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CREDIT OPINION
24 July 2023

Update

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RATINGS

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH

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

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

Contacts

Bernhard Held, CFA +49.69.70730.973
VP-Sr Credit Officer
bernhard.held@moodys.com

Alexander Hendricks, CFA +49.69.70730.779
Associate Managing Director
alexander.hendricks@moodys.com

Carola Schuler +49.69.70730.766
MD-Banking
carola.schuler@moodys.com

» Contacts continued on last page

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH

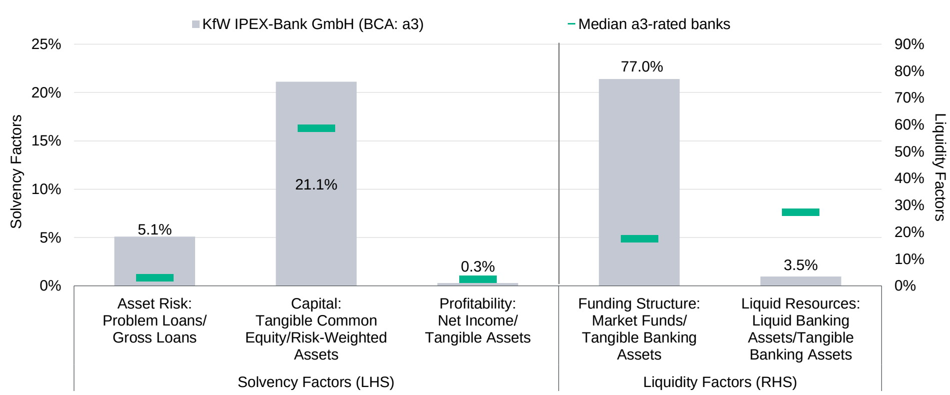
Update to credit analysis

Summary

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH's (IPEX-Bank) Aa2(stable)/P-1 deposit ratings reflect the bank's a3 Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) and Adjusted BCA, three notches of rating uplift from our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, which incorporates the relative loss severity of a liability class, and one notch of additional rating uplift for government support based on the strategic and financial importance of IPEX-Bank to its parent, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW, Aaa/Aaa[1]), which is Germany's largest government-owned development bank.

IPEX-Bank's a3 BCA reflects the bank's proven access to funding through an agreement with its parent KfW. Intragroup transactions, including funding and the subscription of capital instruments, account for an overwhelming majority of IPEX-Bank's liabilities, resulting in de minimis funding and liquidity risk. Further, IPEX-Bank's a3 BCA takes into consideration the bank's high exposure to concentrated and cyclical asset risks. These are adequately mitigated by the bank's strong capitalisation, both measured on a risk-weighted and total exposure basis. Following a capital increase for IPEX-Bank in 2017, KfW Beteiligungsholding GmbH, its direct parent and subsidiary of KfW, repeatedly reinjected significant parts of the profit IPEX-Bank previously upstreamed under a profit-and-loss transfer agreement.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios
As of 31 December 2022



For the asset risk and profitability ratios, we calculate the average of the three latest year-end numbers and the latest quarterly data if available, and the ratio used is the weaker of the average compared with the latest period. For the capital ratio, we use the latest reported figure. For the funding structure and liquid resources ratios, we use the latest year-end figures.
Source: Moody's Investors Service

Credit strengths

» De minimis funding and liquidity risks based on its privileged and contractually committed access to group funding from KfW

» Solid capital adequacy metrics following a capital increase in 2017 and a series of capital reinjections by KfW since 2018

Credit challenges

» High single-industry and single-borrower concentrations stemming from the bank's focus on export and project finance activities

» Profitability likely to remain subdued in the short term and volatile in the long term because of highly cyclical exposures

Outlook

The stable outlook on the bank's deposit ratings incorporate our expectation that the stable development of IPEX-Bank's key financial metrics will continue over the next 12-18 months, accompanied by a broadly unchanged liability structure.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» An upgrade of IPEX-Bank's long-term ratings could be prompted by an upgrade of the bank's BCA.

» IPEX-Bank's BCA could be upgraded principally in the unexpected case of a far-reaching transformation of IPEX-Bank's business profile away from being a specialist provider of export and project finance, if such a transformation resulted in a better diversified asset profile that at the same time allowed the bank to generate stable and high revenue while preserving its strong funding and liquidity profile.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

» A downgrade of IPEX-Bank's ratings could be triggered by a downgrade of the bank's BCA or by a decrease in the combined uplift provided by our Advanced LGF analysis and its government support assumptions, which is considered unlikely at present.

» A downgrade of IPEX-Bank's BCA could result if the financial integration of the bank and its funding access to KfW were to change, or in case of a massive and unexpected fundamental deterioration in the bank's solvency profile.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[2]	12-18[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (EUR Billion)	25.9	27.9	28.1	26.0	27.3	(1.2)[4]
Total Assets (USD Billion)	27.7	31.7	34.4	29.2	31.2	(2.9)[4]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Billion)	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.2[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Billion)	3.8	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.7	0.4[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	5.1	3.7	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.6[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	21.1	16.5	16.8	19.1	18.1	18.3[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	31.4	25.9	27.0	19.1	16.0	23.9[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	52.6	51.5	50.8	47.8	50.9	50.7[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	77.0	79.8	79.1	77.0	77.0	78.0[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	3.5	3.6	4.9	5.9	10.2	5.6[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	5882.0	18443.4	23219.0	21925.0	12366.3	16367.1[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

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH (IPEX-Bank) is a specialist provider of export and project finance based in Frankfurt, Germany. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of KfW Beteiligungsholding, which, in turn, is a 100%-owned subsidiary of KfW, Germany's largest public development bank, which serves the government's domestic and international promotional public policy objectives. KfW is wholly owned and fully guaranteed by the Government of Germany (Aaa stable), and it is largely exempt from banking regulations. In contrast, IPEX-Bank operates as a commercial bank without a guarantee and falls under the supervision of the German regulator, Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin). With a balance-sheet size of €25.9 billion as of year-end 2022, IPEX-Bank remains close to the €30 billion threshold to be classified as significant by the European Central Bank (ECB). Once its status changes to significant, the direct supervisory responsibility for IPEX-Bank will move from BaFin to the ECB.

Within KfW, IPEX-Bank is responsible for the underwriting and management of the group's export finance, as well as domestic and international project finance exposures, which stood at €71.1 billion as of 31 December 2022, up 3.8% from the previous year. In 2022, IPEX-Bank extended loan commitments of €18.1 billion, of which €0.6 billion comprised third-party bank refinancing under the Commercial Interest Reference Rate Ship Financing and the European Recovery Programme Export Financing schemes, representing an agency business that IPEX-Bank manages on behalf of KfW and the German government. Over the last few years, about half of the new loans originated by IPEX-Bank were of a promotional nature and were directly booked onto KfW's balance sheet. During 2022, IPEX-Bank had on average 897 employees, and operated from its headquarters in Frankfurt, a branch office in London and eight representative offices in New York, Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Johannesburg, Istanbul, Abu Dhabi, Mumbai and Bogota. In January 2022, KfW IPEX-Bank Asia Ltd. (Singapore), a fully owned subsidiary of IPEX-Bank, launched its operations.

Weighted macro profile of Strong

We derive the weighted macro profile of Strong+ from IPEX-Bank's regional allocation of its economic capital needs. As of December 2022, Germany, which has a macro profile of Strong+, accounted for 28% of IPEX-Bank's exposures. North America (5%; Strong+) and other European countries (50%; Strong) represented a further 55% of risk positions. Since IPEX-Bank also had exposures to regions with comparatively weaker macro profiles, such as Asia-Pacific (9%; Strong-), Latin America (6%; Moderate-) and Africa (2%; Weak-), the exposure-weighted average of the individual regional macro profiles results in a weighted macro profile of Strong for IPEX-Bank.

Detailed credit considerations

High sector and large single-borrower concentrations in cyclical industries define its asset-risk profile

We assign a ba3 Asset Risk score, three notches below the baa3 initial score, to reflect the cyclical and higher-risk nature of IPEX-Bank's export and project financing activities. We also account for significant sector and single-name concentrations within IPEX-Bank's portfolio.

IPEX-Bank has significant concentrations in highly cyclical industries, including the higher-risk maritime and commodities sectors. These exposures can lead to high loan loss charges, as witnessed after the 2008 financial crisis and during the coronavirus pandemic, which erode the bank's post-provision income and add significant earnings volatility.

IPEX-Bank's parent KfW first introduced sector guidelines for carbon-intensive sectors in 2021, which ensures that IPEX-Bank's new export and project finance business in these sectors support the goals of the Paris Agreement. As of 2023 KfW has upped its ambition from an orginally 1.65°C to a 1.5°C climate target. KfW and its subsidiary IPEX-Bank are in the process of developing a new greenhouse gas accounting system which shall enable them to track their progress in this respect.

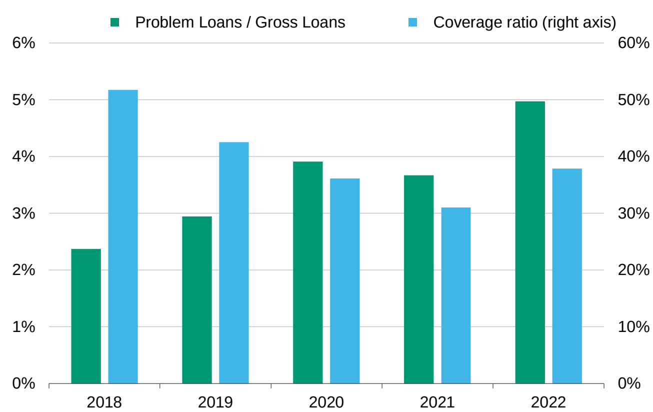
As of 31 December 2022, IPEX-Bank's gross loan book amounted to €25.1 billion (2021: €27.2 billion). The dip in IPEX-Bank's on-balance-sheet customer receivables (down 6% from year-end 2021) as of year-end 2022 was temporary because off-balance-sheet loan commitments increased during the same period by 19%, lifting overall loan demand to €39.7 million as of year-end 2022 (€39.6 million in 2021).

The lending portfolio continues to reflect high concentrations in the power and environment sector (22% of loans, €5.6 billion), and in the aviation, mobility and transport sector (14% of loans, €3.4 billion). In particular, IPEX-Bank remains significantly exposed to the higher-risk maritime industries sector (18% of loans, €4.4 billion). A large share of IPEX-Bank's internationally oriented lending activities is conducted in foreign currency, predominantly in US dollars. IPEX-Bank employs both US dollar funding and financial hedges to manage resulting market risks.

IPEX-Bank notably increased its loan loss provisions in 2022, particularly for its exposures to the “resources and recycling” subsectors. The increase in the bank's problem loan ratio to 5.0% as of December 2022 from 3.7% a year before reflects IPEX-Bank's concentrated exposure profile and was further accentuated by the lower gross loan denominator. Whereas this problem loan ratio is notably higher than that of most banks to which we assign a3 BCAs, we expect this increase to revert at least in part during 2023 as a result of higher gross loans and progress in the workout of problem loans. In December 2022, allowances for loan losses covered 38% of problem loans — almost seven percentage points higher than in December 2021, but still far from the 52% coverage reported in 2018.

Exhibit 3

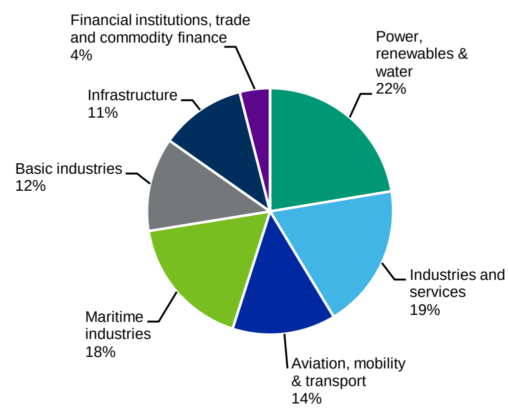
IPEX-Bank's problem loans continue to increase because of the difficult operating environment



The problem loan ratio is per Moody's definition.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 4

Breakdown of IPEX-Bank's lending book per sector
In percentage as of year-end 2022



Sectors with marginal exposures (less than 0.5%) are not displayed.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

IPEX-Bank's solid capitalisation remains a credit strength

We assign a aa2 Capital score, at the level of the initial score, reflecting the bank's solid capitalisation ratios, strong leverage metrics and the proven ability of its parent to provide capital injections. In the medium term, we expect the bank's capital metrics to soften gradually because of continued volume growth and regulatory developments, such as the phasing in of the Basel IV capital framework from 2025, which could lead to significantly higher risk-weighted assets (RWA), specifically when considering the underlying nature of IPEX-Bank's lending arrangements.

KfW supported IPEX-Bank's capitalisation through a €300 million capital injection in 2017 and through a series of capital reinjections since 2018, and subscribed €400 million of new Tier 2 capital instruments and €600 million of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments issued by IPEX-Bank to replace a €1 billion legacy silent participation that had lost its regulatory capital recognition in 2021.

The bank's Moody's-adjusted tangible common equity (TCE)/RWA was 21.1% as of year-end 2022. This TCE ratio does not include undisclosed contingency reserves booked according to Article 340f of the German Commercial Code (HGB), which we would in principle consider TCE-eligible. Such 340f reserves are generally not included in regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

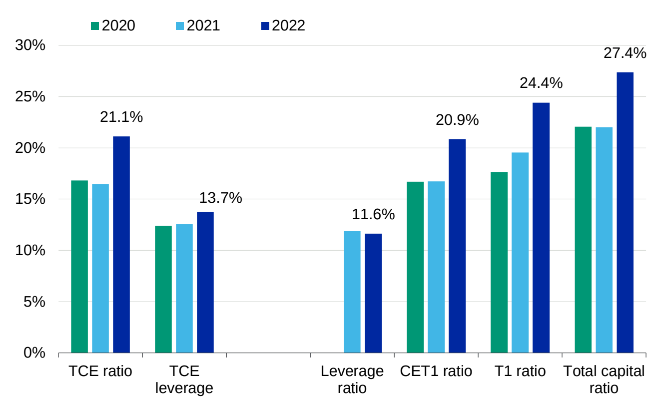
IPEX-Bank's CET1 ratio increased to 20.9% as of year-end 2022, more than 400 basis points (bps) compared with that a year earlier. The main driver of this improvement was based on methodology changes for the calculation of credit RWA, for which IPEX-Bank overwhelmingly applies internal models. IPEX-Bank's fund for general banking risks (in accordance with Section 340g of HGB) is included in both TCE and CET1 figure, and denominated in US dollars to mitigate exchange rate effects (€21 million in 2022) on the bank's capital ratios given its sizeable US dollar exposures. IPEX-Bank's strong capitalisation is supported by its high TCE leverage ratio of 11.6% as of year-end 2022.

IPEX-Bank comfortably exceeds its minimum capital requirements shown in Exhibit 6. In 2023, the introduction of a countercyclical capital buffer requirement in Germany of 0.75% of domestic RWA will only lead to a moderate increase in the capital requirement buffer for IPEX-Bank because as of December 2022, only 28% of its exposures related to the domestic market.

Exhibit 5

A marked decline in risk-weighted assets supported IPEX-Bank's 2022 TCE and regulatory capital ratios

In percentage

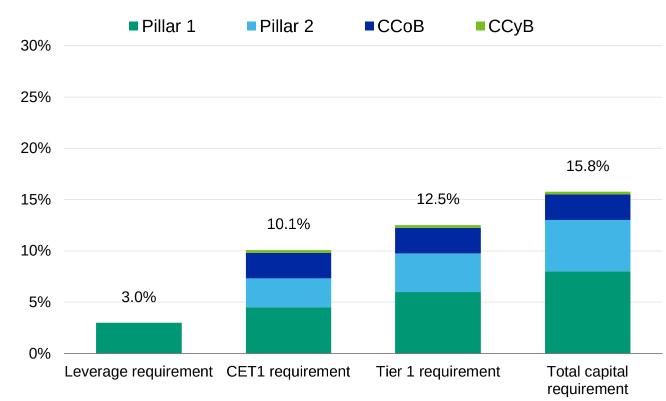


TCE = Tangible common equity (Moody's calculation); CET1 = Common Equity Tier 1 capital (fully loaded).
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Exhibit 6

IPEX-Bank comfortably exceeds its regulatory capital requirements

In percentage



CCoB = capital conservation buffer; CCyB = countercyclical capital buffer; P2R = Pillar 2 requirement.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

Profitability will remain volatile in a difficult operating environment

We assign a b1 Profitability score, one notch below the ba3 initial score, to reflect IPEX-Bank's long-term profitability run rate and the volatile nature of its earnings.

The bank's Moody's-adjusted net profit stood at €86 million in 2022 (€110 million in 2021), equivalent to an untaxed return on tangible assets of 0.33% in 2022, slightly down from 0.39% in 2021. Because IPEX-Bank reports a net profit of zero under its profit and loss transfer agreement (PLTA), we apply a normalised tax rate of 34% to pretax income to assess the bank's underlying earnings power.

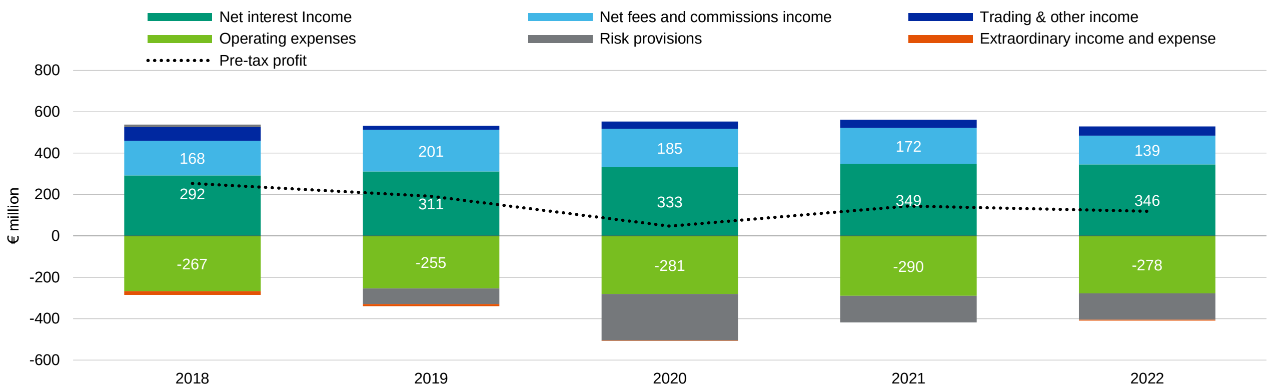
In 2022, IPEX-Bank changed its accounting treatment of loan fees, which the bank now allocates over the lifetime of the loan and books future components as "deferred income" (€55 million in 2022), a balance-sheet liability that is amortised over time, whereas it previously booked these fees upfront. As a result, IPEX-Bank's 2022 net fee income declined to €139 million from €170 million.

Lower operating expenses of €278 million (2021: €290 million) helped soften the effect on IPEX-Bank's €119 million pretax result, which was down from €145 million in 2021. IPEX-Bank aims to achieve a significant increase in operating revenue with a broadly unchanged operating cost base. This is illustrated by the bank's forecast of raising its 2023 operating revenue by a high double digit million € amount, clearly outpacing the planned increase in operating expenses during the same year.

Exhibit 7

The later accounting recognition of loan fees temporarily reduces IPEX-Bank's reported operating revenue

In € million



Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

IPEX-Bank's refinancing agreement with KfW ensures reliable access to funding ...

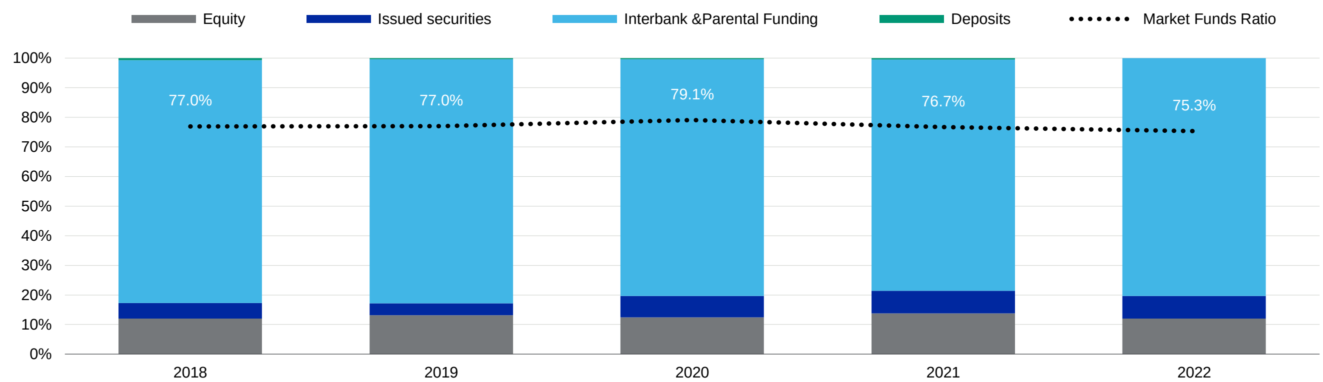
We assign a aa1 Funding Structure score, which is significantly above the caa3 initial score, reflecting the refinancing agreement between IPEX-Bank and KfW, which ensures reliable access to funding even in times of market stress.

Under the refinancing agreement, KfW has contractually committed to provide all funding to IPEX-Bank at market prices. Given KfW's status as a quasi-government issuer in the capital markets, this arrangement ensures that IPEX-Bank has secure access to funding at any time, above all during periods of market stress, when KfW is seen as a safe haven. Third-party funding provided to IPEX-Bank as of 31 December 2022 was limited to €423 million, predominantly in the form of cash collateral. A fraction of this amount is typically also provided by institutional deposits (sourced for the sole purpose of being designated a deposit-taking institution, a requirement for retaining the London branch licence), €404 million in fiduciary liabilities and €157 million of pass-through development bank loans, which, in total, comprised 2.1% of IPEX-Bank's balance sheet.

As required by the regulator, IPEX-Bank started reporting its net stable funding ratio (NSFR) in 2021. The bank's NSFR was 110% as of year-end 2022, reflecting a high stable funding requirement of €22.6 billion. The bank aims to maintain an NSFR of at least 105%, which is moderately above the 100% regulatory requirement.

IPEX-Bank's funding structure mimics that of a standalone commercial bank, with the funding mix sold to KfW containing covered bonds, senior unsecured debt and hybrid debt, using plain vanilla and structured products, as well as short- and long-term formats in various currencies. IPEX-Bank thereby ensures that tenor mismatches and foreign-currency risks, as well as undue benefits from its privileged access to KfW funding, are largely avoided.

Exhibit 8
IPEX-Bank's funding structure weakened slightly over time
Composition of market funding sources



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

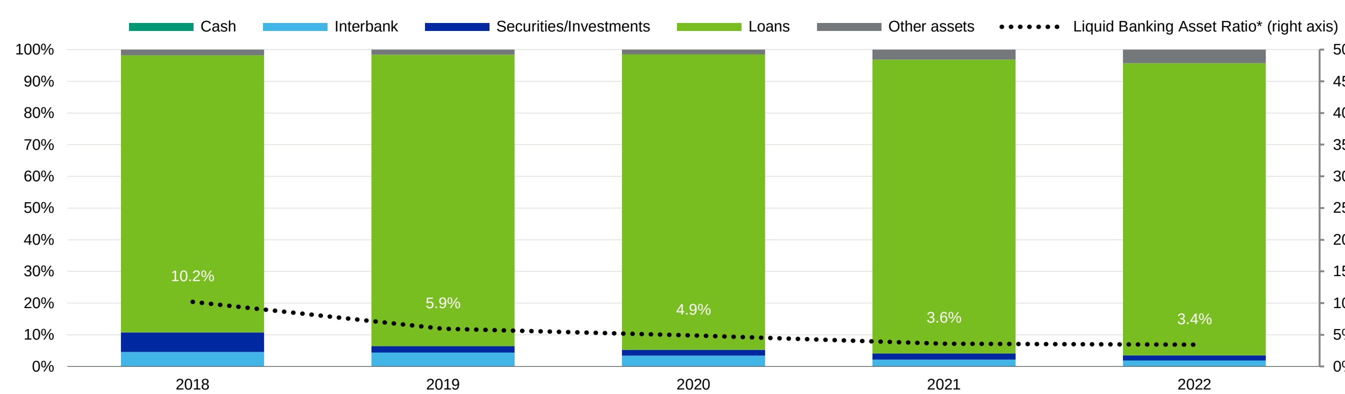
... and effectively rules out any liquidity shortfalls

We also assign a aa1 Liquid Resources score, significantly above the caa1 initial score, taking into account IPEX-Bank's refinancing agreement with its parent, which effectively rules out any liquidity shortfalls.

The bulk of IPEX-Bank's liquid resources is represented by the bank's high-quality liquid assets portfolio. These solely comprise securities issued by KfW, which remained stable at €0.4 billion as of year-end 2022. The amount of irrevocable credit facilities from KfW also remained unchanged at €3.7 billion.

Per the bank's regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), which stood at a very high level of 820% as of year-end 2022, IPEX-Bank's high-quality liquid assets were €335 million, down from €511 million a year earlier. All high-quality liquid assets are hedged with asset swap agreements to prevent significant volatility in fixed assets. Moreover, the bank did not report any unrecognised losses from its bond portfolio as of year-end 2022.

Exhibit 9
IPEX-Bank's weak liquidity ratios are offset by the liquidity support provided by its parent
Composition of liquid assets

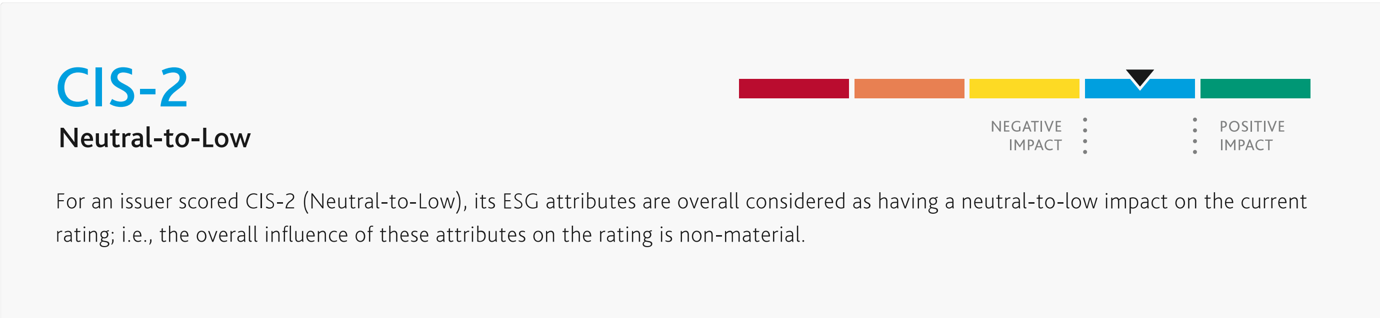


*Liquid banking asset ratio = liquid assets/tangible banking assets.
Sources: Company reports and Moody's Investors Service

ESG considerations

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH's ESG Credit Impact Score is Neutral-to-Low CIS-2

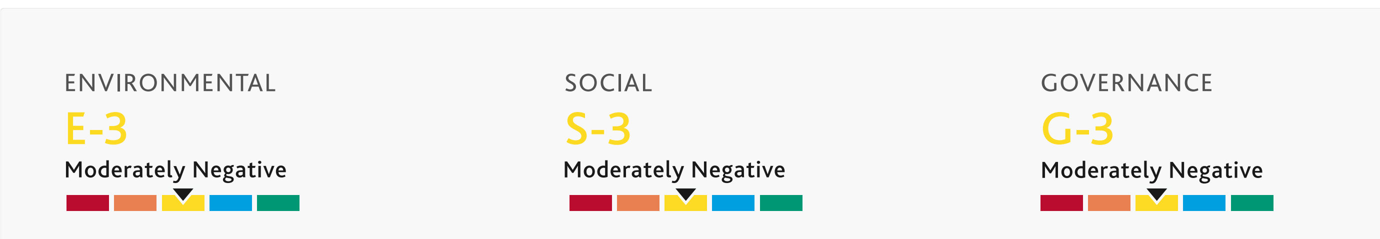
Exhibit 10
ESG Credit Impact Score



Source: Moody's Investors Service

IPEX-Bank's CIS-2 indicates that ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the current rating. This reflects the mitigating rating impact of government support over IPEX-Bank's ESG risk profile which takes into consideration its importance for and close integration into the business strategy of its parent, KfW.

Exhibit 11
ESG Issuer Profile Scores



Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental
IPEX-Bank faces moderate environmental risks primarily because of its exposure to carbon transition risk as a corporate lender. Like its peers, the bank is facing mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet more demanding carbon transition targets. Within the framework of the groupwide "tranSForm" program implemented since 2021, IPEX-Bank strives to improve the recognition, evaluation and steering of ESG risks as well as the transparency around these.

Social
IPEX-Bank faces moderate exposure to social risks related to regulatory and litigation risks, requiring high compliance standards. The exposure to customer relation risks is lower than those of its peers given the bank's focus on sophisticated corporate clients. Cyber and data risks are mitigated by a strong IT framework.

Governance
Governance risks for IPEX-BANK are moderate, reflecting higher concentration risks and relative weaknesses compared to peers in the robustness of risk management. Germany's developed institutional framework mitigates associated governance risks. IPEX-Bank is owned by Germany's largest development bank KfW, which is largely reflected in the composition of its board of directors. Its strategy and organisational structure are in line with industry practices.

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

Support and structural considerations

Loss Given Failure analysis

IPEX-Bank is subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (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 our Advanced LGF analysis, we consider the results of both the formal legal position (pari passu, or de jure scenario), to which we assign a 75% probability, and an alternative liability ranking, reflecting resolution authority discretion to prefer deposits over senior unsecured debt (full depositor preference, or de facto scenario), to which we assign a 25% probability.

We further assume residual TCE of 3% and losses post-failure of 8% of tangible banking assets, a 25% run-off in “junior” wholesale deposits and a 5% run-off in preferred deposits. These ratios are in line with our standard assumptions.

IPEX-Bank's ratings strongly benefit from the fact that the bank is almost exclusively financed by its parent. We consider this funding to be bail-in-able and subordinated to any third-party deposits or counterparty risk liabilities. Given the large volume of parental funding, our Advanced LGF analysis indicates an extremely low loss given failure for IPEX-Bank's deposits and counterparty risk liabilities, leading us to position their Provisional Rating Assessments at aa3, three notches above the a3 Adjusted BCA.

While we acknowledge the low likelihood that a bail-in would be considered by resolution authorities in case of failure, given the bank's unique funding structure (whereby the German government would effectively bail itself in), IPEX-Bank formally falls under the BRRD, which is reflected in our application of the Advanced LGF approach.

Government support

Although European banks operate in an environment of significantly weakened prospects for direct financial assistance from the government, we assume moderate support for IPEX-Bank, resulting in one additional notch of uplift for extraordinary government support being incorporated into the bank's ratings. This reflects IPEX-Bank's importance to and close integration into the business strategy of its parent, KfW.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

IPEX-Bank's CRRs are Aa2/P-1

The CRRs, before government support, are three notches above the a3 Adjusted BCA, reflecting the extremely low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments, primarily junior senior unsecured debt, that are subordinated to CRR liabilities in our Advanced LGF analysis. IPEX-Bank's CRRs also benefit from one notch of rating uplift provided by government support, in line with our moderate support assumption on deposits.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

IPEX-Bank's CR Assessment is Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)

The bank's CR Assessment is four notches above the a3 Adjusted BCA, incorporating three notches of LGF uplift derived from the buffer against default provided by more subordinated instruments, primarily junior senior unsecured debt, to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment; and one notch of government support uplift, assuming a moderate level of support.

Because the CR Assessment captures the probability of default on certain senior operational obligations, rather than expected loss, we focus purely on subordination and take no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Methodology and scorecard

Methodology

The principal methodology we used in rating IPEX-Bank was the Banks Methodology, published in July 2021.

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

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 12

KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH

Macro Factors							
Weighted Macro Profile	**Strong**	**100%**					

Factor	**Historic Ratio**	**Initial Score**	**Expected Trend**	**Assigned Score**	**Key driver #1**	**Key driver #2**
Solvency						
Asset Risk						
Problem Loans / Gross Loans	5.1%	baa3	↔	ba3	Sector concentration	Single name concentration
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	21.1%	aa2	↔	aa2	Risk-weighted capitalisation	Nominal leverage
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.3%	ba3	↔	b1	Return on assets	Expected trend
Combined Solvency Score		baa1		baa2		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	77.0%	caa3	↔	aa1	Market funding quality	Extent of market funding reliance
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	3.5%	caa1	↔	aa1	Additional liquidity resources	Access to committed facilities
Combined Liquidity Score		caa2		aa1		
Financial Profile				a3		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				a2 - baa1		
Assigned BCA				a3		
Affiliate Support notching				0		
Adjusted BCA				a3		

Balance Sheet is not applicable.

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3 (cr)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	aa3

Instrument Class	Loss Given Failure notching	Additional notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment	Government Support notching	Local Currency Rating	Foreign Currency Rating
Counterparty Risk Rating	3	0	aa3	1	Aa2	Aa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	aa3 (cr)	1	Aa2(cr)	
Deposits	3	0	aa3	1	Aa2	Aa2

[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 13

Category	Moody's Rating
KFW IPEX-BANK GMBH	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Aa2/P-1
Bank Deposits	Aa2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	a3
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Aa2(cr)/P-1(cr)
PARENT: KREDITANSTALT FUER WIEDERAUFBAU	
Outlook	Stable
Bkd Bank Deposits	Aaa/P-1
Bkd Senior Unsecured	Aaa
Bkd Commercial Paper	P-1
Bkd Other Short Term -Dom Curr	(P)P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown are KfW's backed deposit ratings and backed senior unsecured debt ratings.

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Contacts

Bernhard Held, CFA
VP-Sr Credit Officer

Sarah Sorek
Associate Analyst

CLIENT SERVICES

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

Moody's
INVESTORS SERVICE