CREDIT OPINION
1 October 2024

Update

RATINGS

Hoist Finance AB (publ)

Domicile	Sweden
Long Term CRR	Baa2
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Baa2
Type	Senior Unsecured - Dom Curr
Outlook	Stable
Long Term Deposit	Not Assigned

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

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Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

Hoist Finance AB (publ)

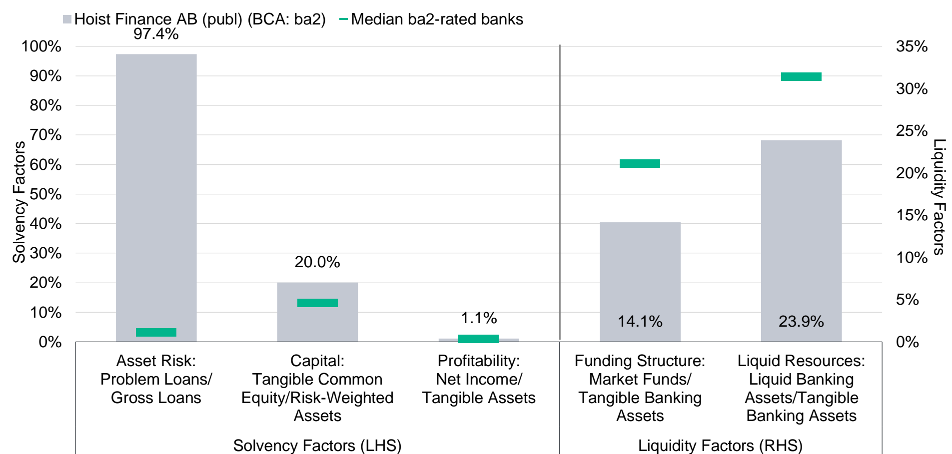
Update following rating upgrade

Summary

Hoist Finance AB (publ)'s (Hoist) Baa2 long-term (LT) issuer and senior unsecured debt ratings are driven by the bank's Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) of ba2 and the application of our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis, resulting in a three-notch uplift from its BCA. Hoist's ratings do not benefit from any government support.

Hoist's ba2 BCA incorporates the bank's regulated nature, with prudential capital and liquidity requirements. It also considers the bank's improving profitability, supported by efficiency gains and scale advantages, combined with sound capitalisation levels and competitive funding costs as a regulated bank with access to insured retail deposits. These strengths are balanced against Hoist's ambitious growth objective, with a target to reach a portfolio book value of SEK36 billion in 2026, up from SEK27 billion as of June 2024, that will require strong focus on risk management in all local markets to mitigate a potential increased level of credit risk.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard — Key financial ratios
Elevated problem loan ratio reflects Hoist's business model



These are our Banks Methodology scorecard ratios. The bank's problem loan ratio and profitability ratios are the weaker of the average of the latest three year-end ratios and the latest reported ratio. The bank's capital ratio is the latest reported figure. The bank's funding structure and liquid resources ratios are the latest year-end figures. The bank's problem loan ratio is high due to the nature of Hoist Finance's business model as they manage NPL portfolios.
Source: Moody's Ratings

This report was republished on 13 February 2025 with updated preferred deposit levels on page 9, Instrument volume & subordination (%) and government support notching on CR Assessment on page 10. The rating table on page 10 reflects assignments and withdrawals of debt ratings since the original publication of the Credit Opinion.

Credit strengths

- Solid and diversified market position in the European debt-purchaser niche with a granular portfolio
- Sound capitalisation underpinned by regulatory capital requirements, which strengthen its risk profile versus industry peers
- Strong funding profile, driven by a large and low cost deposit base across seven countries
- Large liquidity portfolio, which provides enhanced financial flexibility

Credit challenges

- Model risk associated with the valuation and pricing of the purchased portfolios, that may lead to impairment losses, mitigated by access to robust data driven assumptions and models
- Event risk arising from potential litigation or legislative actions, and complexity of operations
- Ambitious growth objectives that may result in increased credit risk, mitigated by strong risk management processes

Outlook

The stable outlook on Hoist's long-term senior unsecured debt and issuer ratings balances our expectation that improvements in profitability demonstrated over the past 2 years will be sustained over the next 12 to 18 months with the volatility seen in impairment gains and losses and price sensitive, albeit largely fixed term funding structure. We also incorporate the benefits from Hoist becoming a Specialised Debt Restructurer (SDR) that will facilitate further growth within a more restrictive regulatory framework.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

An upgrade of the ratings could be triggered by: (1) a further improvement in recurring profitability, (2) maintaining adequate capital levels above regulatory requirements, and (3) minimising conduct risk and ad hoc provisions.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Hoist's BCA could be downgraded if (1) the bank demonstrates a higher risk appetite such as expansion into more chunkier problem loans (2) its recurring profitability falls, (3) its capital decreases below the regulatory requirement due to larger than expected impairment losses, or (4) its reliance on market funding materially increases.

In terms of the issuer, senior unsecured, junior senior unsecured MTN program and subordinated debt ratings, a downward movement is likely in the event of a downgrade of Hoist's BCA or reduced buffers of loss absorbing liabilities.

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on https://ratings.moodys.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Hoist Finance AB (publ) (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	06-24[2]	12-23[2]	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	CAGR/Avg.[3]
Total Assets (SEK Million)	40,263.0	34,023.0	32,499.0	30,372.0	31,864.0	6.9[4]
Total Assets (USD Million)	3,801.9	3,376.0	3,119.1	3,357.2	3,879.9	(0.6)[4]
Tangible Common Equity (SEK Million)	6,356.0	5,772.0	5,028.0	3,948.0	4,137.0	13.1[4]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Million)	600.2	572.7	482.6	436.4	503.7	5.1[4]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.0	96.6	97.1[5]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	20.0	19.5	19.1	11.4	12.3	16.5[6]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	411.2	431.3	418.0	478.2	481.7	444.1[5]
Net Interest Margin (%)	8.7	8.6	7.5	5.8	8.3	7.8[5]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.3	1.1	0.7[6]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	2.4	1.8	1.0	-0.8	-0.1	0.9[5]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	90.8	90.5	89.8	105.8	85.0	92.4[5]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	13.1	14.1	17.8	17.3	20.3	16.5[5]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	29.2	23.9	28.7	25.2	28.6	27.1[5]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	107.1	118.1	116.4	120.1	118.2	116.0[5]

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

Profile

Hoist Finance AB (publ) (Hoist) is one of the largest debt purchasers in Europe, with SEK45.2 billion (€4.0 billion) in estimated remaining collections (ERC) over the next 180 months as of June 2024. Hoist is a credit market company regulated by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority (SFSA). The company is present in 13 countries across Europe.

Hoist primarily funds itself by accepting retail internet deposits in Sweden (Aaa stable), Germany (Aaa stable), the United Kingdom (Aa3 stable), Poland (A2 stable). The Netherlands (Aaa stable) and as of Q3 2024 in Ireland (Aa3 positive) and Austria (Aa1 stable).

Recent developments

Hoist on track to become Specialised Debt Restructurer by 2025

In June 2024, the ECB published its updated banking package, which introduced a new regulatory status named Specialised Debt Restructurer (SDR) taking effect from January 2025 and exempting qualifying entities from the prudential backstop regulation. The prudential backstop regulation, introduced in 2019, requires banks to maintain minimum provision levels for new NPLs according to a predefined calendar, and this has an adverse effect on entities like Hoist that manage NPLs. Hoist aims to qualify as an SDR by January 2025.

One of the requirements to qualify for SDR status is to have a Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) of at least 130%. To meet this requirement, Hoist will expand its liquidity portfolio, beyond the current SEK11.7 billion. The liquidity portfolio will exclusively consist of bonds issued by governments, regions and municipalities as well as covered bonds due to their high quality and liquid nature. Hoist will finance this by growing its deposit customer base in Europe, as well as issuing bonds in SEK and Euro during the latter half of 2024. Hoist expects this to increase annual funding costs by approximately SEK70 million from 2025. The company believes the benefits, including exemption from the prudential backstop regulation and a simpler, more cost-effective financing model, largely outweigh these additional costs.

Recent stability in top management and Board of Directors

Following high turnover in top management and Board positions in 2021 and 2022, the appointment of a permanent CEO, Harry Vranjes on 1 January 2023, and the return of Lars Wollung to the board of directors as Chairman, have resulted in improved governance and indicate more stability going forward.

In 2023, Hoist successfully completed its two-year cost reduction and efficiency programme “Rejuvenation”, which included the divestiture of the underperforming UK business, decentralisation of the credit management model and internalisation of IT. Return

on equity (ROE) improved to 17% in 2022 and 12% in 2023 following two years of negative ROE during the pandemic (2020-2021). "Normalised" ROE adjusted for rejuvenation costs and normalised capital levels (in the middle of the capital target range) as reported by Hoist was 7% in 2022 and 17% in 2023. Hoist targets 15% ROE over the long-term.

Detailed credit considerations

Status as a regulated credit institution supports credit profile

We consider the supervision by the SFSA a credit strength. The regulatory scrutiny imposed by the SFSA is similar to that of other Swedish banks, and Hoist is required to report its capital adequacy and liquidity performance on a regular basis.

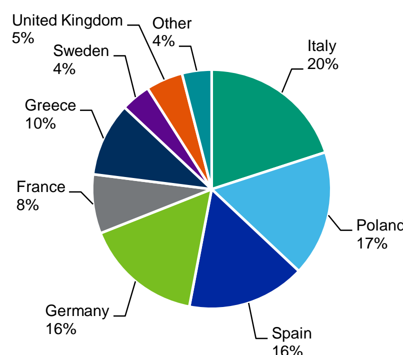
The regulatory status has historically created challenges for Hoist when compared to other debt purchasers, such as the European Union's (EU) non-performing loans (NPL) prudential backstop legislation, introduced in April 2019. It requires unsecured NPLs originated after 26 April 2019 to be written down in full after three years from when the loan became non-performing (NPLs secured on movable collateral need to be written down in full after seven years). Starting January 2025, Hoist will be exempt from this legislation as they aim to qualify for a Specialised Debt Restructurer (SDR) status. This will result in a simplified business model less reliant on complex securitisation structures. It will also result in a strengthened liquidity position because of the bank's need to meet higher regulatory requirements to qualify for an SDR status.

Solid and diversified market position in the European debt-purchasing business, but limited product offering constrains the rating

Hoist is well diversified geographically, with a presence across 13 European countries. Hoist's operating environment is primarily influenced by developments in the markets in which it acquires debt portfolios, with the overall Macro Profile for Hoist being Strong, as it balances countries with Strong+ Macro Profiles such as France, Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom with exposures in several countries with weaker Macro Profiles, such as Spain (Strong), Italy (Strong-), Poland (Moderate+), and Greece (Moderate+).

Its main markets of Italy, Poland, Spain, Germany, and France, collectively accounted for 77% of its acquired loan portfolios as of end of second quarter 2024 (see Exhibit 3). This results in a weighted macro profile of Strong.

Exhibit 3
Breakdown of Hoist's acquired loan portfolios, end of June 2024
Carrying amount, share of total in %



Source: Company report

Hoist's debt-purchasing business primarily focuses on the acquisition and collection of nonperforming unsecured consumer receivables originated through financial services institutions. Since 2018 however, and partly as a response to the higher risk weights for unsecured NPLs, Hoist has developed its capacity in other asset classes also, mainly secured NPLs, which as of June 2024 represented 28% of book value. Hoist purchases the NPLs at a significant discount, typically in the range of 10% to 30% of the original book value depending on type of asset; for example location, age, size and existence of collateral.

Despite its strong market position in various geographies and higher flexibility accorded by its evolving business model, Hoist's ratings are constrained by the company's monoline business activities. Most of the company's revenue is generated by its debt-purchasing businesses, driving us to apply a negative notch for business diversification. Furthermore, new acquisitions are to a large extent dependent on external factors, such as banks willingness to offload non-performing credits, affecting Hoist's ability to grow and replenish amortising loans, although the secondary market is also providing investment opportunities.

High cyclicality of collections poses an elevated risk despite Hoist's strong track record as a debt purchaser

Hoist has developed a robust database over the last 25 years, which has historically contributed to it achieving a high degree of pricing accuracy, but the company took large provisions during the pandemic, showing the inherent riskiness of the business. The pricing of receivables is based on a comprehensive modelling and analytical approach. The successful operating performance of the business is dependent upon this accuracy, and a material mispricing of purchased portfolios could lead to impairment losses.

The asset risk score of ba1 is in line with the Industry Risk score for most European debt purchasers, taking into account the high cyclicality of collections, giving rise to impairments during severe downturns, and track record across jurisdictions. While an elevated stock of NPLs is inherent to a debt-purchasing business model and the portfolios are largely derisked given the discounted purchase price, Hoist's asset risk weighs on its overall creditworthiness.

Collections are handled through a mix of internal and third-party arrangements depending on conditions in the local markets. Collection rates, defined as performance against forecasted cash flow projections, are solid at 106% as of June 2024, slightly above the 105% reported in both 2022 and 2023.

The receivables that Hoist acquires are, or have been, in arrears and are therefore speculative in nature. In addition to this, we note three key risks inherent in the business model: (1) model risk in relation to the valuation and pricing of its purchased receivables; (2) concentration risk related to suppliers (that is, debt originators or vendors); and (3) event risk arising from potential litigation or legislative actions.

Adequate capital mitigates risk

Our assigned a3 Capital score reflects our view that Hoist's capitalization, with tangible common equity (TCE) to risk-weighted assets (RWA) of 20.0% as of June 2024, is a strength. Hoist's nominal leverage ratio, calculated as TCE to total assets, was 15.8% as of June 2024. Although Hoist's leverage ratio is significantly higher than that of most other banks we rate in Sweden (because Hoist is subject to similar capital requirements as commercial banks), we believe that it is a reflection of the risks inherent to the debt-purchasing business.

Hoist reported a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 13.82% as of June 2024, which gives a 543 basis points buffer to the regulatory requirement of 8.39%. Under normal conditions, the company aims to have a CET1 ratio that is 2.3-3.3 percentage points above the regulatory requirement. This means that capital is not a constraint for growth during the next 12 to 18 months. While downside risks remain in the operating environment, Hoist has adequate buffers to withstand further deterioration in its portfolios.

Hoist's increased efficiency boost profitability

Our assigned baa2 Profitability score reflects our base case scenario that Hoist's profitability will remain strong, with a net income to tangible assets ratio at around 2% during the next 12 to 18 months due to improvements in efficiency and higher business volumes. Furthermore, Hoist's ability to take retail deposits is a comparative advantage to peers following tightened funding conditions in the sector.

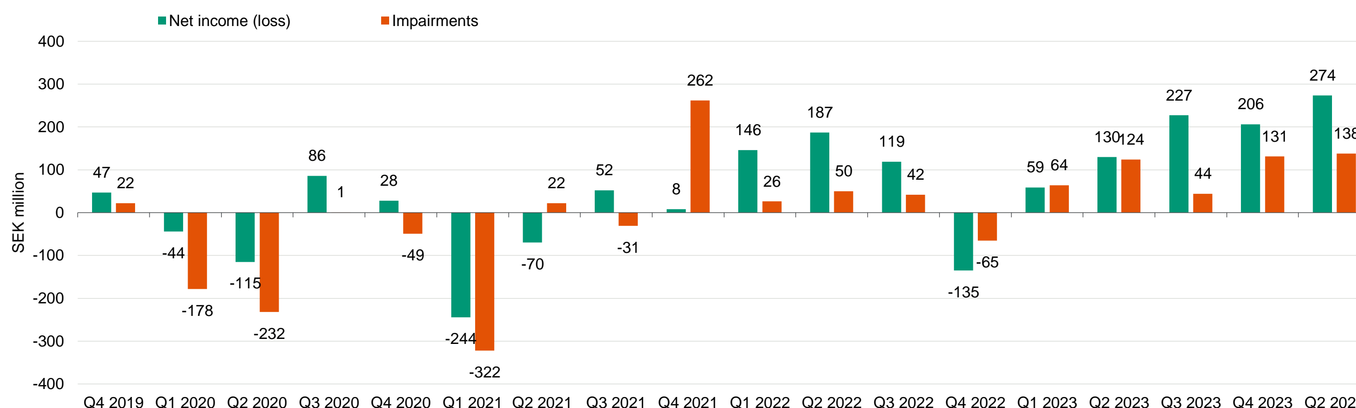
During first six months of 2024 Moody's adjusted net income to tangible assets ratio was 2.4%, an improvement from 1.84% as of year-end 2023. This is mainly due to an increase in net interest income which has improved from SEK1,300 million in the first 6 months of 2023 to SEK1,551 million during the same period in 2024, a 19% increase. During the first six months of 2024, adjusted net income increased to SEK487 million compared SEK189 million for the same period last year.

In 2023, Hoist completed its rejuvenation program that had been initiated in 2021, resulting in improved profitability and efficiency, a larger NPL portfolio, and fewer FTEs. By Q2 2024, Hoist collection rate hit 106%, which supports stronger earnings.

Exhibit 4

Hoist's collection performance is improving again

Net income and impairment gains and losses, SEK million



Net income is adjusted to include payments to Additional Tier 1 holders.
Source: Moody's Ratings

We expect profitability to improve slightly during the next 12-18 months due to Hoist's strong focus on costs and improving efficiency, combined with scale advantages and continued robust collection performance.

Hoist deposit funded model is a relative strength, although reliance on debt markets is increasing

We consider Hoist's funding profile a relative strength for the company. Hoist primarily funds itself through retail deposits in Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom, Poland, the Netherlands, Austria and Ireland. This funding source is cheaper than the funding that other debt purchasers have. Our assigned Funding Structure score of ba1 also reflects the fact that the deposits are collected through internet platforms, which we view as a potentially more volatile and less sticky form of funding than conventional bank deposits. Nevertheless, the deposit base is granular with 99% of deposits covered by the Swedish national deposit insurance.

Hoist has managed to remain attractive to savers, with retail deposits adding up to SEK25.1 billion as of June 2024 (equivalent to 72% of non-equity funding). Hoist launched a euro-denominated deposit-taking programme in Germany in September 2017 and launched GBP deposit taking activities in the United Kingdom in June 2021. In November 2023, they also launched Zloty-denominated deposit-taking activities in Poland, improving the matching of assets and liabilities in that market, and in 2024, they started to offer deposit accounts in the Netherlands, Ireland and Austria. This is part of a strategy to diversify deposit funding geographically to mitigate the risk of potential aggressive pricing competition in a specific geographic market.

Hoist primarily funds itself through deposits (about 70%-75% of total funding), but we expect public bonds will continue to be an important share of the funding mix going forward. The proportion of market funds to tangible assets reached 13.1% as of June 2024. We do not expect a material change in the funding profile of Hoist in the coming 12 to 18 months.

Large liquidity portfolio provides flexibility

We view Hoist's strong liquidity (liquid banking assets are 29.2% of tangible banking assets as of June 2024) as one of its strengths. As a deposit-taking entity with liquidity requirements similar to those of regular banks, Hoist has to hold a large stock of liquid assets. However, the company does not have access to central bank liquidity. Hoist has built up a significant liquidity portfolio of high-quality Treasury bills and Treasury bonds, overnight deposits with banks and covered bonds to offset this.

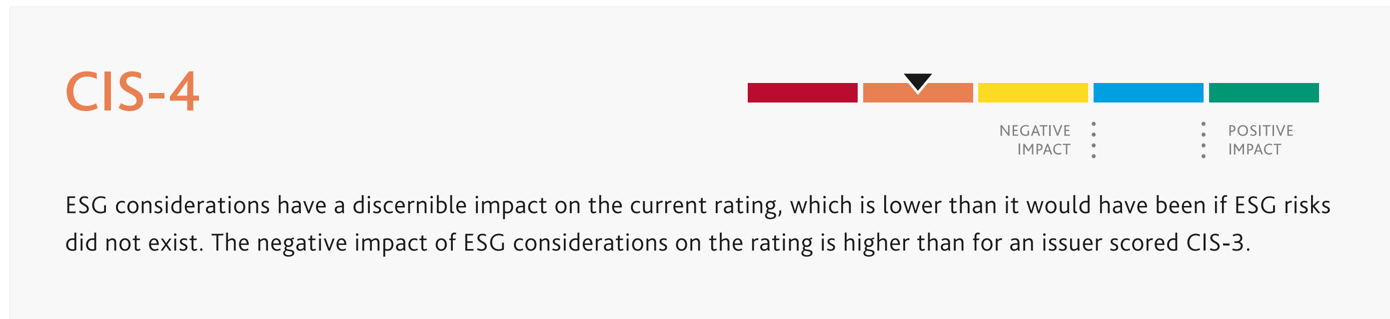
As of June 2024, Hoist has an NSFR ratio of 121% , up from 115% as of year end 2023. Their LCR ratio is 661%, up from 623% as of year end 2023. As Hoist aims to get SDR status by January 2025, they plan to increase their liquidity portfolio to meet the SDR requirement to have an NSFR of at least 130%. We believe they will increase their portfolio by at least 30% from Q2 levels of around SEK11 billion, which would have a positive effect on the liquid banking assets to tangible banking assets ratio.

The lack of access to central bank liquidity, along with the need to continue building liquidity to ensure sufficient buffer to the NSFR requirement, is reflected in our assigned Liquidity score of baa2.

ESG considerations

Hoist Finance AB (publ)'s ESG credit impact score is CIS-4

Exhibit 5
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

Hoist's **CIS-4** indicates that ESG considerations have a discernable rating impact due to the bank's overall high governance risk, incorporated in a one-notch negative rating adjustment for corporate behaviour, reflecting relatively limited track record of stability in management and board structure, combined with ambitious growth objectives that will require strong focus on risk management in all local markets to mitigate a potential increased level of credit risk. Exposure to high social risks also have an impact on the current rating.

Exhibit 6
ESG issuer profile scores

Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

Hoist faces limited exposure to environmental risk, specifically in relation to carbon transition risks. This is because of its portfolio composition as a dedicated debt purchaser and third-party debt collector, mostly in the consumer segment.

Social

Hoist faces high industry-wide social risks related to regulatory and litigation risks, requiring high compliance standards. These risks are mitigated by developed policies and procedures. Cyber and customer data risks are high for Hoist and other debt purchasing companies because they access large amounts of personal data. This is mitigated by ongoing IT investments and organisational measures to prevent data breaches.

Governance

Hoist faces high governance risks. We acknowledge the increased stability in management and board structure, but we also consider the inherent risks related to the subprime debt collection industry that raise governance risks, partly mitigated by the company's regulated nature and oversight. The two largest owners control over 40% of shares and have a large influence on the composition of the Board of Directors.

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 (LGF) analysis

We apply our Advanced LGF analysis to Hoist because the company is a regulated credit market company and, in the event of failure, we expect it to be subject to the EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, which we consider an operational resolution regime. For this analysis, we assume a residual TCE of 3% and post-failure losses of 8% of total banking assets and a 5% run-off in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These are in line with our standard assumptions. Particularly for Hoist, we assume that Hoist does not source deposits considered junior, compared with the standard assumption of 26% of total deposits, as the company fully relies on a retail deposit base.

Hoist's senior unsecured, junior senior and subordinated debt ratings reflect our Advanced LGF analysis of the company's balance-sheet structure. Hoist's senior unsecured creditors are likely to face extremely low loss-given-failure because of the loss absorption provided by its own volume and the amount of debt subordinated to it. This results in three notches of uplift from Hoist's Adjusted BCA for senior unsecured debt.

Hoist's junior senior unsecured programme rating is positioned one notch higher than the Adjusted BCA, indicating a low loss given failure.

Hoist's subordinated debt ratings are positioned at the same level as the Adjusted BCA, indicating a moderate loss given failure.

Government support

Because we expect the probability of government support for Hoist's senior liabilities to be low, the ratings do not incorporate any uplift from government support and the final issuer ratings are positioned at Baa2.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

Exhibit 7
Rating Factors

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		97.4%	caa3	↔	ba1	Long-run loss performance	
Capital							
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)		20.0%	aa2	↓↓	a3	Expected trend	
Profitability							
Net Income / Tangible Assets		1.1%	baa1	↑↑	baa2	Earnings quality	
Combined Solvency Score			baa3		baa2		
Liquidity							
Funding Structure							
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets		14.1%	a3	↔	ba1	Deposit quality	
Liquid Resources							
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets		23.9%	baa2	↑↑	baa2	Access to committed facilities	
Combined Liquidity Score			baa1		baa3		
Financial Profile			baa2		baa2		
Qualitative Adjustments					Adjustment		
Business Diversification					-1		
Opacity and Complexity					0		
Corporate Behavior					-1		
Total Qualitative Adjustments					-2		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint					Aaa		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range					baa3 - ba2		
Assigned BCA					ba2		
Affiliate Support notching					0		
Adjusted BCA					ba2		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (SEK Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (SEK Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	6,292	15.7%	7,544	18.8%
Deposits	25,052	62.6%	23,799	59.4%
Preferred deposits	25,052	62.6%	23,799	59.4%
Senior unsecured bank debt	5,092	12.7%	5,092	12.7%
Dated subordinated bank debt	1,251	3.1%	1,251	3.1%
Preference shares (bank)	1,154	2.9%	1,154	2.9%
Equity	1,201	3.0%	1,201	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	40,042	100.0%	40,042	100.0%

Debt Class	De Jure waterfall		De Facto waterfall		Notching		LGF Notching Guidance vs. Adjusted BCA	Assigned LGF notching	Additional Notching	Preliminary Rating Assessment
	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	Instrument volume + subordination	Sub-ordination	De Jure	De Facto				
Counterparty Risk Rating	21.7%	21.7%	21.7%	21.7%	3	3	3	3	0	baa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	21.7%	21.7%	21.7%	21.7%	3	3	3	3	0	baa2 (cr)
Senior unsecured bank debt	21.7%	9.0%	21.7%	9.0%	3	3	3	-	-	-
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	1	1	1	1	0	ba1
Dated subordinated bank debt	9.0%	5.9%	9.0%	5.9%	0	0	0	0	0	ba2

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	baa2	0	Baa2	Baa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	baa2 (cr)	0	Baa2(cr)	
Senior unsecured bank debt	-	-	-	0	Baa2	(P)Baa2
Junior senior unsecured bank debt	1	0	ba1	0	Ba1	(P)Ba1
Dated subordinated bank debt	0	0	ba2	0	Ba2	Ba2

[1] Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non-public information.
Source: Moody's Ratings

Ratings

Exhibit 8

Category	Moody's Rating
HOIST FINANCE AB (PUBL)	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	Baa2/P-2
Baseline Credit Assessment	ba2
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	ba2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	Baa2(cr)/P-2(cr)
Issuer Rating	Baa2
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Baa2
Junior Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Ba1
Junior Senior Unsecured MTN	(P)Ba1
Subordinate	Ba2
ST Issuer Rating	P-2

Source: Moody's Ratings

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