges

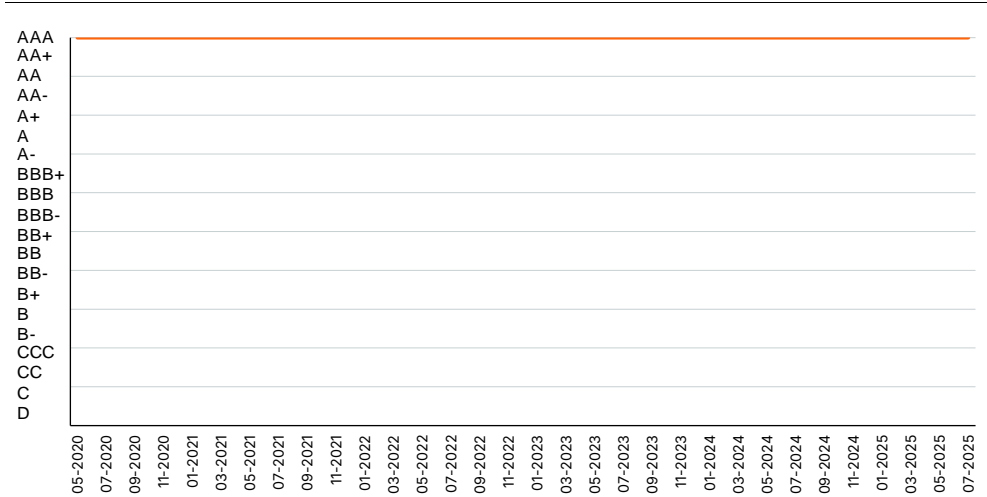
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explicit guarantee from the Federal Republic of Germany• Supportive legal framework• High strategic importance• Strong capital metrics and solid asset quality• Strong liquidity and funding profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modest but stable profitability, driven by mandate• Sectoral and geographical concentration of exposure, driven by development mandate

Rating Outlook and Sensitivities

The Stable Outlook is aligned with the Stable Outlook on the rating of Germany and reflects our assessment that the risks Rentenbank faces are balanced.

Positive rating divers	Negative rating drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Downgrade of the Federal Republic of Germany• Changes to guarantee framework, leading to weaker government support

Figure 2: Rating history¹



¹ Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment. Source: Scope Ratings.

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Integration with the Federal Republic of Germany

With a balance sheet total of EUR 95bn at end-2024 and 459 employees, Rentenbank is one of two national German promotional banks next to KfW ([AAA/Stable](#)) and the third-largest development bank in Germany with headquarters in Frankfurt am Main. The bank has no branches, and its operations are limited to EU and OECD countries.

High level of integration with the Federal Republic of Germany

Founded in 1949, Rentenbank is a public law institution with a promotional mandate, making it a government-related entity (GRE) as defined¹ in our GRE methodology. It provides centralised support for agriculture and rural areas in Germany on a non-profit-maximising basis. Rentenbank is particularly committed to promoting investment in the progressive and sustainable development of the agricultural sector. Rentenbank thus delivers services which are instrumental to the state's implementation of its agricultural and environmental policy objectives. Further details on Rentenbank's business and financial profile are provided in the **supplementary analysis**.

We use a 'top-down' approach to assign Rentenbank's ratings, with Germany's AAA rating as the starting point. This is driven by our assessment of Rentenbank's 'strong' integration with Germany (see **Qualitative Scorecard 1** in **Appendix I**) based on the following considerations:

Top-down approach for rating analysis

- Rentenbank has a public legal form (Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts) under its own governing law which implies liability responsibilities for the public sponsor, the Federal Republic of Germany. The entity is not subject to private insolvency proceedings and can be dissolved only by law.
- The governing law stipulates a high degree of integration with the German federal government, with direct supervision by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Regional Identity in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Finance, both approving the statutes of the bank. As a promotional financial institution, the bank is a provider of financial services, which are essential to the achievement of the government's policy objectives.
- Rentenbank has no shareholders, as its capital was raised through special contributions from the German agricultural and forestry sector in the period 1949-1958.

Rating equalisation with the Federal Republic of Germany

We equalise the ratings of Rentenbank with those of the Federal Republic of Germany. The government provides an explicit, unconditional, unlimited, statutory, direct and irrevocable guarantee for all obligations arising from the bank's borrowings, bond issues and derivative transactions. As the guarantee is set in public law, it can only be amended, revoked or restricted through a parliamentary act of the national government. Any such change is unlikely.

Equalisation with Germany's AAA rating

Although the government is not Rentenbank's legal owner, 'Anstaltslast' (institutional liability) enables Rentenbank, in case of need, to assert a claim against the Federal Republic of Germany, upon which the state must settle any financial shortfall on an unlimited and timely basis. This provides Rentenbank with the necessary resources to carry out required functions. However, creditors do not possess the right to seek recourse against the German federal government based on the institutional liability assumed by Germany.

Institutional liability assumed by Germany

¹ See 1.1 of our [Government Related Entities Rating Methodology](#) for the definition of a GRE.

Supplementary analysis

Rentenbank is subject to the German Banking Act (KWG) and is regulated by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the Bundesbank. It is exempt from ECB supervision, from the EU's Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and corporate income tax. The bank's regulatory capital is calculated according to German GAAP. Rentenbank must comply with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) even though it is not a CRR institution.

Business profile determined by public policy mandate

Business model and strategy

Rentenbank's governing law defines its mandate and permitted operational activities. The bank fulfils this mandate by acting as a central refinancing institution for the promotion and development of German agriculture and rural areas. Rentenbank provides services through its three business lines: i) promotional activity; ii) capital investment of the bank's equity and long-term provisions mainly in registered bonds, promissory notes and securities issued by banks and public-sector issuers; and iii) treasury management of short-term liquidity and interest rate risk.

Rentenbank's main activity is the refinancing of loans granted to end-borrowers in the agricultural and food sectors exclusively through local banks via on-lending, with intermediary banks absorbing the credit risk of the ultimate borrower, while providing Rentenbank with collateral. Rentenbank takes deposits from non-banks only to a very limited extent and only within the scope of its statutory mandate to promote banking and does not compete with other commercial banks.

A compensation-neutral strategy matches public interest mission

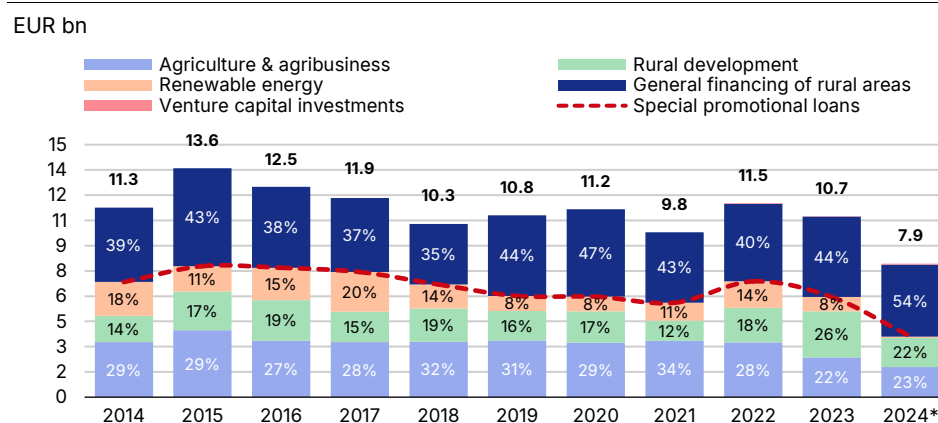
Rentenbank's special promotional loans focus on three areas: agriculture and agribusiness, renewable energy, and rural development. In addition, Rentenbank provides general financing to regional authorities and banks in rural areas as well as to banks in Germany and in the rest of the EU. The bank also supports early-stage agricultural start-ups through subordinated loans and venture capital funds combined with grants from the Special Purpose Fund that Rentenbank manages on behalf of the German federal government.

Development activities through special promotional loans and general rural financing

New lending under the promotional lines declined markedly by 41% YoY in 2024, totalling EUR 3.6bn (**Figure 3**), due to a subdued economic environment and uncertainty in addition to a high EU base interest rate, which stood at 4.11% for most of 2024 and was thus relatively unattractive compared with commercial bank, state-aid-free lending rates or required relatively large interest rate subsidies. This was particularly evident in the renewable energy business as, according to the renewable energy act (EEG), the bank cannot offer subsidised interest rates. Longer-term, we continue to view Rentenbank as a central player in financing renewable energy in the agriculture and food sectors and rural areas.

Business volumes dropped in 2023 and 2024

Figure 3: New business volumes



* Starting in 2024, promotional loans include some funds previously listed under General financing of rural areas.

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Business volumes are recovering in 2025 as a decreasing EU base interest rate, which was set at 2.21% from 1 July 2025, supports the attractiveness of development banking loan programmes. In addition, business sentiment is improving, as highlighted by the bank's survey 'Agrarbarometer'. In Q1 2025, new promotional lending volume doubled compared to the same period last year.

Recovery in volumes underway with lower EU base rate and improved investment climate

Rentenbank is continuously adjusting its product range to adapt to customers' needs and the public sponsor's policy priorities. This includes the special promotional programme 'Zukunftsfelder im Fokus', where the bank has identified target areas for future investment, supporting customers with favourable conditions. In 2024, Rentenbank added an eighth focus area that now benefits from particularly favourable interest rate conditions, and further programmes are being developed. Further, Rentenbank invests in venture capital funds to improve financing opportunities for AgTech and FoodTech start-ups.

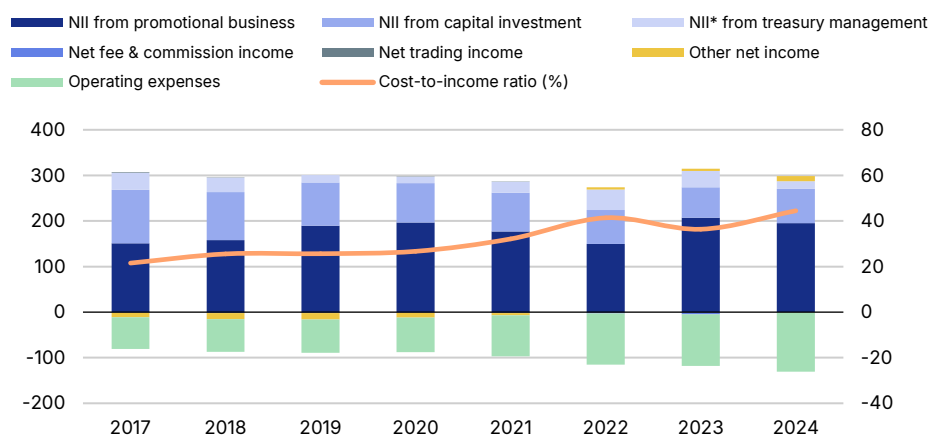
Proven adaptability

In line with its policy mandate, Rentenbank's predominant source of revenue is net interest income (**Figure 4**), mostly from its promotional business. In addition, the bank earns net interest from investing its own capital and through treasury activity. Rentenbank does not have a trading book and reports revenues on an accrual basis under German GAAP. Rentenbank does not take customer deposits and is wholesale funded. Given the statutory guarantee, the bank can raise funds at very low rates and pass on this advantage to borrowers.

Modest, albeit stable net earnings, reliance on net interest income

Figure 4: Operating result breakdown

EUR m (LHS), % (RHS)



* Net interest income. Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Being a relatively small organisation with no branches and a limited product offering, Rentenbank's costs are well contained, although, like in other financial institutions, there is an ongoing need for IT investment to support operational efficiency and ensure regulatory requirements.

Cost containment despite growth in IT investment

In 2023 and 2024, BaFin reported on outcomes of its audits of Rentenbank. The audit in 2023 revealed weaknesses in the bank's IT security infrastructure and outsourcing management, which the bank is required to address. In 2024, BaFin discovered shortcomings in the bank's internal audit function. In this context, IT investments and additional personnel were the main drivers of increasing operating expenses in 2024 and will continue to lead to higher spending in 2025 and beyond.

In 2024, administrative expenses increased to EUR 130.8m (2023: EUR 113.6m). As anticipated, with higher costs and lower net interest income the bank's cost/income ratio increased to 44.5% in 2024, from 36.4% in 2023 (**Figure 4**). The bank's reported cost/income ratio stood at 41.8% in 2024, from 35.6% in 2023.

Profitability and capitalisation

Driven by its public mandate and due to its very high level of capitalisation, Rentenbank's return on equity is modest, albeit stable. The bank's FY 2024 operating profit decreased modestly mainly due to lower net interest income from promotional business and treasury management. Rentenbank's earnings are relatively insensitive to changing nominal interest rates, although the capital investment portfolio exhibits some sensitivity.

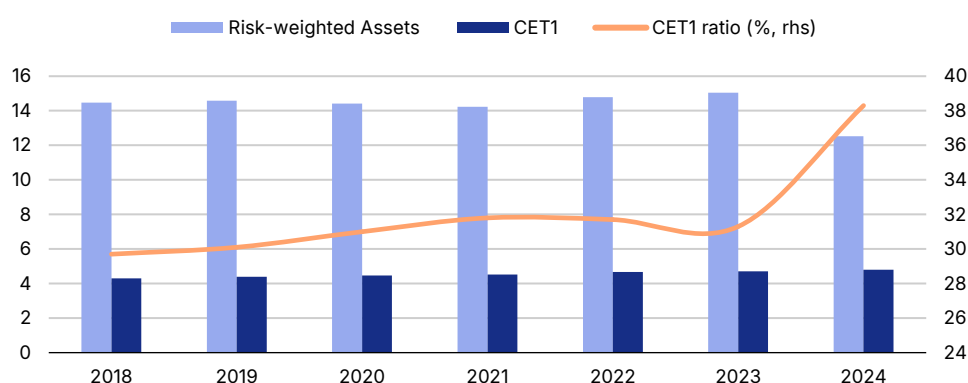
Modest profitability due to mandate

The German GAAP-based CET1 ratio was 38.3% at end-2024, providing significant regulatory headroom (**Figure 5**). The capital adequacy ratio is solid, given the low-risk nature of its activities. The increase compared to 31.3% at end-2023 mainly resulted from rating upgrades for selected counterparties and a corresponding drop in risk weighted assets (RWAs) in the first half of the year. RWAs increased at the start of 2025 with the implementation of CRR III, in line with the bank's expectations, leading to a correspondingly lower CET1 ratio. At the same time, the CET1 ratio will continue to benefit from the favourable treatment of unrated bank exposure in Rentenbank's on-lending activities, with the corresponding legislation taking effect on 1 January 2025. Buffers to regulatory requirements remain comfortable.

Sound capitalisation given the low-risk nature of activities and retention of earnings

Figure 5: CET 1 development

EUR m (LHS), % (RHS)



* Figures for the former regulatory group (with subsidiary LR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH) until 2021. From 2022, figures relate to the individual institution. Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Rentenbank strengthens its CET1 capital through earnings retention. The operating result before risk provisioning and valuation of EUR 161.6m in 2024 was allocated partly to the fund for general banking risks in accordance with Section 340(g) of the German Commercial Code (allocation of EUR 73.7m) as a part of core capital. Additionally, EUR 50m were allocated to reserves for potential loan losses and valuation swings in accordance with Section 340(f) of the German Commercial Code, which can be transferred into core capital. Half of the annual net profit is allocated to the principal reserve, and the remaining is divided equally between the Special Purpose Fund (Zweckvermögen) and the Promotional Fund (Förderungsfonds), in line with Rentenbank's governing law.

Thus, Rentenbank has steadily accrued internally generated capital over decades. In addition to complying with regulatory requirements, Rentenbank also calculates its economic risk-bearing capacity, which was comfortably assured in 2024 at 46.4% of utilisation of risk limits despite the notable increase from 35.1% in the previous year.

Portfolio risk and asset quality

Rentenbank's asset quality is sound, as almost all direct customers are German public banks and other non-bank public sector entities (**Figure 6A**). More than 70% of credit exposure is concentrated in the German operating environment, with the remainder mainly to banks in other EU countries and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the OECD (**Figure 6B**).

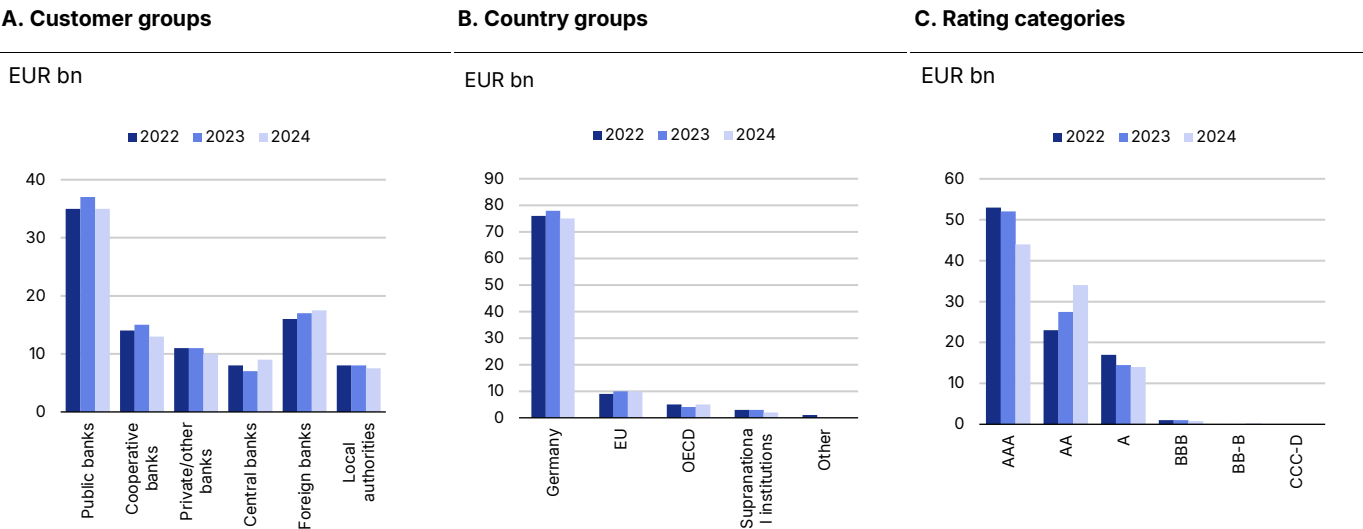
Predominant exposure to the German public sector

Investment grade ratings with very low provisioning

More than 90% of exposures are secured by collateral in the form of assignments of claims under funded loans and statute guarantees and include secured products such as German Pfandbriefe and covered bonds. Unsecured exposures relate mainly to banks, members of the German joint liability schemes, 'Haftungsverbünde'.

Given the investment-grade nature of the portfolio (**Figure 6C**), credit risk is negligible with very few specific provisions made over the years. However, the nature of the bank's business model results in high single name concentrations for intermediary banks and the risk of spread volatility on securities.

Figure 6: Exposure concentration and asset quality, YE 2024

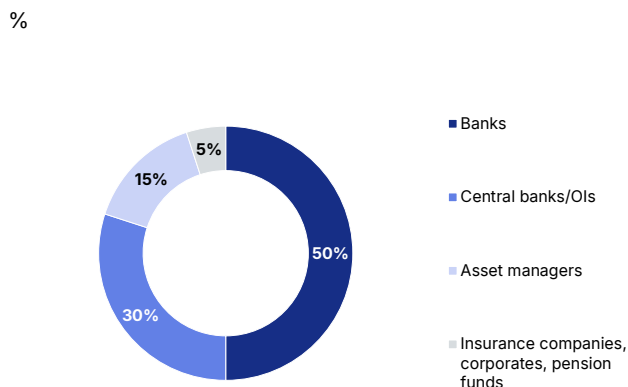


Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Funding and liquidity

Rentenbank is wholesale-funded and benefits from a statutory guarantee from the Federal Republic of Germany. As a result, its obligations carry a zero risk-weight and qualify as high-quality liquid assets in the euro area and among other jurisdictions (e.g., the US and Canada). The alignment of Rentenbank's rating with the Federal Republic of Germany's AAA rating allows the bank to access central banks and other official institutions as another key funding source next to bank treasuries. The biggest investor groups are commercial banks and central banks (**Figure 7**).

Well diversified wholesale funding with very attractive funding conditions

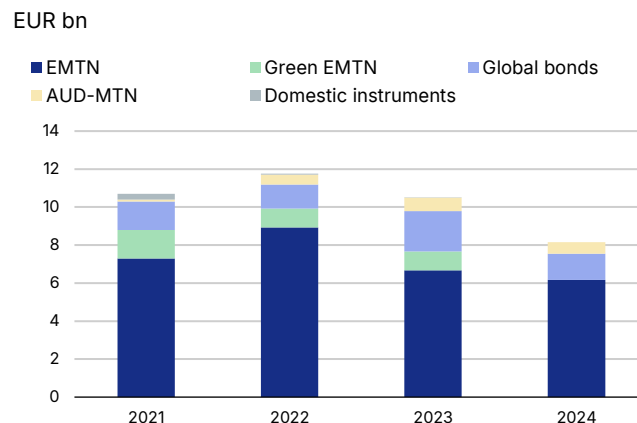
Figure 7: New medium- and long-term funding instruments by investor type, YTD 2025

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

The bank's main funding tool is its EUR 70bn Euro Medium-Term Note (EMTN) programme. In addition, the bank issues in other formats such as US dollar global notes or Australian dollar notes. Australian dollar 'Kangaroo' bonds and green bonds help broaden the investor base. In addition, Rentenbank utilises its Euro Commercial Paper Programme (ECP) with a ceiling of EUR 20bn with outstanding amounts typically in the mid-single-digit range (2024 average: EUR 10.9bn).

Of the total new medium and long-term funding in 2024, 55% were in EUR, 32% in USD, 7% in AUD, and 6% GBP. So far in 2025, 48% were in EUR, 27% in USD, 13% in GBP while CHF was placed for the first time since 2009 (2%). Foreign exchange rate risks are eliminated via hedging.

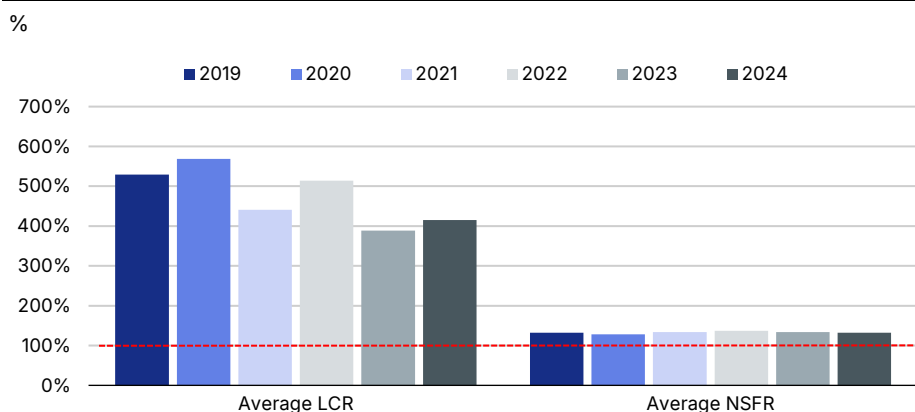
The bank's status as an agency affords it attractive funding conditions. Its balance sheet funding needs have been stable in recent years at around EUR 10bn per year. For 2025, Rentenbank's funding target is around EUR 10bn to be raised via bond issues with terms of longer than two years, with up to 50% via benchmark issuance in EUR and USD.

Figure 8: New medium- and long-term debt issuance by programme

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Stable and moderate funding needs

Benchmark issuances mostly in EUR and USD

Figure 9: Average liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

* Figures for the former regulatory group (with subsidiary LR Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH) until 2021. From 2022, figures relate to the individual institution. Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Rentenbank's liquidity risk is low. Liquidity is underpinned by the bank's ECP and a substantial securities portfolio (around EUR 14bn at YE 2024) eligible as central bank collateral. Rentenbank reports very high liquidity coverage and net stable funding ratios, of 415% and 132% respectively on average for 2024, although these are less relevant given the business model (Figure 9).

Environmental, Social and Governance Factors (ESG)

ESG factors material to Rentenbank’s credit quality are captured by Scope’s rating approach through several analytical areas.

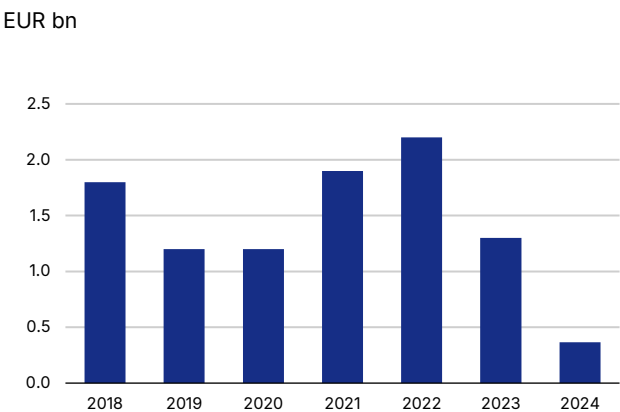
ESG factors are captures through analytical process

Governance and social considerations are material to Rentenbank’s credit rating and were included in Scope’s assessment of: i) Rentenbank’s level of integration with the public sponsor, highlighting the supportive legal framework that requires the bank to comply with its statutes and fulfil its role as a competition-neutral public-law institution; and ii) Rentenbank’s standalone fundamentals in the supplementary analysis, highlighting its conservative risk profile and management. An independent Management Board sets the financial, investment and operating policies in accordance with German banking regulations. The Management Board is overseen by an independent Supervisory Board subject to the German Public Corporate Governance Code.

Rentenbank is committed to the sustainable transformation of the agricultural and food sectors. In this regard, Rentenbank supports the EU Green Deal and the German Climate Action Plan by promoting wind and solar energy. Based on sustainability guidelines, the bank sets and updates goals and strategic objectives, as well as exclusion criteria for programme loans and own investments. Rentenbank is also committed to its own resource-efficient operations.

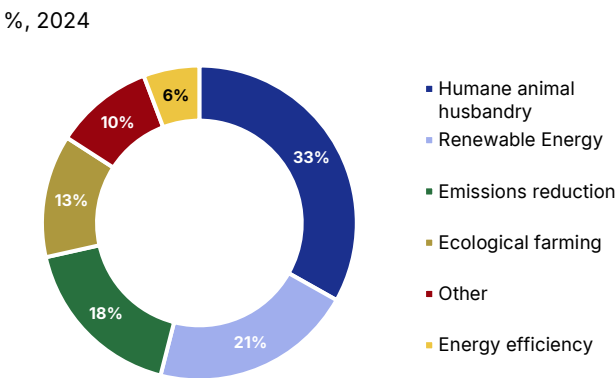
Additionally, the bank produces reporting based on to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Rentenbank's promotional activities focus on the agricultural sector as well as investments in renewable energy. Sustainable investment objectives include a wide range of measures to improve animal welfare, energy efficiency and emissions reduction, as well as the promotion of organic farming and forestry. Overall, total promotional loans for sustainable investments amounted to EUR 365m, or around 10% of new special promotional loans in 2024, with the decline mainly attributable to the reduced renewable energy business (Figures 10A, 10B).

Figure 10A: New sustainable loans, total



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Figure 10B: New sustainable loans, by promotional line



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Rentenbank published its first climate strategy in early 2025, where it specifies its decarbonisation targets for its own operations as well as financed emissions in line with its commitment to the Paris agreement and the German federal climate goals, which set decarbonisation targets for economic sectors, including agriculture. Additionally, the strategy describes the bank’s targets to build out its renewable energy activities.

Climate strategy sets out decarbonisation goals in line with federal policy goals

For its own banking operations, Rentenbank aims for climate neutrality by 2040. However, and due to their dominant materiality for the bank, the strategy focusses on financed emissions and specifically on financed emissions in the agricultural sector. Agriculture accounted for 87% of financed emissions in 2023 but just 27% of the bank’s portfolio, highlighting the relatively high emission intensity.

Rentenbank targets a reduction in the CO₂-equivalent intensity of financed emissions (kg of CO₂-equivalents per EUR) of 20% by 2030 relative to 2023 for its entire portfolio and of 18% for the agricultural segment. As the data infrastructure for financed emissions is still at a relatively early stage, Rentenbank aims to collect borrower-level data to improve accuracy, which should also lead to a drop in reported financed emissions as these are currently likely overestimated using aggregate Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) data. To incentivise borrowers to report their emissions, Rentenbank will launch in July 2025 a programme that pays out EUR 1,000 (or maximum 90% of the total associated cost) to customers for setting up their emissions reporting. Additionally, the bank plans to offer an interest rate reduction to customers that already have emissions reporting in place. From 2026 onwards, the bank also aims to report according to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) principles on a voluntary basis.

Rentenbank has also made regular use of green bonds in its funding mix since 2013. The portfolio of eligible green loans amounted to EUR 7.4bn at end-2024, while outstanding green bonds stood at EUR 5.2bn. All projects within the green bond programme are geared towards renewable energy projects in Germany. The bank's green bond framework is aligned with the ICMA Green Bond Principles. Since May 2023, not only wind and solar projects, but also biogas projects can be financed by Rentenbank through green bonds. Due to low volumes of new promotional business in 2024, Rentenbank did not issue a green bond last year, but plans for return to green bond issuance in 2025.

Green bond issuer since 2013

Appendix I. Qualitative Scorecards

Qualitative Scorecard 1: Integration with the Federal Republic of Germany (AAA/Stable) and rating approach

Analytical component (weight)	Assessment (score)	Analytical rationale
Legal status (40%)	High (100)	Rentenbank has a public legal form (Anstalt öffentlichen Rechts) with its own governing law which implies liability responsibilities for the public sponsor, the Federal Republic of Germany. The entity is not subject to private insolvency proceedings and can be dissolved only by law.
Purpose & activities (20%)	High (100)	As a promotional financial institution, the bank is a provider of financial services, which are essential to the achievement of the government's policy objectives. Rentenbank does not aim to maximise profit as its mandate requires a competition-neutral strategy. Most of the lending activities are channeled through intermediary banks via on-lending, which as intermediaries carry associated credit risk related to end-borrowers.
Shareholder structure (20%)	N/A	Rentenbank has no formal ownership, as its capital was raised through special contributions from the German agricultural and forestry sector in the period 1949-1958.
Financial interdependencies (20%)	High (100)	Rentenbank is financially self-sustaining and does not depend on regular contributions from the public sponsor for its operations, investments, or debt service. The bank's funding activities benefit from the statutory guarantee provided by the public sponsor.
Approach adopted		Top down

Source: Scope Ratings

Appendix II. Balance sheet and income statement summary

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Balance sheet summary (EURm)					
Assets					
Cash and interbank assets	61,825	65,095	66,024	67,266	65,672
Total securities	17,995	15,447	16,280	16,246	17,153
Net loans to customers	6,968	7,599	7,800	7,502	7,003
Other assets	8,498	7,370	7,333	6,773	5,157
Total assets	95,287	95,511	97,437	97,787	94,985
Liabilities					
Interbank liabilities	2,172	1,854	1,758	1,765	1,528
Senior debt	81,759	82,635	83,746	85,757	83,752
Deposits from customers	2,671	2,066	2,085	1,835	1,490
Subordinated debt	303	103	40	40	0
Other liabilities	3,706	4,131	5,046	3,523	3,254
Total liabilities	90,611	90,789	92,674	92,920	90,025
Ordinary equity	4,676	4,723	4,763	4,867	4,960
Equity hybrids	0	0	0	0	0
Minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities and equity	95,287	95,511	97,437	97,787	94,985
<i>Core tier 1/ common equity tier 1 capital</i>	<i>4,461</i>	<i>4,523</i>	<i>4,677</i>	<i>4,707</i>	<i>4,800</i>
Income statement summary (EURm)					
Net interest income	297	286	269	310	288
Net fee & commission income	-2	-1	-2	-3	-5
Net trading income	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	-11	-5	5	5	11
Operating income	285	280	272	312	294
Operating expenses	76	90	113	114	131
Pre-provision income	209	190	159	199	163
Credit and other financial impairments	126	125	100	76	50
Pre-tax profit	83	66	59	123	114
Income tax expense	0	2	1	1	2
Other after-tax Items *	50	29	22	85	74
Net profit attributable to parent	34	35	36	37	38

* Refers to additions to the fund for general banking risks (Art 340(g) German Commercial Code).

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Appendix III. Selected financial ratios

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Funding and liquidity					
Liquidity coverage ratio (average) (%)	569%	441%	514%	389%	415%
Net stable funding ratio (average) (%)	128%	134%	137%	134%	132%
Asset mix, quality and growth					
Net loans/ assets (%)	7.31%	7.96%	8.01%	7.67%	7.37%
Net loan growth (%)	7.42%	9.06%	2.65%	-3.82%	-6.65%
Asset growth (%)	4.82%	0.24%	2.02%	0.36%	-2.87%
Earnings and profitability					
Net interest margin (%)	0.35%	0.33%	0.30%	0.34%	0.32%
Net interest income/ average RWAs (%)	2.05%	2.00%	1.85%	2.08%	2.09%
Net interest income/ operating income (%)	104.36%	102.00%	98.90%	99.26%	97.76%
Net fees & commissions/ operating income (%)	-0.56%	-0.43%	-0.88%	-0.80%	-1.60%
Cost/ income ratio (%)	26.68%	32.13%	41.39%	36.38%	44.47%
Operating expenses/ average RWAs (%)	0.52%	0.63%	0.78%	0.76%	0.95%
Pre-impairment operating profit/ average RWAs (%)	1.44%	1.33%	1.10%	1.33%	1.18%
Impairment on financial assets / pre-impairment income (%)	60.16%	65.54%	62.84%	38.00%	30.50%
Pre-tax profit/ average RWAs (%)	0.57%	0.46%	0.41%	0.83%	0.82%
Return on average assets (%)	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Return on average RWAs (%)	0.23%	0.24%	0.25%	0.25%	0.28%
Return on average equity (%)	0.72%	0.73%	0.76%	0.77%	0.77%
Capital and risk protection					
Common equity tier 1 ratio (% , transitional)	31.0%	31.8%	31.7%	31.3%	38.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio (% , transitional)	31.0%	31.8%	31.7%	31.3%	38.3%
Total capital ratio (% , transitional)	31.5%	32.0%	31.7%	31.3%	38.3%
Leverage ratio (%)	4.9%	NA	10.4%	10.3%	10.2%
Asset risk intensity (RWAs/ total assets, %)	15.1%	14.9%	15.2%	15.4%	13.2%

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Lead Analyst

Julian Zimmermann
+49 69 6677389-89
j.zimmermann@scoperatings.com

Associate Analyst

Elena Klare
+49 69 6677389-21
e.klare@scoperatings.com

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus
+49 69 6677389-85
a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

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Scope Ratings GmbH

Lennéstraße 5
D-10785 Berlin
[scoperatings.com](https://www.scoperatings.com)

Phone: +44 20 7824 5180
Fax: +49 30 27891-100
info@scoperatings.com



Bloomberg: RESP SCOP
[Scope contacts](#)

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