

Rating Report

Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe

DBRS Morningstar

20 May 2020

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Ratings

Debt	Rating	Rating Action	Trend
Long-Term Issuer Rating	A	Confirmed	Positive
Short-Term Issuer Rating	R-1 (low)	Confirmed	Positive
Long-Term Senior Debt	A	Confirmed	Positive
Short-Term Debt	R-1 (low)	Confirmed	Positive
Senior Non-Preferred Debt	A (low)	Confirmed	Positive

Rating Drivers

Factors with Positive Rating Implications

- A manageable impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on SFG's earnings and asset quality metrics and the German economy overall would likely lead to an upgrade of the ratings.
- In addition, the successful creation of a central institution, which could drive further efficiency gains and improve corporate governance could lead to a rating upgrade.

Factors with Negative Rating Implications

- A significant deterioration of the Group's financial profile, potentially as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, and/or strategic challenges faced by larger members, could result in the trend reverting to stable or a rating downgrade.
- Any indication of a weakening of the IPS scheme could also lead to negative rating pressure.

Rating Considerations

Franchise Strength (Very Strong/Strong)

- The Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's (SFG) aggregated balance sheet of close to EUR 2.2 trillion makes the Group of vital importance for the German economy, offering a full set of financial services to their customers with considerable market share in their respective markets.

Earnings Power (Good)

- Despite a possible temporary spike in loan demand and an improvement in margins due to lower competition we expect a significant negative impact over the medium term from the current Corona pandemic due to lower economic activity and mounting loan losses as well as the continuation of the low rate environment for a longer period.

Risk Profile (Strong)

- The stable risk profile of the Sparkassen is reflective of their well-diversified and highly granular exposures and sound underwriting. The overall Group risk profile has improved with the continued deleveraging and de-risking of the Landesbanken. However, the current crisis is affecting large parts of the economy, thereby limiting the benefit from diversification. We therefore expect a significant increase in credit costs going forward.

Funding and Liquidity (Strong)

- The Sparkassen have a strong deposit base and sound liquidity. The Landesbanken have a more wholesale-oriented funding profile, albeit this is based partly on the stable covered bond franchise. In addition, the measures put in place by the ECB in response to the crisis, further support liquidity.

Capitalisation (Strong/Good)

- Capitalisation is solid on an aggregate basis, incorporating healthy capital ratios and stable internal capital generation at the savings banks, as well as the much-improved capital position in the Landesbanken sector. This is partly mitigated by the fact that SFG cannot raise capital at the Group level.

Financial Information

Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	2018Y	2017Y	2016Y	2015Y	2014Y
EUR Millions					
Total Assets	2,178,182	2,129,466	2,118,773	2,157,691	2,251,882
Equity Attributable to Parent	167,846	161,491	157,943	152,858	149,344
Income Before Provisions and Taxes (IBPT)	11,055	12,454	13,472	12,493	12,100
Net Attributable Income	(213)	2,331	2,070	2,888	192
IBPT over Avg RWAs (%)	1.12	1.29	1.39	1.30	1.27
Cost / Income ratio (%)	71.33	68.72	66.79	69.19	69.10
Return on Avg Equity (ROAE) (%)	2.24	4.81	4.30	4.92	3.50
Gross NPLs over Gross Loans (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CET1 Ratio (Fully-Loaded) (%)	15.60	15.90	15.16	14.63	14.10

Sources: DBRS Morningstar, Company Documents.

Issuer Description

Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe (SFG, or the Group) primarily comprises two main constituents with distinct franchises – the German savings banks (the Sparkassen) and the regional wholesale banks (the Landesbanken). Together, the members of German Association of Savings Banks or Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe form one of the largest financial Groups globally.

Rating Rationale

DBRS Morningstar assigns an "A" Issuer and Debt Rating to SFG, which is a floor rating that is applied to the constituent members of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe, based on the cohesion and support within the Group and its Institution Protection Scheme (see further information in the Appendix).

The ratings incorporate the very strong franchise of the Sparkassen which is a vital component of the Group. With a balance sheet of close to EUR 2.2 trillion the Group commands significant market shares, underscoring the Group's importance to the German banking sector and the German economy overall. The ratings also reflect the relative earnings stability of the Sparkassen. Offsetting these rating strengths are certain risks associated with the Landesbanken sector that remains a meaningful part of the Group as well as high dependence on net interest income in a low rate environment.

The Positive trend recognises the de-risking of the Landesbanken sector and the consistent progress the Group has made in improving its capital position in recent years. DBRS Morningstar notes that it continues to monitor the developing situation and potential impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak on revenues, profits and asset quality, while taking into account the significant relief measures being taken by the German government and the Group's regulators.

Franchise Strength

Grid Grade: Very Strong/Strong

Together, the members of the German Association of Savings Banks (DSGV) form one of the largest financial groups globally, with total aggregated assets of EUR 2.18 trillion as of end-FY2018. SFG primarily comprises the German savings banks (the Sparkassen) and the regional wholesale banks (the Landesbanken), but the franchise is further supported by additional financial businesses including DekaBank, the Group's asset manager (a top five asset manager in Germany with AUM of EUR

313 billion at end-FY2019), the Landesbausparkassen (German building societies), the Deutsche Leasing Group, and 11 regional public insurance entities. The DSGV functions as an umbrella organisation, coordinating reporting, debt ratings, strategy, marketing & communication and lobbying efforts, while also respecting the autonomy of its members. In DBRS Morningstar's view, the strong, resilient franchise of the savings banks forms the core of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's franchise strength, while the weaker, more wholesale-oriented franchise of most Landesbanken negatively affects the overall Group.

As per the latest available data the organisation included 377 German savings banks¹. DBRS Morningstar notes that due to the consolidation process in recent years there has been a steady reduction in the number of savings banks. In DBRS Morningstar's view this intra-group consolidation generally results in larger, more viable and hence more cost-efficient and profitable entities.

The savings banks with their solid and stable franchise form the backbone of the Sparkassen Finanzgruppe. The savings banks continue to have a strong market position, reporting aggregate total assets of EUR 1.3 trillion (EUR 1.243 trillion in 2018), and EUR 995 billion of customer deposits (EUR 950 billion in 2018) at end-2019. The Sparkassen are market leaders across a wide range of financial services provided to retail customers and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Germany. As institutions under public law, Sparkassen operate under municipal trusteeship. Their responsible public bodies (Träger) are municipalities (towns, cities), districts or special-purpose associations².

Exhibit 1 Corporate Structure¹

Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe					Branches: 17,530 Employees: 301,600 Total Assets: 2.18 trillion		
530 Companies							
385 Savings Banks					Total assets: EUR 1,243 billion Employees: 209,588 Branches: 13,016		
5 Landesbanken	DekaBank		8 Regional Building Societies	Deutsche Leasing Group	11 Regional Public Insurance Groups		
Total Assets: EUR 838 billion Employees: 32,741	Total Assets: EUR 100 billion Employees: 4,716		Total Assets: EUR 71 billion Employees: 6,932	Total assets: EUR 20.8 billion Employees: 2,575	Gross Premium Income: EUR 21.1 billion Employees: 28,385		
2 Additional Leasing Companies	S-Kreditpartner	DSV Group	Finanz-Informatik	55 Capital Investment Companies	3 Factoring Companies	7 Regional Property Companies	2 IT & Credit analysis companies

¹As of December 2018. As of May 18, 2020 there were 377 Sparkassen.
Source: Company Documents.

¹ Number of total savings banks within the SFG as of 05.18.2020.

² Currently there are five savings banks which are organized under private law (Hamburger Sparkasse AG, Sparkasse Bremen AG, Sparkasse zu Lübeck AG, Bordesholmer Sparkasse AG, Sparkasse Mittelholstein AG, Sparkasse Westholstein).

Exhibit 2 Savings Banks and their regional associations **Exhibit 3** Landesbanken

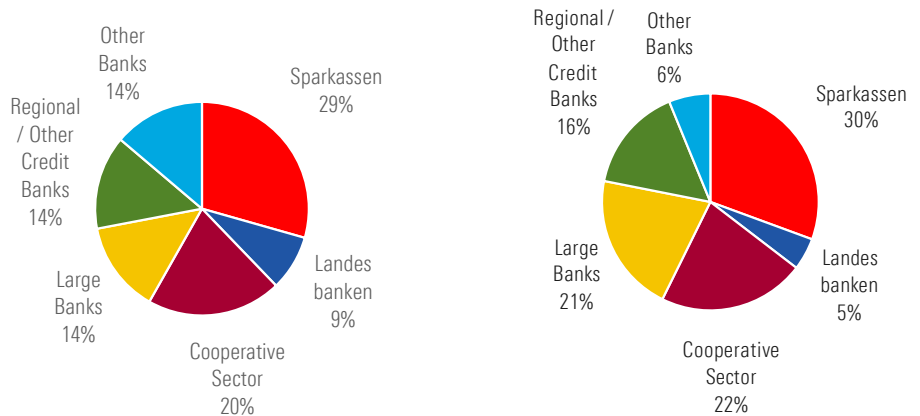


Source: Company Documents.

Despite ongoing competition, the member institutions of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe enjoy a very strong position in German banking as demonstrated by their leading market shares in core products. In FY2018, the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe was the biggest lender and deposit taker in Germany. In particular, the Group reported a 40.7% market share in corporate lending, of which 30.0% pertained to the Sparkassen and the remaining 10.7% to the Landesbanken. Furthermore, the group reported a 36.7% market share in mortgage lending, almost entirely attributable to the Sparkassen (35.1%). In terms of retail deposits, the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe clearly dominates the German market with 37.6% of market share, of which 1.4% were deposits in the Landesbanken.

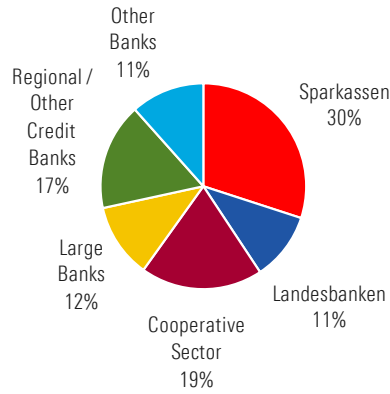
Exhibit 4 Loans to Domestic Non-Banks in 2018

Exhibit 5 Total Client Deposits in 2018



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Documents based on Deutsche Bundesbank.

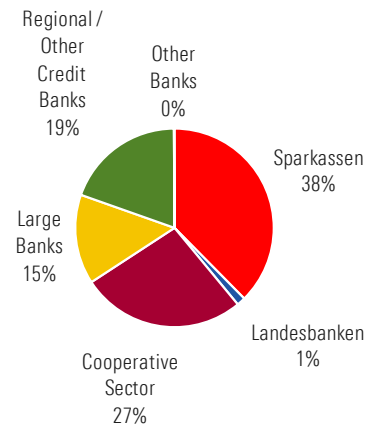
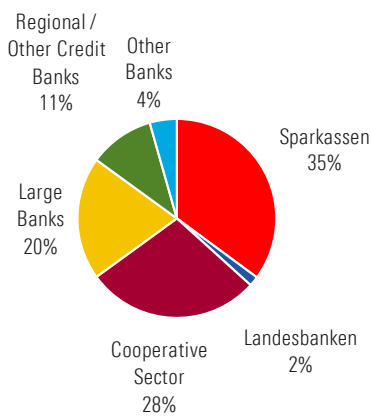
Exhibit 6 Market Share in Corporate Lending in 2018*



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Documents based on Deutsche Bundesbank.
 Note: (*) excluding loans to financial institutions.

Exhibit 7 Market Share in Retail Mortgages in 2018

Exhibit 8 Market Share in Retail Deposits in 2018



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Documents based on Deutsche Bundesbank.
 Note: (*) excluding loans to financial institutions.,

The Landesbanken are mostly active in wholesale banking, as well as serving as the central clearing banks for their respective regional savings bank associations. They are important lenders to medium- to large-sized corporations and public-sector entities mostly in their respective domestic regions. Landesbanken have also been significant participants in international loan syndication, money markets, securitisation and asset-based financing. However, much of this activity has been scaled back with most of the Landesbanken having reduced international activities and/or undergone significant de-risking and/or restructuring. Most Landesbanken are jointly owned by the German federal states in which they are headquartered (reflecting their origin as state banks) and their respective regional savings banks associations. The level of ownership and involvement of the savings banks with the Landesbanken can vary significantly. Indeed, some Landesbanken are vertically

integrated via direct ownership of savings banks. Some Landesbanken have developed more diverse franchises geographically and by business line and others less so. Overall, DBRS Morningstar continues to view the Landesbanken as more vulnerable to market dislocations than the savings banks and also a potentially more challenging burden for the Institution Protection Scheme as demonstrated by the recent issues at NORD/LB.

Privatisation of HSH Nordbank AG reduces the number of Landesbanken to five, but still under IPS umbrella

On November 28th, 2018, HSH Nordbank was privatised and renamed as Hamburg Commercial Bank AG (HCB), bringing the number of Landesbanken down to five. HCB is now owned by a number of private investors comprising Cerberus, J.C. Flowers, Golden Tree Asset Management, Centaurus Capital and BAWAG.

HSH's sale to private owners represents the first orderly exit of a member of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe (SFG) from its Institutional Protection Scheme (IPS). As of Jan. 1, 2022, Hamburg Commercial Bank will join the private sector deposit insurance scheme. During the transition period the SFG will remain responsible for Hamburg Commercial Bank AG's liabilities under the IPS scheme. DBRS Morningstar will continue to monitor Hamburg Commercial Bank AG's performance until its full legal and economic exit from the IPS.

As part of the privatisation HSH has undergone a thorough restructuring, which significantly reduced the amount of NPLs and cyclical assets (such as shipping, aircraft and CRE exposures) as well as the size of the balance sheet overall. DBRS Morningstar views the privatisation and restructuring of HSH as positive for the SFG as this helped de-risk the Group by reducing the amount of cyclical assets within the SFG and reduced the risk for the IPS of having to contribute to potential compensation payments to HSH creditors. It should also further improve the cohesion within the Group and help reduce reputational risks. HSH's departure from the SFG could also, in DBRS Morningstar's view, assist in creating an exit-route blue print for other Landesbanken.

NORD/LB recapitalization and restructuring

In order to clean up its balance sheet and shore up capital, Norddeutsche Landesbank GZ (NORD/LB or the Bank) had, in 2018, initiated a process of reducing its non-performing shipping portfolio as well as soliciting bids for a capital injection. On December 23, 2019 NORD/LB's public State owners and the DSGV provided additional capital as well as capital relief measures which together totalled EUR 3.5 billion³; and lifted the Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio from 6.6% at end-June 2019 to 14.5% at end-2019.

The capital injection was contingent on a large-scale restructuring programme, including an exit from the shipping business which previously had been one of the Bank's major business lines. DBRS Morningstar notes that this restructuring, which will significantly reduce the Bank's total

³ Nord/LB received a total cash capital injection of EUR 2.835 billion. The State of Lower Saxony contributed around EUR 1.5 billion, the State of Saxony-Anhalt around EUR 200 million and the DSGV EUR 1.135 billion. Lower Saxony also contributed EUR 800 million in other capital-relief measures.

assets to about EUR 95 billion by end-2024, down from EUR 145 billion at end-June 2019, carries significant execution risk.

Centralised institution for the SFG

A discussion regarding further consolidation in the Landesbanken sector involving NORD/LB, Landesbank Baden-Württemberg, DekaBank Deutsche GZ and Berlin Hyp AG emerged in early 2019. At a March 2019 press conference, Helmut Schleweis, president of the DSGV/SFG pointed out the benefits of a "Sparkassen-Zentralbank" (Sparkassen Central Bank) in Germany, to be owned by the Sparkassen and accomplished over time by gradually merging the above-mentioned institutions. Support for the idea is evolving, but given the number of constituents and interests involved, DBRS Morningstar would only expect this to happen in the longer-term.

A central institution would mainly focus on the needs of the savings banks such as payment services, foreign transactions, larger syndicated loans or wealth management products and services. DBRS Morningstar would view such a development positively, as it would not only increase cost efficiencies, but also further lower the risk within the Landesbanken sector.

Since NORD/LB is now focused on the execution of its restructuring programme, DekaBank and Helaba have been suggested as the first potential merger candidates, however, due to the COVID-19 crisis priorities have shifted.

Earnings Power

Grid Grade: Good

Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe

The Group's performance in FY2018 reflected the ongoing revenue pressure faced by all members of the Group as well as a EUR 2.4 billion loss at NORD/LB in relation to the Bank's restructuring. The Group reported a loss of EUR 213 million for FY2018. Adjusting the result for 340g reserves (see below), the result was a profit of EUR 3.8 billion, down from 7.8 billion a year earlier.

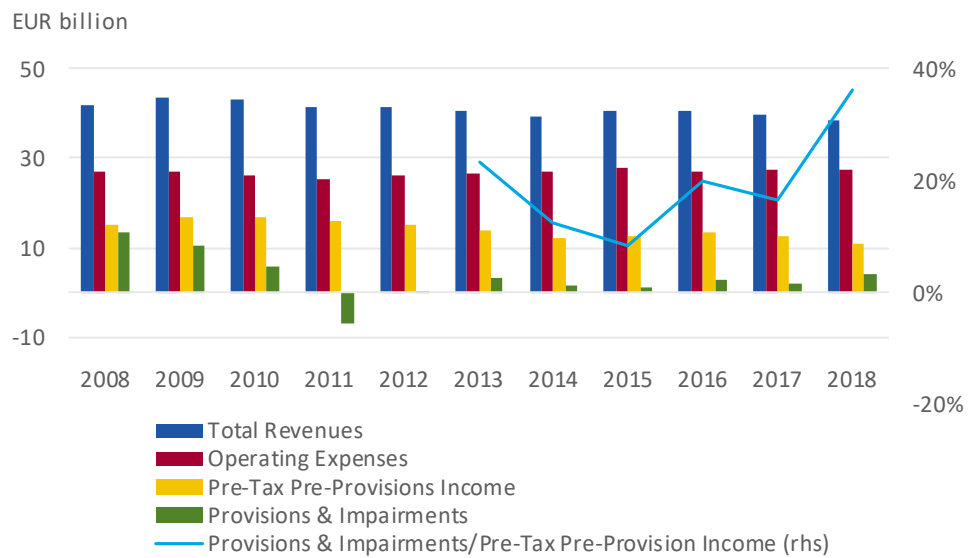
The Group posted a FY2018 pre-provision profit (Betriebsergebnis vor Bewertung) of EUR 11.01 billion (down 11.2% YoY), as lower net interest income (down 3.1% to EUR 28.9 billion) and income from financial investments (down 37% to EUR 671 million) was only marginally compensated for by improved net commission income (up 2.1% to EUR 8.9 billion). Administrative expenses increased by 0.5% to EUR 27.5 billion, reflecting marginally lower costs at the Sparkassen level, offset by increases at the Landesbanken. In FY2018, the cost-income ratio (CIR) of the Group as a whole increased to 71.3% (2017: 68.7%), mainly due to the decline in net interest income (NII), some capital market driven earnings volatility and higher costs at the Landesbanken.

Net valuation expenses, (a German GAAP accounting category which includes mainly provisions for loan losses and securities), jumped to EUR 4.0 billion in FY2018 from EUR 2.06 billion in the previous year, due to the large impairment at NORD/LB, but also due to a large valuation adjustment for the Group's liquidity portfolio as a result of weak capital markets in FY2018. This expense line is expected to revert to more normalised levels in FY2019 in the absence of outsized impairments and more benign capital markets.

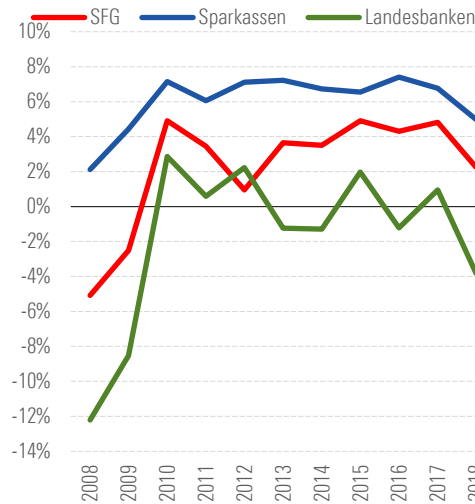
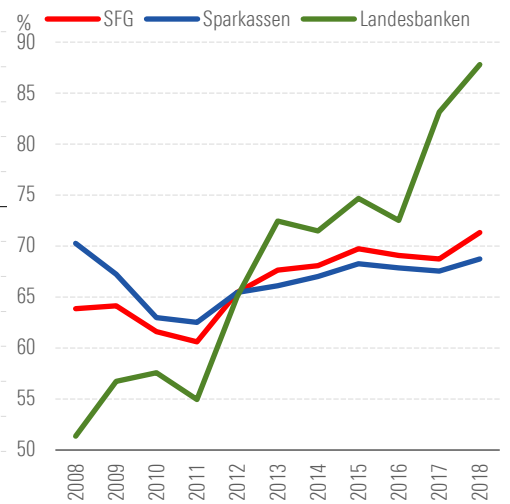
The Group further recorded EUR 4.1 billion under the category Extraordinary Result (außerordentliches Ergebnis), which – to a large extent – consists of net additions to the Fund for General Banking Risks. These are undertaken by the Sparkassen in accordance with Section 340(g) German Commercial Code (HGB) and count as CET1 capital. 340(g) reserves are taxed and voluntary. Therefore, DBRS Morningstar views the contribution to 340(g) reserves as part of profits and adjusts results accordingly.

DBRS Morningstar’s view is that the COVID-19 crisis will impact the Group’s profitability in a significant way going forward. The economic effects resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to translate into weaker lending growth, lower fees and commissions as well as higher loan loss provisions. Over the short-term, there may be higher loan demand, as companies have to shore up liquidity due to declining revenues. However, over the medium- to longer-term, a weak economy is likely to result in lower demand for loans and other services.

Exhibit 9 P&L - Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

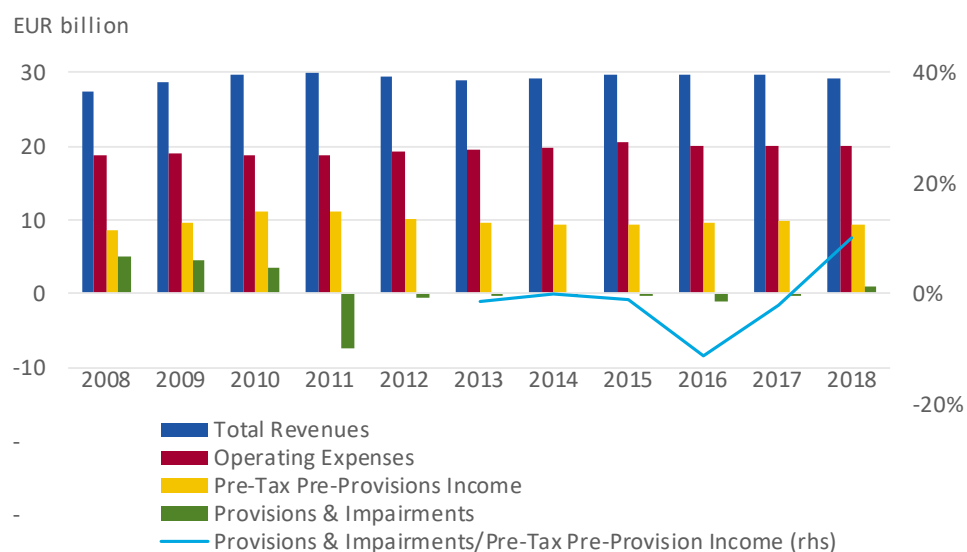
Exhibit 10 ROAE**Exhibit 11 Cost-Income Ratio**

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.
Note: Landesbanken incl. DekaBank.

Sparkassen

In FY2019 the Sparkassen (according to preliminary unaudited FY2019 results) showed strong loan growth of 4.6% YoY. However, this was not enough to offset margin and cost pressure. Net interest income declined by 2.7% YoY, which was only marginally offset by a 5.5% increase in fees. Operating expenses increased by 1.5% as pay raises of 3%, an increase in regulatory costs and higher IT and marketing spending were only partly offset by continued headcount reductions of 4,800. As a result, IBPT of EUR 9.6 billion was down 3.7% YoY. The valuation adjustment for securities in FY2019 was a positive EUR 0.6 billion after a negative EUR 1.4 billion in the previous year. This was offset by credit impairments of EUR 0.6 billion, which, while still low in historical terms, represents a marked increase.

Aggregate cost efficiency for the savings banks is in line with German and European cooperative banks and looks favourable when compared to German commercial banks. The CIR has remained stable in recent years and reflects the extended branch network, providing coverage in many rural areas in Germany, in accordance with their public-sector mission. DBRS Morningstar recognises that efforts by the savings banks to centralise back-office functions in recent years have shown some results in terms of branch reductions and number of employees. However, this has been mitigated by pay increases and the continuous need to invest in processes and technology. Overall, DBRS Morningstar continues to view the Group's cost structure as high, but recognises that the tight branch network and close customer relationships could prove beneficial in the current environment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, the crisis has stressed the need for further digitalisation and other efficiency measures.

Exhibit 12 P&L - Sparkassen

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

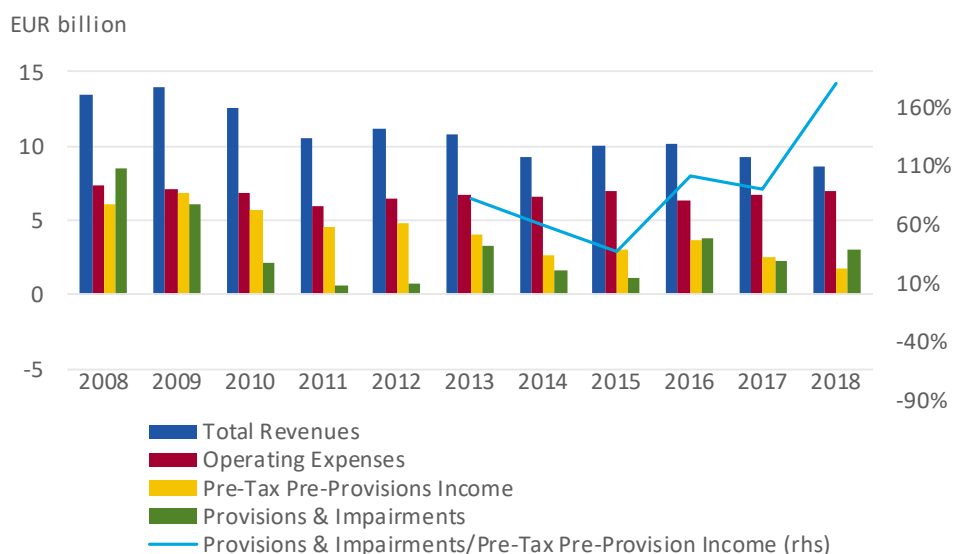
Landesbanken⁴

In the Landesbanken sector total assets at year-end FY2018 increased marginally by 0.3% to EUR 864 billion, while loans to customers were up 2.7% YoY to EUR 400 billion. Loans to domestic corporates were particularly strong, growing by 6.9% YoY to EUR 185 billion. For the foreseeable future, DBRS Morningstar expects total assets and loans to reduce, driven by the planned balance sheet reduction of NORD/LB.

In FY2018 the Landesbanken reported a net loss of EUR 2.0 billion following a net gain of EUR 187 million in FY2017, reflecting the large impairments taken in relation to NORD/LB's shipping portfolio as well as restructuring charges. NII for the sector declined by 2.7% YoY to EUR 6.7 billion reflecting the decline in assets and margin pressure. Fee income declined by 1.7% to EUR 1.2 billion YoY.

DBRS Morningstar views 2018 as a turning point for the Landesbanken sector as the balance sheet clean-up for this sector has been largely completed. However, given NORD/LB still faces a challenging restructuring process, and there is continued revenue pressure, DBRS Morningstar expects profitability in the Landesbanken sector to remain modest, especially given the challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁴ Including DekaBank

Exhibit 13 P&L - Landesbanken incl. DekaBank

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

Risk Profile

Grid Grade: Strong

Overall, the risk profile of the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe has improved given the restructuring and various risk reduction measures undertaken at the weaker Landesbanken since 2008 and most recently at NORD/LB. DBRS Morningstar continues to view the risk profile of savings banks as stable and reflective of the broader German economic environment, to which its retail and SME lending is integrally linked. Given the geographic concentration in Germany, Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe is exposed to the German economic and credit cycle.

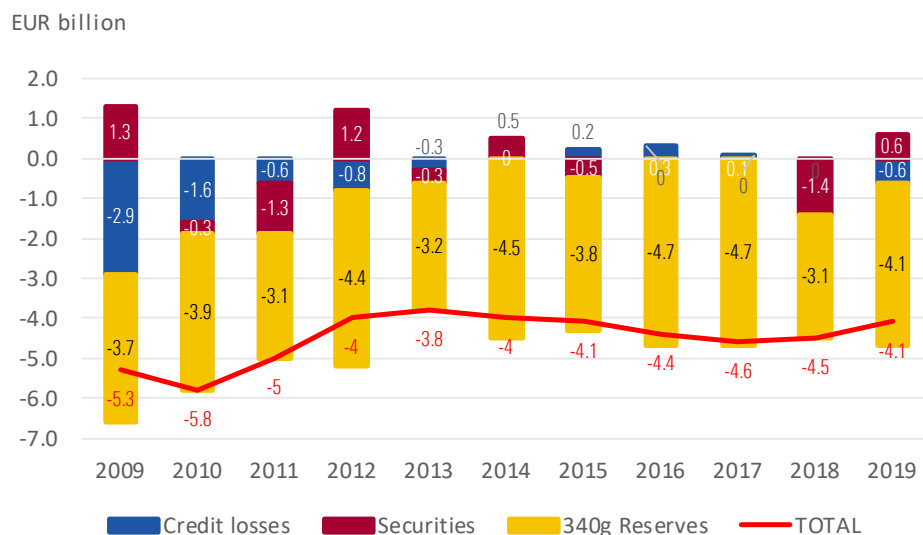
In business lending the Group (Sparkassen and Landesbanken) had a market share of 41% in FY2018. Lending increased by 5.5% YoY to EUR 598 billion, helped by the favourable economic development in Germany. While the savings bank's business is concentrated in Germany, it is well diversified within the country. Moreover, the exposures in the aggregate loan portfolio of the savings banks are highly granular and extend across the breadth of German industry and commerce. Exposure at Landesbanken tends to be more lumpy, however, concentration risk and exposure to highly cyclical sectors has been significantly reduced since the last financial crisis.

The Group is also characterised by its large exposure to residential real estate, with around 37% market share. The Group's real estate lending to private customers has performed well through the past economic cycles, a reflection of the strong real estate market environment in Germany, adding a level of stability to overall credit quality. The strong performance of the German residential real estate market has also had a positive impact on net interest income, allowing the associated volume effect to partially compensate for the negative rate effect stemming from low yields.

Furthermore, the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe engages in lending to public authorities, which in DBRS Morningstar view moderates the Group's risk profile given the public law guarantees which support local authorities. DBRS Morningstar also views the Group's lending to private individuals (excluding

real estate) as comparatively lower risk, based on the long track record of the savings banks (which provide most of the private loans, to their local customers) as well as the high barriers to personal bankruptcy filings in Germany.

As a result of COVID-19 DBRS Morningstar expects a meaningful increase in credit losses going forward, albeit from a low base for the Sparkassen. Service industries ordered to close will experience the most direct impact. However, given the drop in demand, supply chain disruptions, challenges to re-organise the workflow, many other sectors are also negatively affected. Furloughs and a likely increase in unemployment is likely to weaken the creditworthiness of retail customers. Therefore, all members of the Group should be affected. The full extent of the credit losses will depend on the length of the disruptions. However, in DBRS Morningstar's view there are also a number of mitigating factors. The Group is in a relatively strong position, with low levels of non-performing loans, as well as sound liquidity and capital buffers. German companies are also entering the crisis with better capital levels and liquidity than in the previous financial crisis. In addition, even though the German economy had been slowing down, it has benefited from very low unemployment levels and solid public finances prior to the crisis, giving the government more flexibility to provide support. Various government loan and grant programmes have been put in place to provide liquidity support for companies. In addition, furloughs provide relief for companies operating at reduced capacity or shut down.

Exhibit 14 Sparkassen - Valuation result

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

The Sparkassen sector has reported very low costs of credit in recent years supported by the strong German economy, the low interest rate environment in Europe and solid credit underwriting. However, as a result of COVID-19, DBRS Morningstar expects a significant increase in credit losses. With many SMEs operating in the particularly hard hit service sector, local savings banks might be particularly exposed. Similar to the Group as a whole, low levels of non-performing loans, sound liquidity and capital levels should help the savings banks support their customers during the crisis. In addition, many of the self-employed and small business clients are eligible for smaller government grants or loans up to EUR 800,000 which are 100% government guaranteed. DBRS Morningstar views the long-standing customer relationships as beneficial when working out solutions with clients.

DBRS Morningstar sees the savings banks as benefitting from risk management tools offered by the Group's federal association, Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband (DSGV). These include credit pooling programmes to limit concentration risks at the individual savings bank level, centralised software and credit scoring systems which provide shared information and statistics useful in controlling credit decisions.

One contributor to earnings volatility has been the securities portfolios of the Sparkassen, which need to be marked to market. Approximately one third of the EUR 1.4 billion valuation adjustment expense in FY2018 was related to the savings banks' liquidity portfolio, while the remainder was related to the held-for-investment portfolios. This position reverted to EUR 0.6 billion in FY2019 due to the bull market. Given the current impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on capital markets, FY 2020 could result in a negative contribution from the securities portfolio again. However, these are unrealised gains and losses and tend to average out over time.

The Group's risk profile is further supported by the existence of an early warning system in relation to the Institutional Protection Scheme and the use of guarantee schemes. Individual guarantee support funds monitor potential risks of their member institutions through risk monitoring committees, and report to the central transparency committee of the German Savings Banks Association. Guarantee schemes have right of information and response completed with the power to conduct audits at all covered institutions at any time. If the risk situation deteriorates at any institution, the guarantee scheme can decide countermeasures to be implemented.

Historically, DBRS Morningstar has viewed the highest credit risk for Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe to be in the cyclical part of the corporate loan portfolios of several Landesbanken (e.g. shipping exposures, CRE). The financial crisis in 2008 primarily affected the Landesbanken securities portfolios, and the subsequent poor market conditions and capital pressure forced the de-risking of loan portfolios and in some cases restructuring at the Landesbanken level. In DBRS Morningstar's view, the worst period for risk from the Landesbanken has passed, particularly as many have reined in riskier foreign bank and international corporate activities. Nonetheless, the wholesale nature of the Landesbanken business models may continue to pose future risks relative to the more stable profile of the savings banks. Also, in DBRS Morningstar's view State ownership at some of the Landesbanken poses corporate governance problems, which have contributed to deficiencies in risk control mechanisms in the past. As such, consolidation within the Landesbanken sector under the umbrella of the savings banks would be viewed positively.

As mentioned before, DBRS Morningstar positively views the de-risking of the Landesbanken sector. The impairments taken and guarantees in place for Hamburg Commercial Bank and NORD/LB should help mitigate outsized sector risks from the hard hit transportation sectors. However, the fallout from COVID-19 will pertain to large parts of the economy, and Landesbanken are exposed to the export-oriented German corporate sector. The Landesbanken in the Southern German states (Landesbank Baden-Württemberg and Bayerische Landesbank) in particular have large exposures to the automobile sector.

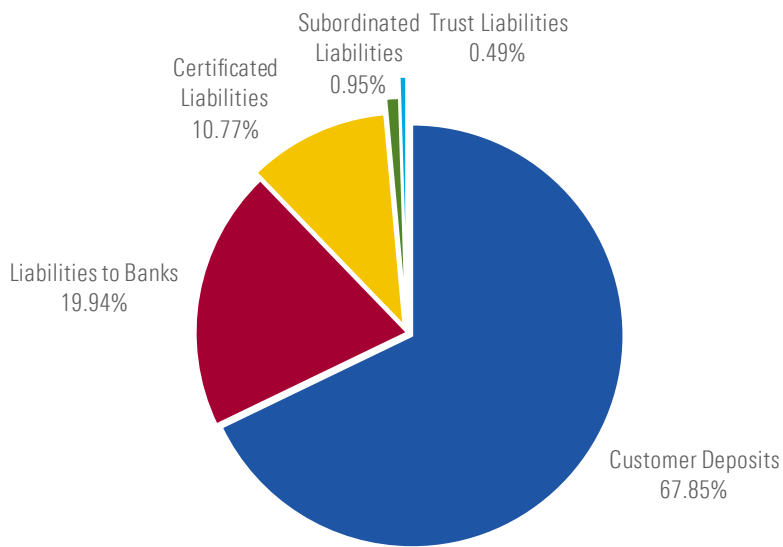
Funding & Liquidity

Grid Grade: Strong

DBRS Morningstar continues to view the liquidity and funding position of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe as benefitting from its strong pillar of customer deposits providing the principal source of funding for most of its businesses. This is partially offset by the more wholesale-oriented funding profile of the Landesbanken. DBRS Morningstar notes that within the Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe allocating excess liquidity among its members plays an important role. This typically takes place, when Sparkassen with excess of liquidity place funds with Landesbanken (either in form of deposits and Schuldscheine or by subscribing to their debt issues). These funding relationships, which are helped by regulatory zero-risk weighting within the Group, can reduce the dependence of Landesbanken on volatile wholesale market funding. In DBRS Morningstar's view this helps Landesbanken manage through periods of market disruption and can add a level of stability to their funding profile. Customer deposits of EUR 1.28 trillion at end-FY2018 accounted for nearly two thirds of Group funding.

So far, the COVID-19 pandemic does not appear to have had a negative impact on liquidity of the Group overall or the intra-Group lending mechanisms. Given the Group's strong deposit base and the measures put in place by the ECB, DBRS Morningstar does not anticipate any major liquidity risk.

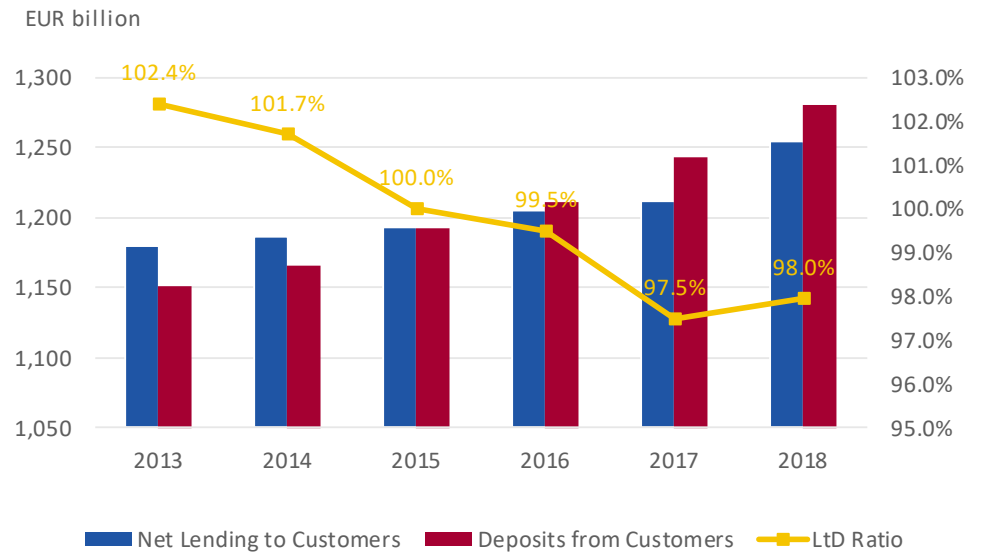
Exhibit 15 SFG - Funding Profile



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.
 Note: Data as from December 2018.

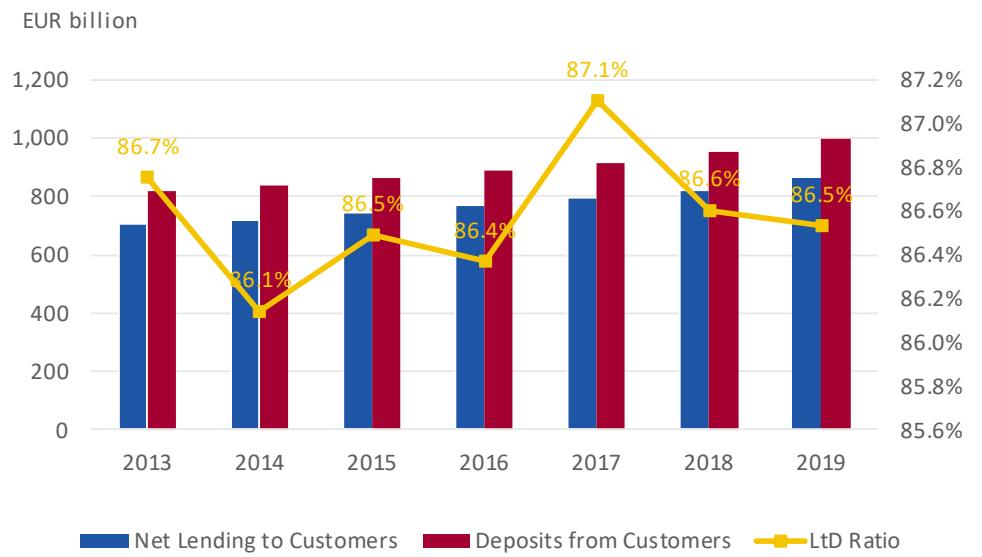
Despite the increased competition from private sector and foreign banks, the Sparkassen continue to attract deposits via strong brand recognition and customer relationships, as evidenced by the 4.8% growth in FY2019. Liquidity at the savings banks is further illustrated by customer deposits exceeding customer loans by EUR 134 billion in FY2019, leading to a strong loan to deposit ratio of 86.5%, almost flat YoY. The LCR ratio for the Sparkassen was 187.2 % at end-FY2019.

Exhibit 16 SFG - Loans and Deposits Evolution 2013-2018

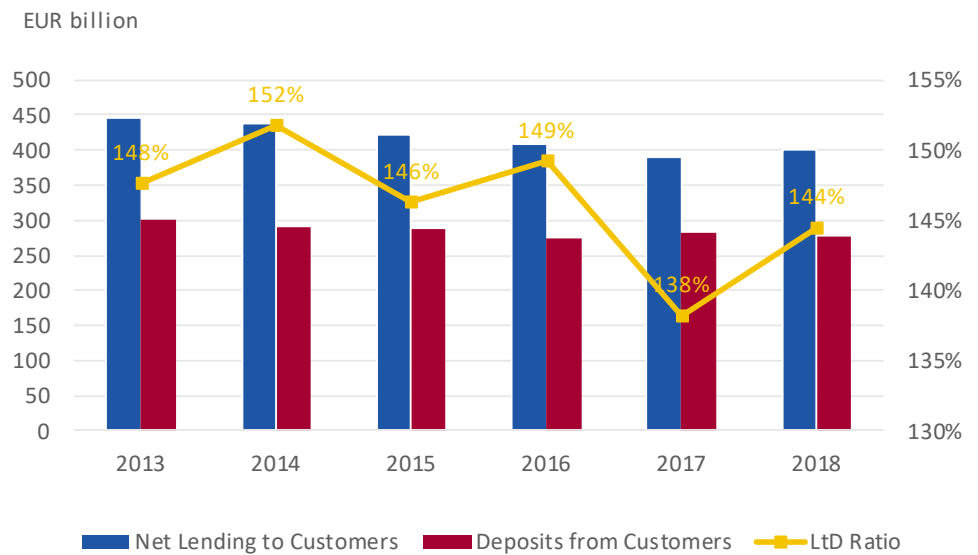


Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

Exhibit 17 Sparkassen - Loans and Deposits Evolution 2013-2019



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

Exhibit 18 Landesbanken - Loans and Deposits Evolution 2013-2018

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.
 Note: Landesbanken incl. DekaBank.

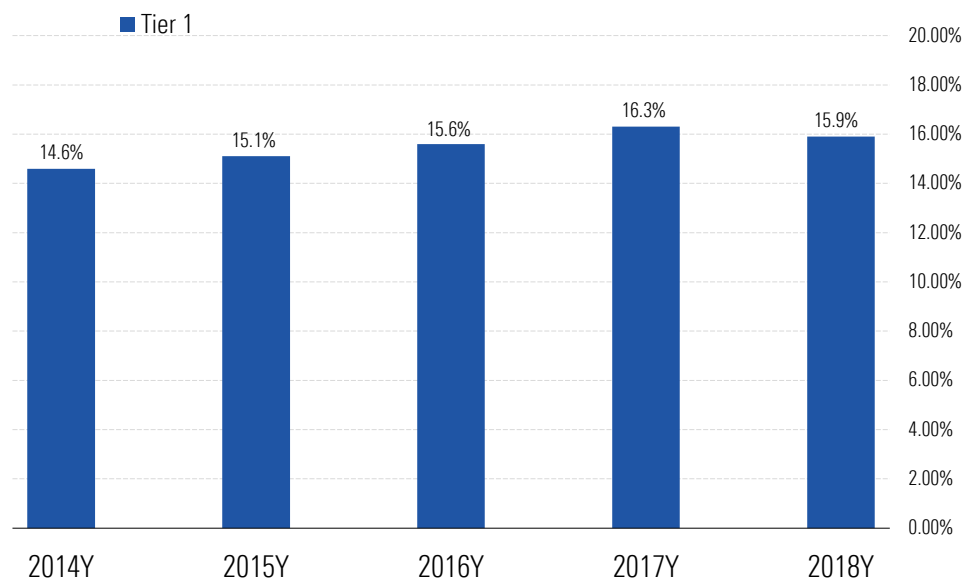
Given their largely wholesale business models, the Landesbanken in aggregate rely much more on market funding. The increased wholesale funding reliance in the Landesbanken sector highlights their vulnerability to market disruption. DBRS Morningstar notes, however, the rebalancing of the liability structure of Landesbanken after the global financial crisis in favour of deposits from their customer base (intra-group and corporate deposits). Additionally, DBRS Morningstar notes the strong covered bond franchise of the Landesbanken, which DBRS Morningstar views as a more stable form of market funding. Cover pools in the Landesbanken sector continue to benefit from wide-ranging CRE finance activities and the traditional close ties to public sector financing in Germany.

Capitalisation

Grid Grade: Strong / Good

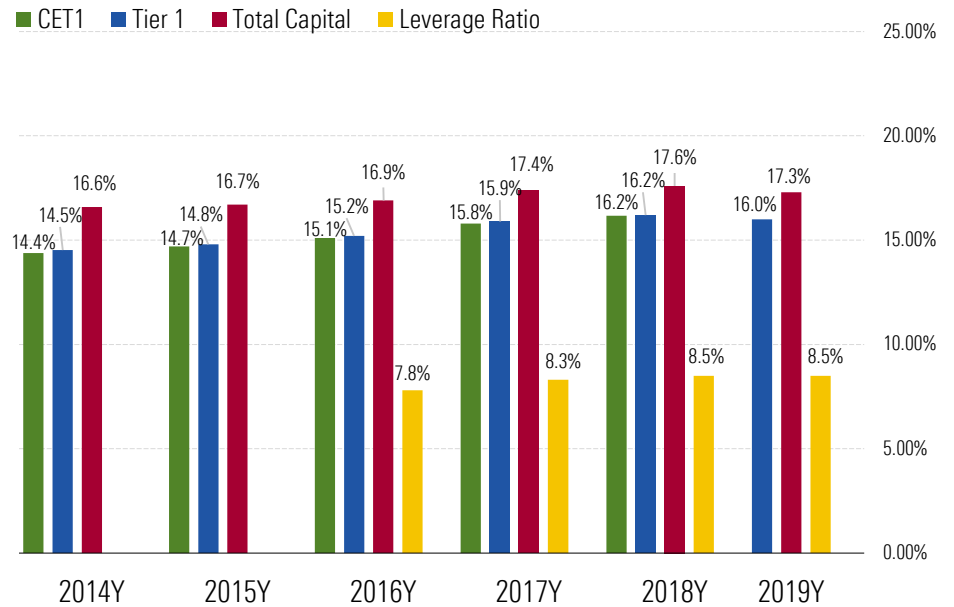
SFG's capitalisation is at the higher end of its peer group. This considers the overall sound capital and solid underlying earnings of the savings banks, the improved capital position in the Landesbanken sector as well as the more challenging situation at NORD/LB. The Group's aggregated Tier 1 ratio (including Landesbausparkassen) declined to 15.9% at end-FY2018 from 16.3% a year earlier. The decline reflects stronger capital ratios in the Sparkassen sector, while capital ratios in the Landesbanken sector decreased in FY2018 due to the large loss at NORD/LB. For FY2019 capital ratios should be higher, reflecting the capital injection for NORD/LB, partly offset by balance sheet growth. All Landesbanken now carry capital cushions well above their regulatory requirements. DBRS Morningstar believes that this positions the Group well from a capital perspective for the challenges arising from the COVID-19 repercussions.

Exhibit 19 SFG - Capitalisation



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

The Sparkassen reported an aggregated CET1 ratio of 16.2% at year-end 2018 and a total capital ratio of 17.6%, both improving compared to the prior year despite an increase in RWAs to EUR 699 billion from EUR 672 billion. These levels are well above regulatory requirements of 7.0% for CET1 and 10.5% for total capital as from 2019. According to preliminary FY2019 results, Tier 1 (a close proxy for CET1) and total capital ratios declined by 20 and 30 bps respectively, as a result of strong asset growth. Capitalisation at the savings banks has been supported by a significant build-up in 340g reserves, which count as CET1 capital, high rates of retained earnings combined with measured growth in risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio at 8.5% for the Sparkassen is strong relative to peers.

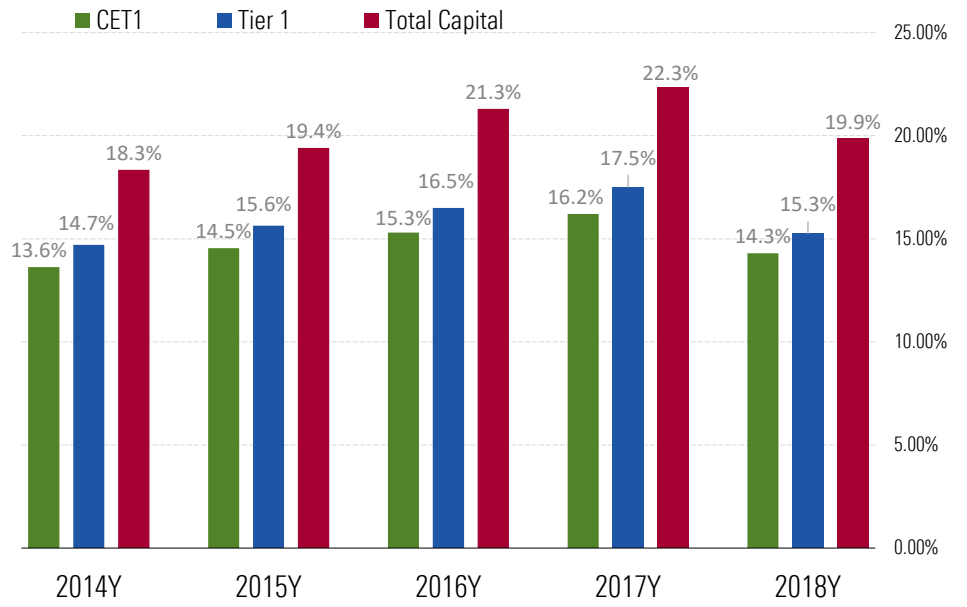
Exhibit 20 Sparkassen - Capitalisation

Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.

However, these are aggregate numbers, and ratios could be significantly lower for individual members. Given the legal structures of the savings banks, raising capital externally is difficult, and in the past, capital improvement has often been achieved through mergers with stronger institutions. The low interest rate environment and a potential slowdown in the economy had already added pressure to earnings, and some individual saving banks might have been challenged to internally generate significant levels of capital. The consequences from COVID-19 have exacerbated this trend. Therefore, carrying a significant cushion above regulatory requirements is key to the financial flexibility of the savings banks.

At the Landesbanken level, the aggregate CET1 ratio dropped to 14.3% at end-FY2018 from 16.2% a year earlier, and the total capital ratio dropped to 19.9% from 22.3%, reflecting the large loss at NORD/LB due to the impairment of the Bank's shipping portfolio. In December 2019, NORD/LB received a significant capital injection, and therefore aggregate capital ratios for the sector recovered as a result in FY2019. More importantly, DBRS Morningstar is of the opinion that NORD/LB constituted the last major restructuring within the Landesbanken sector. Overall, aggregate capital ratios of Landesbanken have improved in recent years. While Landesbanken are somewhat more flexible in accessing capital markets than Sparkassen, capital raises are still very restricted due to their ownership structure. As a result, DBRS Morningstar considers that it is necessary to maintain buffers well above regulatory capital requirements, especially considering the expected impact from COVID-19.

Exhibit 21 Landesbanken - Capitalisation



Source: DBRS Morningstar, Company Reports.
 Note: Landesbanken incl. LB Berlin and DekaBank.

Appendix: Institutional Protection Scheme

DBRS Morningstar sees the Institutional Protection Scheme (IPS) as a key factor underpinning the SFG floor rating, as it allows for resources of the Group to be made available to all members. Since the Scheme's inception in 1973, no member of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe has defaulted. However, the IPS is not equivalent to a cross-guarantee. Creditors and members do not have a legal claim on support from the scheme. Instead, the Scheme is based on mutual support between its members. Therefore, the structure of the system and the ability and willingness of its members to support each other become important components of the strength of the Scheme, and therefore factors considered in the floor ratings.

The Scheme comprises a system of connected support funds, including 11 regional savings bank support funds, plus one support fund each for the Landesbanken and the LBS. If a decision has been made to support a member, such support is initially provided by the regional support fund to which the institution belongs. If a savings bank requires support that exceeds the resources of its regional support fund, then in the next step the resources of all 11 savings bank support funds can be activated. If this still proves insufficient, then the resources of the whole IPS can be utilized, requiring a 75% majority vote. However, the decentralised structure of the system could pose a challenge in DBRS Morningstar's view, as it increases the number of steps that are needed to leverage the full resources of the system and could lead to a delay in the provision of timely support.

The IPS is available to strengthen and restructure savings banks that face challenges. In DBRS Morningstar's opinion, these cases, while generally involving smaller support amounts, help ensure the ability of the system to function smoothly. With the exception of the Landesbanken, most support cases of the IPS have involved small institutions. Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe reports that 90% of all support cases at the Sparkasse level can be handled by the challenged member's regional support fund alone, without additional resources from the system of support funds. Yet, DBRS Morningstar recognises that the combined resources of the IPS are not sufficient, nor was the Scheme designed, to address a wider systemic crisis or the possible burden from larger and less risk averse Landesbanken, should support from its public-sector owners prove unavailable. This is viewed as a weakness that negatively affects the floor ratings. In the past, examples of important support for the Landesbanken has included assistance from their public owners, from the central German government, and from regional support funds that savings banks and Landesbanken have established. The administrators of the support funds can use their discretion to require additional support from the public owners of a challenged member and to effect management and business strategy changes to ensure a successful restructuring and protect the Scheme's funds. Member contributions to the Scheme are risk-based, providing an incentive for members to exercise prudent risk management.

The Deposit Guarantee Act in Germany was introduced in July 2015 and transposed relevant EU directives into German national law. This development mandated modifications to the Group's IPS (formerly known as Joint Liability Scheme). The changes essentially entailed the implementation of i) early intervention rights for the IPS in order to stabilise ailing members at the early stages of financial distress, ii) a significant increase of rescue funds available to the IPS, which are also available for preventive support measures, iii) the inclusion of non-cash support

elements (e.g. guarantees). Additionally, the IPS has been enhanced by new governing and reporting structures within the Group, as well as investment in personnel, procedures and technology targeted to ensure that customers can be timely refunded the guaranteed amount of EUR 100,000 per depositor per institution. The Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's IPS has been officially recognised by the German regulator as a deposit guarantee scheme under the Deposit Guarantee Act. The IPS serves therefore a mixed purpose as both a rescue scheme and a deposit guarantee scheme with common financial resources which are not mutually ring-fenced.

The Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe is taking steps to strengthen the pre-funding of resources available for the IPS, something DBRS Morningstar will continue to evaluate. The implementation of the European Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) in Germany in 2015 mean that the likelihood of State support has decreased and any form of State intervention, such as has been previously made available to the Landesbanken during the global financial crisis in 2008, has to be guided by the rules of the BRRD directive. This means that it is now very difficult for public owners (German federal states) to provide emergency support to distressed Landesbanken, except under very restrictive conditions, as demonstrated in the case of NORD/LB.

DBRS Morningstar notes that the members of the IPS have strong incentives to support each other, which is critical to ensure the functioning of the system, due to the lack of a legally binding cross-guarantee. A default by any member would cause reputational damage for the overall Group. Customers and counterparties may not differentiate between Group members and may view a default by any one member as a sign of weakness for the overall Group. This reputational link is furthered by the common "Sparkassen" brand and the red "S" logo shared by all savings banks. Similarly, most Landesbanken carry the "Landesbank", or short "LB", brand in their name, and all public-sector building societies share the "LBS" brand. The cost of such reputational damage likely outweighs the costs of providing the support mechanism in most stress cases. Also, as the NORD/LB example showed, the ECB expects the IPS to step in, when support is needed.

	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe
EUR Millions	2018Y	2017Y	2016Y	2015Y	2014Y
Balance Sheet	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Cash and Deposits with Central Banks	104,487	86,446	316,091	325,078	364,144
Lending to/Deposits with Credit Institutions	268,628	271,056	265,222	294,241	338,108
Financial Securities	428,297	429,611	447,241	475,162	502,056
Financial Derivatives Instruments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Lending to Customers	1,254,119	1,212,232	1,204,590	1,192,957	1,186,005
- Gross Lending to Customers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Loan Loss Reserves	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Investment in Associates or Subsidiaries	24,243	24,154	25,037	25,730	27,620
Total Intangible Assets	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed Assets	11,743	11,831	NA	NA	NA
Insurance Assets	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Assets (including DTAs)	86,665	94,136	-139,408	-155,477	-166,051
Assets	2,178,182	2,129,466	2,118,773	2,157,691	2,251,882
Deposits from Banks	376,127	369,612	371,422	408,855	452,892
Deposits from Central Banks	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deposits from Credit Institutions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Deposits from Customers	1,280,220	1,243,222	1,211,165	1,192,943	1,166,101
Issued Debt Securities	203,107	201,145	203,340	204,104	247,959
Issued Subordinated Debt	19,091	18,005	23,430	24,158	31,868
Financial Derivatives Instruments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Insurance Liabilities	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Other Liabilities	131,791	135,991	151,473	174,773	203,718
Equity Attributable to Parent	167,846	161,491	157,943	152,858	149,344
Minority Interests	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities & Equity	2,178,182	2,129,466	2,118,773	2,157,691	2,251,882

	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe
EUR Millions	2018Y	2017Y	2016Y	2015Y	2014Y
Income Statement	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Interest Income	56,807	56,251	55,491	61,434	66,739
Interest Expenses	27,947	26,458	24,325	28,807	34,100
Net Interest Income	28,860	29,793	31,165	32,627	32,639
Net Fees and Commissions	8,903	8,723	8,050	7,588	7,123
Results from Financial Operations	671	1,065	1,033	516	121
Equity Method Results	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Income from Insurance Operations	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Other Operating Income	127	237	314	-188	-720
Total Operating Income	38,561	39,818	40,562	40,543	39,163
Staff Costs	16,246	16,092	15,799	16,772	16,223
Other Operating Costs	11,260	11,272	NA	NA	NA
Depreciation/Amortisation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Operating Expenses	27,506	27,364	27,090	28,050	27,063
Income Before Provisions and Taxes (IBPT)	11,055	12,454	13,472	12,493	12,100
Loan Loss Provisions	4,002	2,063	2,724	1,052	1,483
Securities & Other Financial Assets Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
Other Impairments	0	0	0	0	5,089
Other Non-Operating Income (Net)	-4,103	-4,697	-5,179	-4,830	-1,950
Income Before Taxes (IBT)	2,950	5,694	5,569	6,611	3,578
Tax on Profit	3,161	3,363	3,499	3,723	3,386
Discontinued Operations	0	0	0	0	0
Other After-tax Items	0	0	0	0	0
Minority Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Net Attributable Income	-213	2,331	2,070	2,888	192

	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe
EUR Millions	2018Y	2017Y	2016Y	2015Y	2014Y
Other Items	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
NPLs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assets Under Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
No. of Employees (end-period)	301,600	312,800	321,572	332,100	341,700
Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	1,012,000	967,100	965,700	969,700	956,800
RWA over Total Assets (%)	46.46	45.42	45.58	44.94	42.49

	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe	Sparkassen- Finanzgruppe
	2018Y	2017Y	2016Y	2015Y	2014Y
Earnings Power					
Earnings					
Net Interest Margin (%)	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.38	1.33
Yield on Average Earning Assets (%)	2.80	2.63	2.41	2.60	2.73
Cost of Interest Bearing Liabilities (%)	1.50	1.45	1.34	1.55	1.78
IBPT over Avg Assets (%)	0.51	0.59	0.63	0.57	0.54
IBPT over Avg RWAs (%)	1.12	1.29	1.39	1.30	1.27
Expenses					
Cost / Income ratio (%)	71.33	68.72	66.79	69.19	69.10
Operating Expenses by Employee	91,200	87,481	84,242	84,463	79,201
LLP / IBPT (%)	36.20	16.56	20.22	8.42	12.26
Profitability Returns					
Return on Avg Equity (ROAE) (%)	2.24	4.81	4.30	4.92	3.50
Return on Avg Assets (ROAA) (%)	-0.01	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.01
Return on Avg RWAs (%)	-0.02	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.02
Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Internal Capital Generation (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Risk Profile					
Gross NPLs over Gross Loans (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net NPLs over Net Loans (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NPL Coverage Ratio (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net NPLs over IBPT (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net NPLs over CET1 (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas Ratio (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cost of Risk (%)	0.33	0.17	0.23	0.09	0.13
Level 2 Assets/ Total Assets (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Level 3 Assets/ Total Assets (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Funding and Liquidity					
Bank Deposits over Funding (%)	20.01	20.16	20.51	22.31	23.82
- Interbank over Funding (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Central Bank over Funding (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Customer Deposits over Funding (%)	68.11	67.81	66.87	65.11	61.34
Wholesale Funding over Funding (%)	11.88	12.03	12.63	12.58	14.84
- Debt Securities over Funding (%)	10.81	10.97	11.23	11.14	13.04
- Subordinated Debt over Funding (%)	1.08	1.06	1.40	1.44	1.80
Liquid Assets over Assets (%)	36.79	36.96	48.54	50.72	53.48
Non-Deposit Funding Ratio (%)	36.32	36.83	38.23	40.50	44.54
Net Loan to Deposit Ratio (%)	97.96	97.51	99.46	100.00	101.71
LCR (Phased-in) (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NSFR (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Capitalisation					
CET1 Ratio (Phased-In) (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
CET1 Ratio (Fully-Loaded) (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Phased-In) (%)	15.94	16.32	15.62	15.11	14.59
Total Capital Ratio (Phased-In) (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tang. Equity / Tang. Assets (%)	7.71	7.58	7.45	7.08	6.63
Leverage Ratio (DBRS) (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Growth					
Net Attributable Income YoY (%)	NA	12.6	-28.3	1,404.2	-88.1
Net Fees and Commissions YoY (%)	2.1	8.4	6.1	6.5	4.7
Total Operating Expenses YoY (%)	0.5	1.0	-3.4	3.6	1.4
IBPT YoY (%)	-11.2	-7.6	7.8	3.2	-12.7
Assets YoY (%)	2.3	0.5	-1.8	-4.2	-0.5
Gross Lending to Customers YoY (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Lending to Customers YoY (%)	3.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
Loan Loss Provisions YoY (%)	94.0	-24.3	158.9	-29.1	-54.2
Deposits from Customers YoY (%)	3.0	2.6	1.5	2.3	1.3

Ratings

Issuer	Debt Rated	Rating Action	Rating	Trend
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Long-Term Issuer Rating	Confirmed	A	Positive
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Short-Term Issuer Rating	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Positive
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Long-Term Senior Debt	Confirmed	A	Positive
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Short-Term Debt	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Positive
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Senior Non-Preferred Debt	Confirmed	A (low)	Positive

Issuer	Debt Rated	Rating Action	Rating	Trend
375 Members of SFG	Long-Term Issuer Rating	Confirmed	A	Positive
375 Members of SFG	Short-Term Issuer Rating	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Positive
375 Members of SFG	Long-Term Senior Debt	Confirmed	A	Positive
375 Members of SFG	Short-Term Debt	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Positive
375 Members of SFG	Long-Term Deposits	Confirmed	A	Positive
375 Members of SFG	Short-Term Deposits	Confirmed	R-1 (low)	Positive

Ratings History

Issuer	Debt	Current	2019	2018	2017
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Long-Term Issuer Rating	A	A	A	--
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Short-Term Issuer Rating	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	--
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Long-Term Senior Debt	A	A	A	A
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Short-Term Debt	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)	R-1 (low)
Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe	Senior Non-Preferred Debt	A (low)	A (low)	A (low)	--

Previous Action

- [DBRS Morningstar confirms Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe LT Issuer Rating at 'A', Trend remains Positive, 27 March 2020.](#)
- [DBRS Morningstar confirms 375 Members of Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe's IPS at 'A', Trend still Positive, 27 March 2020.](#)

Related Research

- [DBRS Morningstar: Navigating Bank Ratings During a Global Pandemic, 27 March 2020.](#)
- [European Banking: Key Themes in 2020, 14 January 2020.](#)
- [DBRS Morningstar confirms NORD/LB's Issuer Ratings at A/R-1 \(low\), Trend returned to Positive, 6 January 2020.](#)
- [Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale: Rating Report, 7 October 2019.](#)
- [DBRS: Increasing Risks for Small and Medium-Sized German Banks despite Stress Tests Pass, 26 September 2019.](#)
- [DBRS: Overheating in German Commercial Real Estate—Risks Manageable for Banks, 23 September 2019.](#)
- [DBRS: TLTRO-III Removes Medium-Term Refinancing Risk at European Banks, 4 June 2019.](#)
- [DBRS: What's Next For European Banks' NPLs, 4 June 2019.](#)

Previous Report

- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Ratingbericht](#), 6 August 2019.
- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Rating Report](#), 8 May 2019.
- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Ratingbericht](#), 19 July 2018.
- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Rating Report](#), 20 May 2018.
- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Ratingbericht](#), 21 June 2017.
- [Sparkassen-Finanzgruppe: Rating Report](#), 28 April 2017.

European Bank Ratios & Definitions

- [European Bank Ratios & Definitions](#), 11 June 2019.

About DBRS Morningstar

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