Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank

Rating Report

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

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 explicitly and unconditionally 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

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Credit Strengths and Challenges

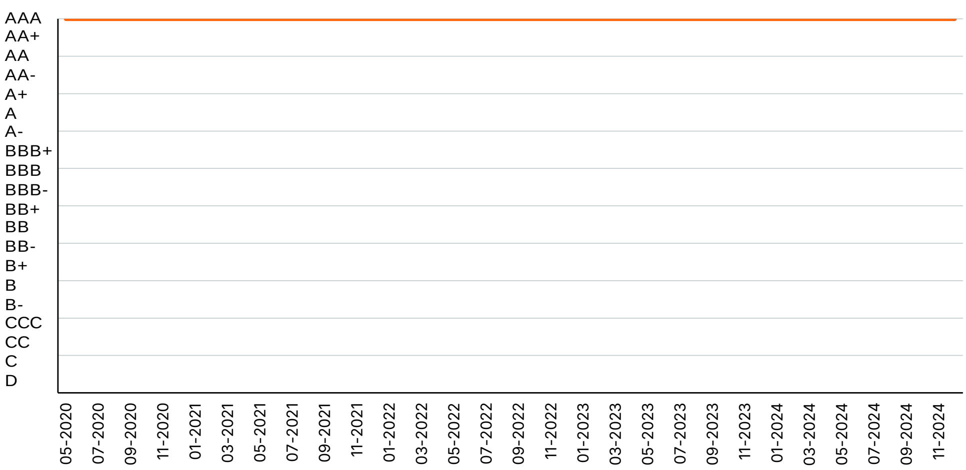
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
• Explicit guarantee from the Federal Republic of Germany • Supportive legal framework • High strategic importance • Strong capital metrics and solid asset quality • Strong liquidity and funding profile	• Modest but stable profitability, driven by mandate • Sectoral 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
• Not applicable	• Downgrade of the Federal Republic of Germany • Changes to guarantee framework, leading to weaker government support

Figure 2: Rating history[1]



[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.

Integration with the Federal Republic of Germany

High level of integration with the Federal Republic of Germany

With a balance sheet total of around EUR 98bn at end-2023 and 436 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.

Founded in 1949, Rentenbank is a public law institution with a promotional mandate, making it a government-related entity (GRE) as defined[1] 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**.

Top-down approach for rating analysis

We have used 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:

- 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 Food and Agriculture 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

Equalisation with Germany's AAA rating

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.

Institutional liability assumed by Germany

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.

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

Supplementary analysis

Business profile determined by public policy mandate

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 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.

A compensation-neutral strategy matches public interest mission

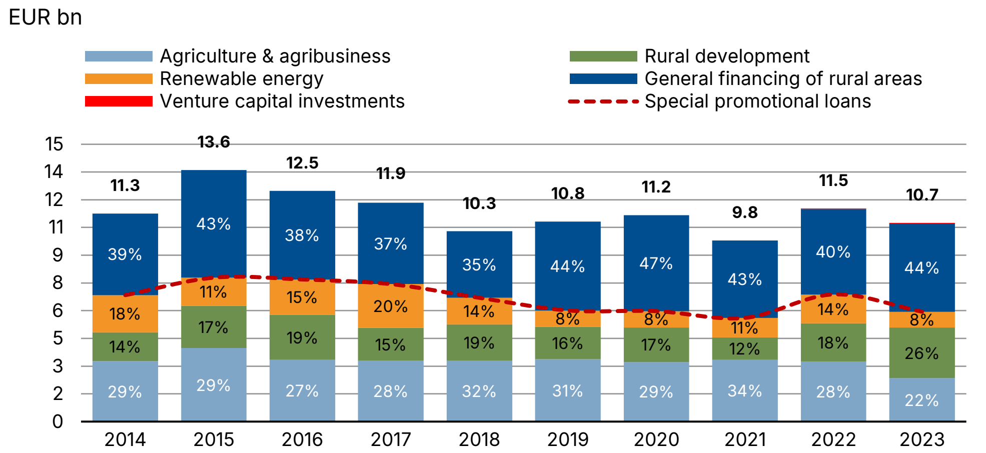
Rentenbank's main activity is the refinancing of loans granted to end-borrowers in the agricultural and food sectors exclusively through local banks via on-lending, with intermediary banks absorbing the credit risk of the ultimate borrower, while providing Rentenbank with collateral. Rentenbank takes 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.

Development activities through special promotional loans and general rural financing

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 agricultural start-ups in the early stages of financing through subordinated loans combined with grants from the Special Purpose Fund that Rentenbank manages on behalf of the German federal government.

New lending under the promotional lines totalled EUR 5.9bn in 2023 (**Figure 3**), down 13.6% YoY, partly driven by a sharp reduction in demand for renewable energy financing after a very strong 2022. The importance of renewable energy was highlighted in 2022, given energy security concerns and price dynamics triggered by the war in Ukraine. Longer-term, Rentenbank will play an important role in financing renewable energy in the agriculture and food sectors and rural areas.

Figure 3: New business volumes



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Declining business volumes in 2023 and 2024

Agribusiness volumes had been relatively stable over the years, but declined in 2023, due to low investment in farm buildings and machinery against an adverse macroeconomic and political backdrop in Germany, high interest rates, and investment and technological uncertainties. Rentenbank partially compensated for the drop in special promotional lending by expanding its general financing to banks and regional authorities serving rural areas.

Elevated EU reference interest rate challenges attractiveness of loan programmes

In the first half of 2024, new promotional lending continued to decline, by 51.4% compared to the same period in the previous year. This was predominantly driven by high EU reference interest rates and continued economic and political uncertainties. While decreasing reference interest rates will support the attractiveness of Rentenbank's loan programmes, other challenging factors will likely persist in 2025, with early federal elections scheduled for February 2025.

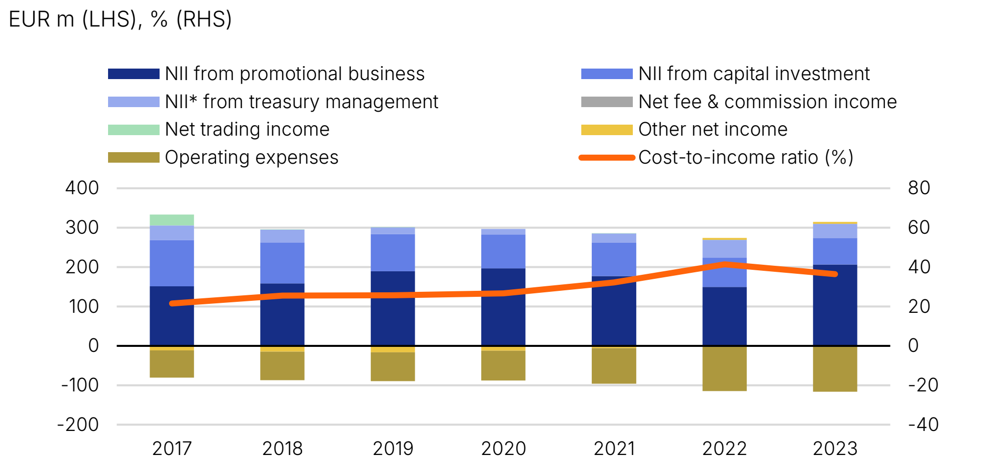
Adaptability to improve product range

Rentenbank is continuously adjusting its product range to adapt to customers' needs. This includes the special promotional programme 'Zukunftsfelder im Fokus', where the bank has identified eight target areas for future investment, supporting customers with favourable conditions. Further, Rentenbank invests in venture capital funds to improve financing opportunities for AgTech and FoodTech start-ups.

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

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. This allowed Rentenbank to cut back on interest subsidies and stabilise its income from promotional activities over the past years.

Figure 4: Operating result breakdown



* Net interest income. Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Cost containment despite growth in IT investment

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.

In 2023, BaFin reported the outcome of its audit of Rentenbank. The audit revealed weaknesses in the bank's IT security infrastructure and outsourcing management, which the bank is required to address. In this context, IT investments and additional personnel will lead to higher spending in 2024 and coming years.

In 2023, administrative expenses increased modestly to EUR 113.6m (2022: EUR 112.5m), driven by higher non-personnel expenses, mainly in IT development, while personnel expenses decreased because of lower pension expenses. Due to higher net interest income the bank's reported cost/income ratio improved to 35.6% in 2023, from 36.7% in 2022 (**Figure 4**).

Profitability and capitalisation

Modest profitability due to mandate

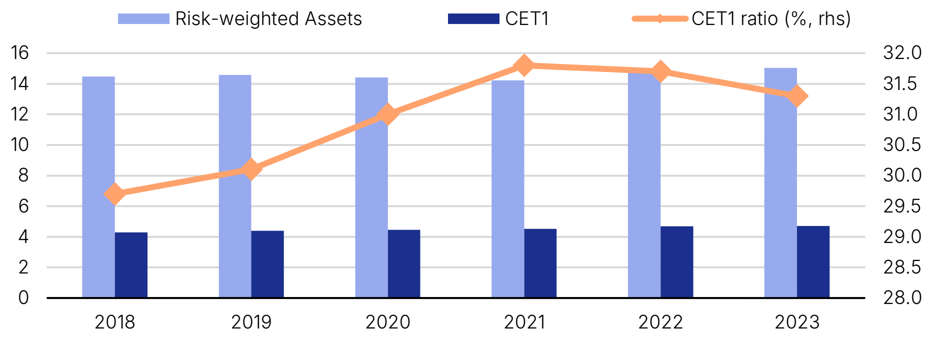
Driven by its public mandate and due to its very high level of capitalisation, Rentenbank's return on equity is modest, albeit stable. The bank's FY 2023 operating profit increased mainly due to higher net interest income on the back of high interest rates. Rentenbank's earnings are relatively insensitive to changing nominal interest rates, although the capital investment portfolio exhibits some sensitivity. We expect profitability to remain subdued due to low interest margins charged to customers, stagnant lending volumes and normalised interest rates.

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

The German GAAP-based CET1 ratio was 31.3% at end-2023, providing significant regulatory headroom (**Figure 5**). The capital adequacy ratio is solid, given the low-risk nature of its activities. Slightly higher risk-weighted assets in 2023, compared to 2022, mainly resulted from higher business volumes for covered bonds and institutions. By end-June 2024, the CET1 ratio increased to 37.2% due to rating upgrades for selected counterparties and a corresponding drop in risk weighted assets (RWAs). We expect RWAs to increase in 2025 with the implementation of CRR III and correspondingly a moderately lower CET1 ratio, although this also depends on national implementation. Buffers to regulatory requirements are projected to remain comfortable.

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 197.3m in 2023 was allocated partly to the fund for general banking risks in accordance with Section 340(g) of the German Commercial Code (allocation of EUR 84.8m) as a part of core capital. Additionally, EUR 75m 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 2023 at 35.1% (2022: 37%) of utilisation of risk limits.

Portfolio risk and asset quality

Predominant exposure to the German public sector

Rentenbank's asset quality is sound, as almost all direct customers are German public banks and other non-bank public sector entities (**Figure 6A**, next page). Indeed, more than 80% of credit exposure is concentrated in the supportive 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**).

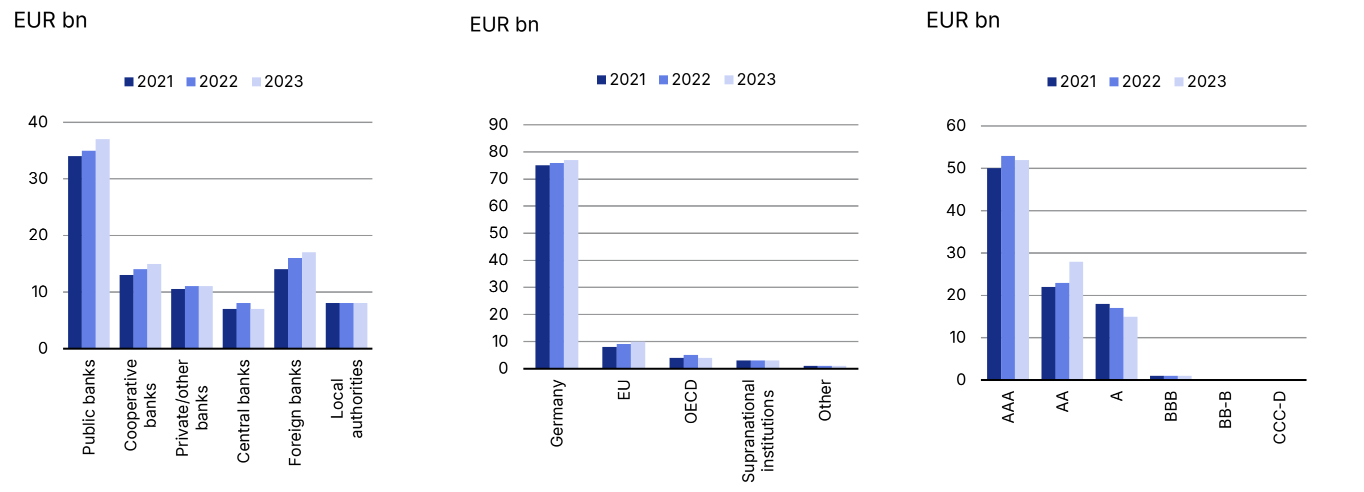
More than 90% of exposures are secured by collateral in the form of assignments of claims under funded loans and statute guarantees and include secured products such as German Pfandbriefe and covered bonds. Unsecured exposures relate mainly to banks, members of the German joint liability schemes, '*Haftungsverbünde*'.

Investment grade ratings with very low provisioning

Given the investment-grade nature of the portfolio, 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 2023

A. Costumer groups | **B. Country groups** | **C. Rating categories**



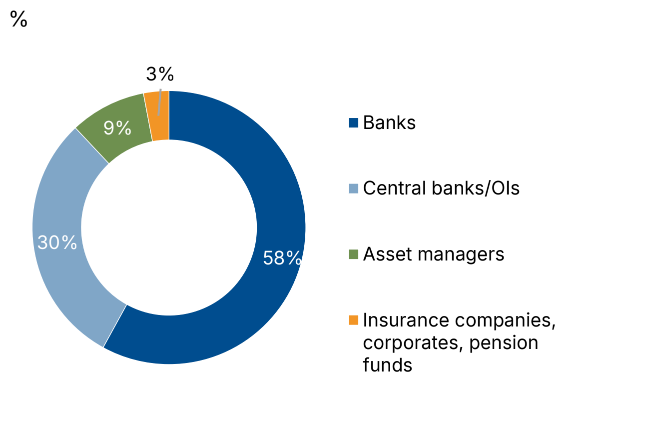
Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

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**).

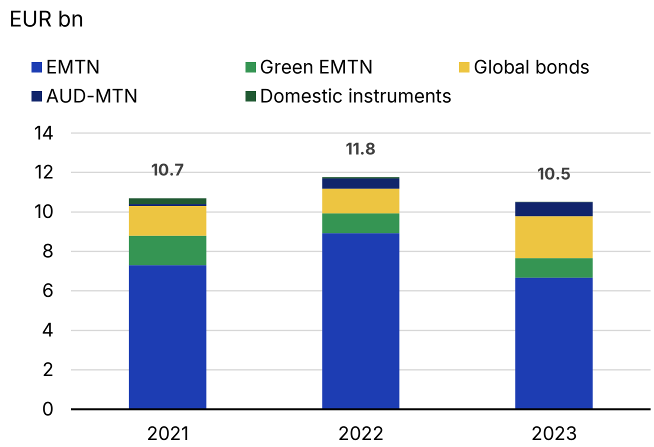
Well diversified wholesale funding with very attractive funding conditions

Figure 7: New medium- and long-term funding instruments by investor type, YTD end-September 2024



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

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



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

The bank's main funding tool is its EUR 70bn Euro Medium-Term Note (EMTN) programme. In addition, the bank also issues in other formats such as US dollar global notes or Australian dollar notes. Australian dollar '*Kangaroo*' bonds and public green bonds help the bank to broaden and diversify its 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 (2023 average: EUR 10.2bn).

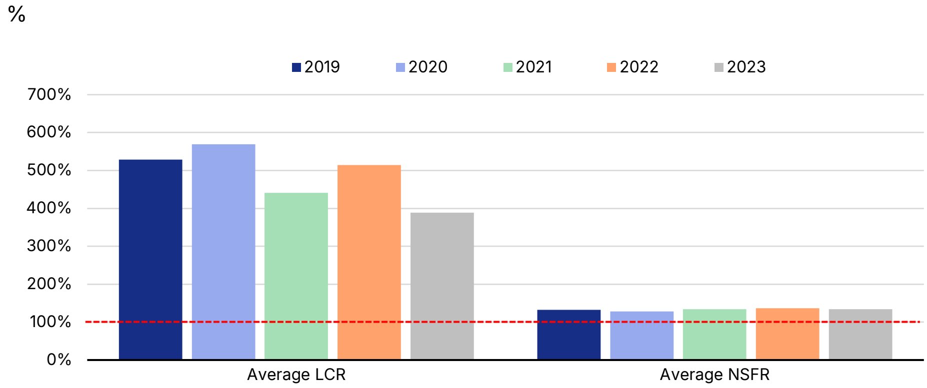
Stable and moderate funding needs

Of the total new medium and long-term funding instruments used in 2023, 66% were in EUR, 27% in USD and 7% in AUD. Of the instruments in the first three quarters of 2024, 48% were in EUR, 36% in USD, 9% in AUD and 7% in GBP. Foreign exchange rate risks are eliminated via hedging.

Benchmark issuances mostly in EUR and USD

Overall, the bank's status as an agency affords it attractive funding conditions, even in times of financial market stress. 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.

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



* 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

Finally, Rentenbank's liquidity risk is very low. Liquidity is underpinned by liquidity reserves via the bank's ECP and a substantial securities portfolio (around EUR 13bn at YE 2023) eligible as collateral for borrowings from the Bundesbank. Rentenbank reports very high liquidity coverage and net stable funding ratios, of 3.89 and 1.34 respectively on average for 2023, although these are less relevant to 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.

As a promotional bank, Rentenbank is committed to supporting the transformation of the agricultural and food sector to make it more sustainable. In this regard, Rentenbank supports the

EU Green Deal and the German Climate Action Plan by promoting wind and solar energy. Rentenbank is committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris climate goals and aligns its own contributions accordingly.

Based on sustainability guidelines, the bank sets and updates goals and strategic objectives, as well as exclusion criteria for programme loans and own investments, and the central objective of acting as a sustainable and transformational bank for the agricultural sector in Germany. Rentenbank is also committed to its own resource-efficient operations.

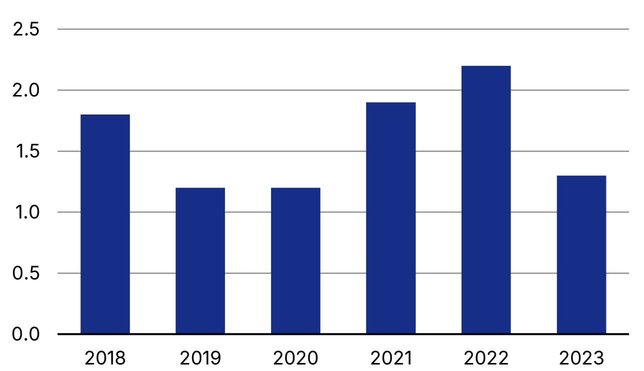
Additionally, the bank produces reporting based on to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

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. Inherently, the agricultural sector is relatively emissions-intensive, it accounted for 27% of the portfolio but 87% of financed emissions in 2023. Rentenbank is building up its emissions data infrastructure and reporting and sets clear emission reduction targets. For its entire portfolio, the bank targets a reduction in its emissions intensity (kg of CO_2-equivalents per EUR) of 20% by 2030 relative to 2023 and of -18% for the agricultural segment. Overall, total promotional loans for sustainable investments amounted to EUR 1.3bn, or around 22% of new special promotional loans in 2023.

Finally, the bank has been issuing green bonds since 2013. The portfolio of eligible green loans amounted to EUR 8.1bn at end-2023, while outstanding green bonds stood at EUR 5.9bn. 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.

Figure 10A: New sustainable loans, total

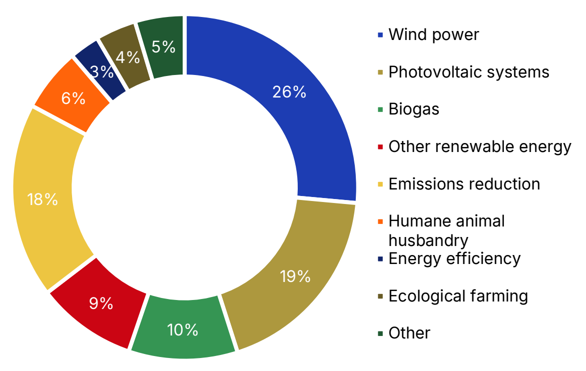
EUR bn



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

Figure 10B: New sustainable loans, by promotional line

%, 2023



Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Balance sheet summary (EUR m)					
Assets					
Cash and interbank assets	60,438	61,825	65,095	66,024	67,266
Total securities	17,540	17,995	15,447	16,280	16,246
Net loans to customers	6,487	6,968	7,599	7,800	7,502
Other assets	6,440	8,498	7,370	7,333	6,773
Total assets	**90,904**	**95,287**	**95,511**	**97,437**	**97,787**
Liabilities					
Interbank liabilities	2,257	2,172	1,854	1,758	1,765
Senior debt	77,499	81,759	82,635	83,746	85,757
Deposits from customers	2,775	2,671	2,066	2,085	1,835
Subordinated debt	303	303	103	40	40
Other liabilities	3,462	3,706	4,131	5,046	3,523
Total liabilities	**86,295**	**90,611**	**90,789**	**92,674**	**92,920**
Ordinary equity	4,609	4,676	4,723	4,763	4,867
Equity hybrids	0	0	0	0	0
Minority interests	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities and equity	**90,904**	**95,287**	**95,511**	**97,437**	**97,787**
Core tier 1/ common equity tier 1 capital	*4,387*	*4,461*	*4,523*	*4,677*	*4,706*
Income statement summary (EUR m)					
Net interest income	301	297	286	269	310
Net fee & commission income	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3
Net trading income	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	-15	-11	-5	5	5
Operating income	**284**	**285**	**280**	**272**	**312**
Operating expenses	73	76	90	113	114
Pre-provision income	**212**	**209**	**190**	**159**	**199**
Credit and other financial impairments	124	126	125	100	76
Pre-tax profit	**87**	**83**	**66**	**59**	**123**
Income tax expense	1	0	2	1	1
Other after-tax Items *	53	50	29	22	85
Net profit	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**

* 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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Funding and liquidity					
Liquidity coverage ratio (average) (%)	529%	569%	441%	514%	389%
Net stable funding ratio (average) (%)	132%	128%	134%	137%	134%
Asset mix, quality and growth					
Net loans/ assets (%)	7.14%	7.31%	7.96%	8.01%	7.67%
Net loan growth (%)	0.00%	7.42%	9.06%	2.65%	-3.82%
Asset growth (%)	0.82%	4.82%	0.24%	2.02%	0.36%
Earnings and profitability					
Net interest margin (%)	0.36%	0.35%	0.33%	0.30%	0.34%
Net interest income/ average RWAs (%)	2.07%	2.05%	2.00%	1.85%	2.08%
Net interest income/ operating income (%)	105.70%	104.36%	102.00%	98.90%	99.26%
Net fees & commissions/ operating income (%)	-0.67%	-0.56%	-0.43%	-0.88%	-0.80%
Cost/ income ratio (%)	25.63%	26.68%	32.13%	41.39%	36.38%
Operating expenses/ average RWAs (%)	0.50%	0.52%	0.63%	0.78%	0.76%
Pre-impairment operating profit/ average RWAs (%)	1.46%	1.44%	1.33%	1.10%	1.33%
Impairment on financial assets / pre-impairment income (%)	58.82%	60.16%	65.54%	62.84%	38.00%
Pre-tax profit/ average RWAs (%)	0.60%	0.57%	0.46%	0.41%	0.83%
Return on average assets (%)	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Return on average RWAs (%)	0.22%	0.23%	0.24%	0.25%	0.25%
Return on average equity (%)	0.71%	0.72%	0.73%	0.76%	0.77%
Capital and risk protection					
Common equity tier 1 ratio (%, transitional)	30.1%	31.0%	31.8%	31.7%	31.3%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%, transitional)	30.1%	31.0%	31.8%	31.7%	31.3%
Total capital ratio (%, transitional)	31.1%	31.5%	32.0%	31.7%	31.3%
Leverage ratio (%)	5.0%	4.9%	NA	10.4%	10.3%
Asset risk intensity (RWAs/ total assets, %)	16.04%	15.12%	14.89%	15.17%	15.39%

Source: Rentenbank, Scope Ratings

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Related research

Scope affirms Germany's AAA rating with Stable Outlook, 27 September 2024

Applied methodologies

Government Related Entities Rating Methodology, December 2024

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