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CREDIT OPINION
25 September 2023

Update

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RATINGS

Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland

Domicile	Austria
Long Term CRR	A1
Type	LT Counterparty Risk Rating - Fgn Curr
Outlook	Not Assigned
Long Term Debt	Not Assigned
Long Term Deposit	A2
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.

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Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland

Update after ratings upgrade

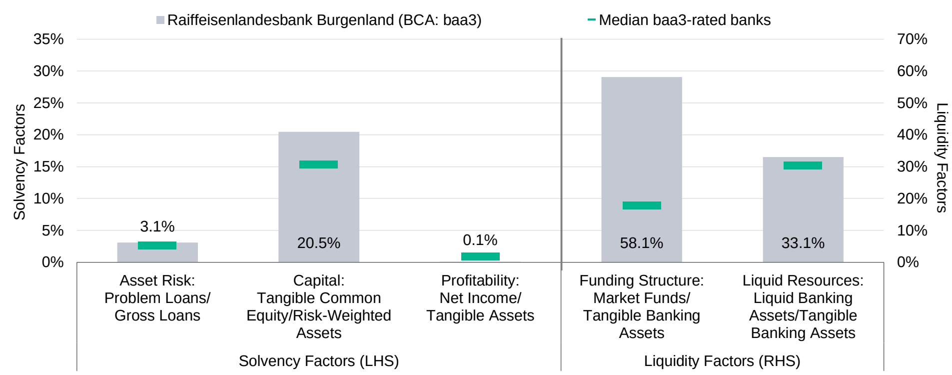
Summary

On 11 July, we upgraded the deposit and issuer ratings of Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen (RLB Burgenland) to A2 from A3. The upgrade was because of a change in our assumption of government support to moderate from low for banks and banking groups in Austria that we consider to be of systemic relevance, which includes all member banks of the Austrian Raiffeisen sector.

RLB Burgenland's ratings reflect the bank's baa3 BCA; its membership in the federal institutional protection scheme of Austria's Raiffeisen Banking Group (RBG), which results in a one-notch uplift and a baa2 Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA); and two notches of uplift from the application of our Advanced Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis to its liabilities.

RLB Burgenland's baa3 BCA mostly reflects that significant asset risks related to equity investments are sufficiently mitigated by strong capitalisation. Although the bank's share in Raiffeisen Bank International AG (RBI, A1/A1 stable, baa3[1], is substantial and implies significant market risk to the bank's otherwise solid asset quality, the risk can be absorbed largely by RLB Burgenland's comfortable capitalisation. The bank's profitability is modest, providing only limited protection against headwinds from a difficult macro environment. RLB Burgenland's solvency profile is accompanied by a liquidity profile where good access to the regional Austrian Raiffeisen banks' excess deposits and a sufficient liquidity buffer mitigate the bank's high market funding dependence.

Exhibit 1
Rating Scorecard - Key financial ratios



Source: Moody's Financial Metrics

Credit strengths

» RLB Burgenland has good capitalisation.

» The bank's good access to the Raiffeisen sector mitigates the bank's high dependence on wholesale funding.

» Senior creditors benefit from a large volume of outstanding debt, implying a very low loss given failure in the unlikely event of resolution.

Credit challenges

» RLB Burgenland's significant stake in RBI relative to its capital poses considerable risk.

» The bank's profitability remains modest and volatile.

Rating outlook

The stable outlook on the long-term deposit and issuer ratings reflects our expectation that potential pressures on asset risk, profitability and capital because of RLB Burgenland's participations will not impair the financial profile of the bank and that of the Raiffeisen sector in Austria over the next 12-18 months. Furthermore, we expect no changes in the liability structure that could result in changes in the applied rating uplift from its Advanced LGF analysis.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

» RLB Burgenland's ratings could be upgraded if RBG's financial strength improves, such that it results in a higher affiliate support uplift.

» In addition, the bank's ratings may benefit from an additional rating uplift, as assessed by our Advanced LGF analysis. However, a higher rating uplift would require significantly higher subordinated instruments.

» Upward rating pressure on RLB Burgenland's BCA could develop if the bank strengthens its liquidity, demonstrated by either a lower recourse to market funding or an increase in liquid assets. Furthermore, a combination of improved asset quality, stronger resilience of its capitalisation under our stressed assumption with regard to the valuation of participations and significantly improved profitability could lead to a higher BCA. However, this would not result in a rating upgrade unless RBG's financial strength improves.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

- A rating downgrade is possible if RLB Burgenland's BCA is downgraded and, at the same time, the Raiffeisen sector's fundamentals weaken to such a level that the downgrade cannot be offset by higher affiliate support; or RBG's financial strength deteriorates, leading to constraints on the bank's BCA.
- In addition, a downgrade could result from a significant decrease in the volume of senior unsecured liabilities relative to its tangible assets by such an amount that it increases the severity of loss in our LGF analysis.
- Negative pressure on RLB Burgenland's BCA could result from a combined weakening of the bank's solvency profile, as reflected in a deterioration in its asset quality, capital or profitability beyond our current expectations, and a significant weakening of the combined liquidity profile as a result of higher market funding and lower liquid reserves. However, this would not result in a rating downgrade if the financial strength of its affiliate RBG remains unchanged.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland (Consolidated Financials) [1]

	12-22[2]	12-21[2]	12-20[2]	12-19[3]	12-18[3]	CAGR/Avg.[4]
Total Assets (EUR Billion)	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.4	8.8[5]
Total Assets (USD Billion)	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.9	6.9[5]
Tangible Common Equity (EUR Billion)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2[5]
Tangible Common Equity (USD Billion)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	(0.5)[5]
Problem Loans / Gross Loans (%)	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.4[6]
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (%)	20.5	19.8	20.3	21.2	24.4	21.2[7]
Problem Loans / (Tangible Common Equity + Loan Loss Reserve) (%)	13.7	12.2	12.8	13.6	12.5	13.0[6]
Net Interest Margin (%)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9[6]
PPI / Average RWA (%)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9[7]
Net Income / Tangible Assets (%)	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4[6]
Cost / Income Ratio (%)	69.8	70.3	67.8	74.1	70.3	70.4[6]
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	58.1	59.0	59.4	55.0	55.5	57.4[6]
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets (%)	33.1	34.6	38.6	31.6	34.7	34.5[6]
Gross Loans / Due to Customers (%)	139.1	142.0	140.5	146.1	139.4	141.4[6]

[1] All figures and ratios are adjusted using Moody's standard adjustments. [2] Basel III - fully loaded or transitional phase-in; LOCAL GAAP. [3] Basel I; LOCAL GAAP. [4] May include rounding differences because of the scale of reported amounts. [5] Compound annual growth rate (%) based on the periods for the latest accounting regime. [6] Simple average of periods for the latest accounting regime. [7] Simple average of Basel III periods.

Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company filings

Profile

With total assets of €4.7 billion as of December 2022, Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland und Revisionsverband eGen (RLB Burgenland) is one of the smaller of the eight Raiffeisenlandesbanken in Austria. RLB Burgenland is majority owned by the local primary credit cooperatives in the region, for which the bank is the central institution. RLB Burgenland's lending activities are primarily focused on corporate customers, that is, mainly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in Burgenland. As of year-end 2022, RLB Burgenland had 15 branches and employed 256 people on average.

RLB Burgenland is a direct shareholder of RBI, the Austrian Raiffeisen sector's central institution, holding a 2.95% share, which implies significant indirect exposure to the Central and Eastern European banking markets.

RLB Burgenland is focused on the domestic Austrian market, and the bank's assigned Strong+ Weighted macro profile is in line with the Strong+ macro profile of Austria.

Detailed credit considerations

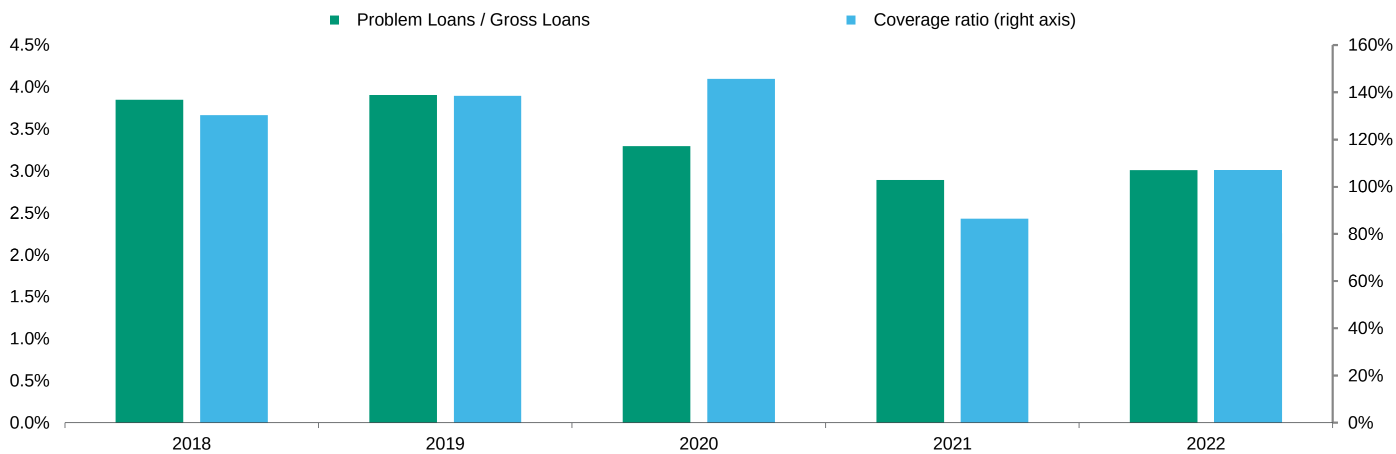
Good asset quality in the lending book — Commercial real estate and equity participations add volatility

We assign a ba1 Asset Risk score to RLB Burgenland, four notches below the a3 initial score. The ba1 score takes into account the bank's credit quality, as measured by its nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio; and the sector concentration risk in its lending book, in particular the additional market risk related to the bank's equity investments in RBI.

As of year-end 2022, RLB Burgenland's asset risk profile, as measured by its NPL ratio, improved to 3.0% from 2.9% a year earlier. The bank's provisioning level of more than 100% is strong. It provides a good buffer to cover risks from its loan book of €2.1 billion in an environment of more subdued economic growth and a more difficult operating environment, which primarily focuses on regional SME lending. Retail lending is mostly provided by the primary Raiffeisen banks in the region.

Exhibit 3

Asset risk at a glance



Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company reports

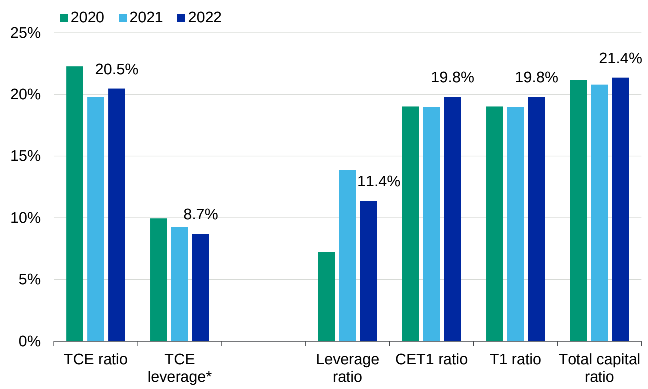
In terms of the bank's focus on regional SME lending, RLB Burgenland has exposures to cyclical industries, such as construction and higher-risk housing companies. We negatively adjust our Asset Risk score to reflect the tail risks that could trigger large losses in a highly adverse macroeconomic scenario.

Moreover, for the Asset Risk score, we take into consideration the market risks from the bank's equity participations. RLB Burgenland's total amount of equity investment of €244.4 million accounts for 59% of the bank's tangible common equity (TCE). This includes RLB Burgenland's 2.95% stake in RBI, the largest of its total participations as of year-end 2022.

RLB Burgenland's capitalisation is strong and provides a sufficient buffer against risks

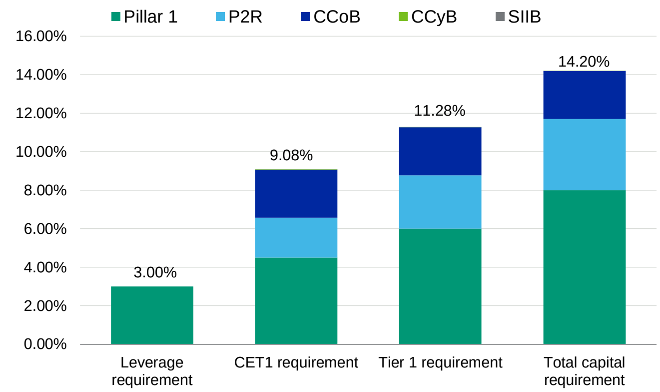
We assign an a2 Capital score to RLB Burgenland, three notches below the aa2 initial score. The a2 score reflects the bank's good capitalisation, represented by the 19.8% TCE ratio, as well as valuation risks in stressed markets resulting from potential impairments in its equity investments.

Exhibit 4
Capital ratios at a glance



TCE = Tangible common equity (Moody's calculation); CET1 = Common Equity Tier 1 capital; T1 = Tier 1 capital. *The leverage ratio compares TCE with tangible banking assets.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company reports

Exhibit 5
Capital requirements at a glance



CCoB = Capital conservation buffer; CCyB = Countercyclical capital buffer; SyRB = Systemic risk buffer.
Sources: Moody's Investors Service and company reports

We also take into consideration the bank's capital resilience in an adverse scenario, assuming a 50% reduction in the value of its holdings. As of year-end 2022, RLB Burgenland reported its stake in financial institutions at €234 million, which includes its stake in RBI, based on the lower of the historical cost or value. This results in a more conservative valuation compared with a market value based on discounted cash flow. Also, it provides some buffer against impairment risks because we do not consider hidden reserves of the RBI stake in our capital assessment.

RLB Burgenland reported a TCE ratio of 20.5% as of year-end 2022, up from 19.8% as of year-end 2021; and a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 19.8% as of year-end 2022, up from 19.0% as of year-end 2021. At the same time, the total capital ratio increased to 21.4% from 20.8%. A key driver for the increase was a decline in risk-weighted assets because the loan book was hit by a decrease in demand for credit. RLB Burgenland's capital ratios are higher than those of its Austrian peers, and the bank's TCE leverage ratio, at 8.7% as of year-end 2022, is well above those of its Raiffeisenlandesbanken peers.

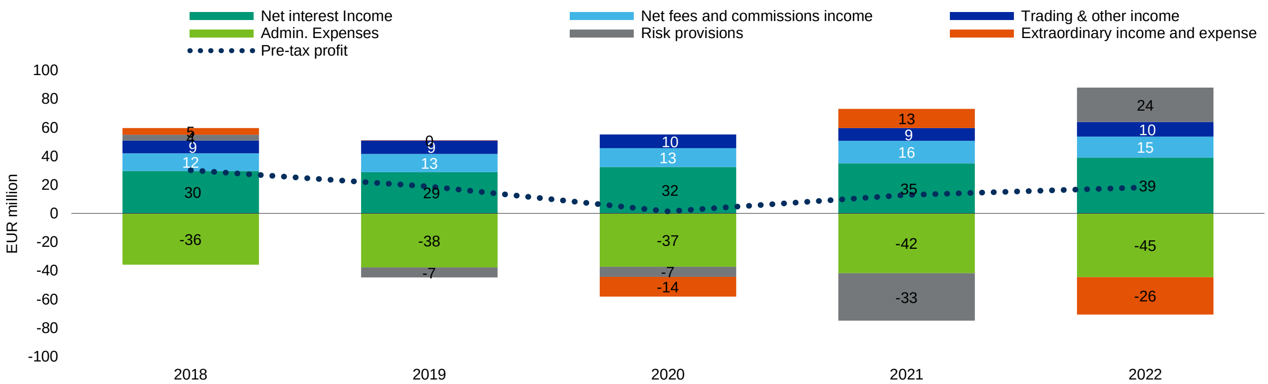
RLB Burgenland's earnings mix is diversified, but its profitability remains modest and volatile

We assign a b3 Profitability score to RLB Burgenland, at the same level as the initial score, reflecting net income/tangible assets of 0.1% as of year-end 2022, lower than its three-year average. Our assigned score reflects our assessment that the bank's underlying profitability hardly provides any buffer against the potential shocks stemming from valuation changes for its participation, particularly in an environment with more subdued economic growth, which should lead to some increase in risk costs.

We take into consideration the impact on the bank's net income resulting from its equity investment in RBI, which exposes the bank's profitability to considerable volatilities. Although the bank's core revenue is relatively stable, it is at a moderate level and does not provide a buffer against the volatilities stemming from its participations.

To evaluate the bank's standalone earnings generation capacity and exclude annual fluctuations, we consider adjusted net income, excluding those earnings. Moreover, we adjust profitability for the creation or release of §57 local GAAP reserves to derive its unadjusted earnings generation capacity. In 2023, we expect RLB Burgenland's profitability to remain under pressure as provisioning levels increase in response to the more difficult economic environment, and because earnings are likely to take a hit as a result of the likely downward adjustment in the RBI stake valuation, which is linked to RBI's exposures to Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

Exhibit 6
Profitability over the last five annual periods



Source: Moody's Investors Service

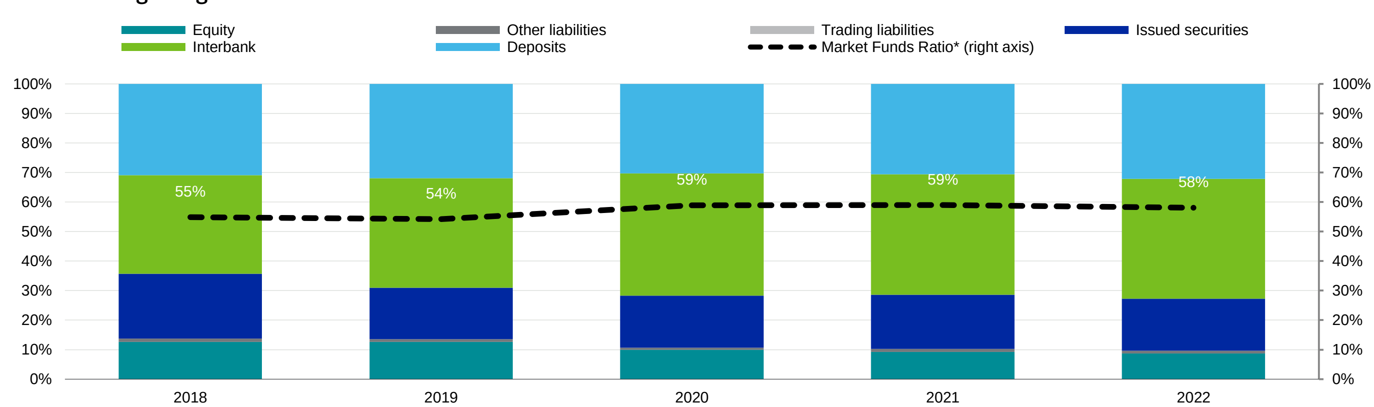
In 2022, RLB Burgenland's net income of €0.6 million was down from €9.1 million a year earlier. The bank's net interest income increased to €39.1 million (2021: €35.1 million). However, fee and commission income declined to €14.7 million (2021: €15.7 million). The bank booked loan loss provisions of €21.8 million (2021: -€33.1 million). The investment securities and participation's impairment of -€26.1 million was the key driver of the bank's weaker results in 2022. Moreover, returns from participations decreased to €0.8 million in 2022 (2021: €14.9 million). On the cost side, total operating expenses increased by 1.2% to €38.2 million in 2022, which includes a slight increase in personnel expenses to €24.7 million (2021: €24.2 million) and slightly lower administrative expenses of €13.5 million (2021: €13.6 million).

Reliance on wholesale funding is mitigated by access to sector funds and retail deposits

We assign a Funding Structure score of baa1, eight notches above the b3 initial score, reflecting the bank's market funds/tangible banking assets of 58% as of year-end 2022. It also reflects its role as the central institution for the primary Raiffeisen banks in Burgenland, which mitigates its dependence on confidence-sensitive wholesale funding through access to sector funding.

As part of its business model as a regional central bank for the primary Raiffeisen banks, RLB Burgenland's interbank liabilities include a high proportion of intragroup funding within the Raiffeisen sector. We adjust our market funding ratio for intragroup funding in the Raiffeisen sector (funds received from primary banks) because funding from primary banks is more sticky than the usual interbank funding as it is part of the bank's business model to hold liquidity reserves for its primary banks.

Exhibit 7
Market funding at a glance



Source: Moody's Investors Service

As the central institution for the local Raiffeisen banks in Burgenland, RLB Burgenland has access to diversified funding sources, including interbank funding of €1.9 billion as of year-end 2022, up from €1.8 billion in 2021, following the participation in the ECB's

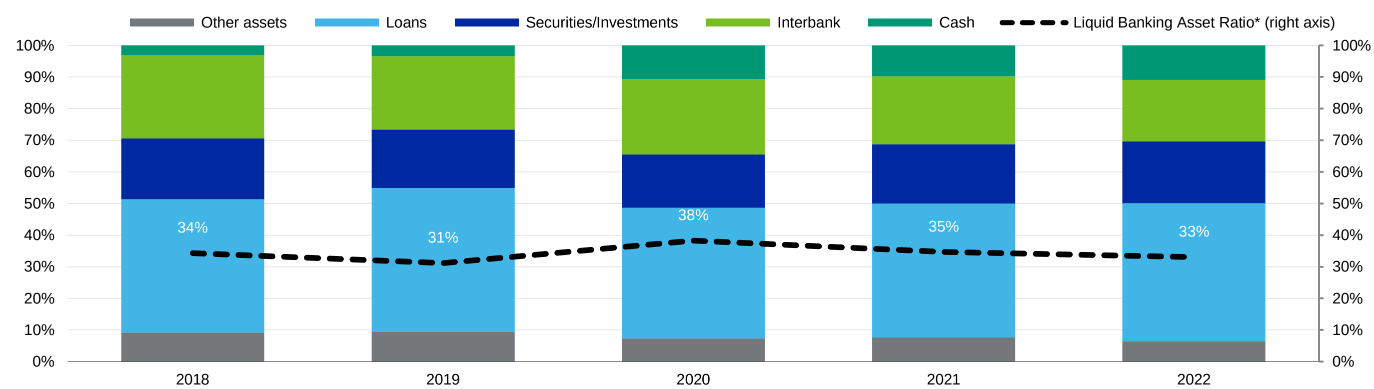
TLTRO III. However, we do not consider most of the TLTRO III as market funding because it is mostly stored as extra liquidity in the bank's cash position instead of being used for lending activities to benefit from attractive remuneration terms of the TLTRO III. Own issuances of €0.8 billion as of year-end 2022 and €1.5 billion of customer deposits constitute the bank's funding profile.

Sufficient liquidity buffer supports RLB Burgenland's funding profile

We assign a Liquid Resources score of baa3, four notches below the initial score of a2, reflecting RLB Burgenland's sound liquid banking assets/tangible banking assets of 33% as of year-end 2022. However, the baa3 score also includes our assessment of restrictions on intragroup deposits that RLB Burgenland holds as part of its role as the central institution, asset encumbrance and additional access to liquidity through the Raiffeisen sector.

As the central bank for the regional primary banks, RLB Burgenland provides intragroup lending to primary banks and RBI. We negatively adjust our Liquid Resources score for liquidity reserves held at RBI and other intragroup lending for primary banks because we assume that those amounts are not fully fungible for the bank to cover short-term liquidity needs. Interbank lending to RBI generally includes the minimum reserve RLB Burgenland holds for its primary banks and is not available to cover the liquidity needs of the bank itself. Additionally, we adjust our ratio for the encumbrance of liquid securities that are initially classified as liquid, but we know that such securities are pledged as collateral. The assigned score further captures the additional liquid resources the bank can generate through the sector.

Exhibit 8
Liquid assets at a glance



Source: Moody's Investors Service

As of year-end 2022, RLB Burgenland's liquidity benefited from significant interbank receivables of €1.4 billion, which consisted mainly of the cash deposits RLB Burgenland holds because of its role as the central institution for primary banks and were available as a liquidity buffer. Additionally, the liquid resources include a small portfolio of unencumbered, highly rated, fixed-income securities of €125 million.

ESG considerations

Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland's ESG Credit Impact Score is Neutral-to-Low CIS-2

Exhibit 9
ESG Credit Impact Score

CIS-2
Neutral-to-Low

For an issuer scored CIS-2 (Neutral-to-Low), its ESG attributes are overall considered as having a neutral-to-low impact on the current rating; i.e., the overall influence of these attributes on the rating is non-material.

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland's (RLB Burgenland) CIS-2 indicates that ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the current rating.. It reflects the mitigating rating impact of affiliate support from Raiffeisen Bankengruppe (RBG) over RLB Burgenland's ESG risk profile. Environmental and social risk factors have a limited impact on the bank's credit profile to date. The bank's moderate governance risks mainly stem from the bank's participation in Raiffeisen Bank International AG and the bank's weak financial strategy, resulting in subdued operational efficiency.

Exhibit 10
ESG Issuer Profile Scores

ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	GOVERNANCE
E-3	S-4	G-3
Moderately Negative	Highly Negative	Moderately Negative

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Environmental

RLB Burgenland faces moderate exposure to environmental risks primarily because of its portfolio exposure to carbon transition risk as a regional, diversified bank. In line with its peers, RLB Burgenland is facing mounting business risks and stakeholder pressure to meet broader carbon transition goals. In response, RLB Burgenland is actively engaging in further developing its comprehensive risk management and climate risk reporting frameworks and actively engaging in optimising its loan portfolio towards less carbon-intensive assets.

Social

RLB Burgenland has exposure to social risks, particular customer relations risks. The bank is required to meet high compliance standards. High cyber and personal data risks are mitigated by technology solutions and organizational measures to prevent data breaches.

As a diversified bank providing services to retail and wholesale clients, RLB Burgenland has high exposure to customer relations risks. Data security and customer privacy are critical for banks, particularly in the retail segment because they access large amounts of personal data. Fines and reputational damage as a result of product mis-selling, misrepresentation and other types of misconduct are also key social risks. Continued investments in technology and the bank's long track record of handling sensitive customer data, as well as appropriate culture and governance and compliance functions that ensure adherence to regulatory standards, help to manage the associated credit ris

Governance

RLB Burgenland's governance risks are moderate, reflecting relatively high-risk appetite and very high concentration risks inherent in its large equity investment in RBI. Management's ability to address the bank's subdued profitability remains a concern because it provides only a limited buffer against adverse developments and limits the bank's capital generation capacity and, hence, growth prospects. RLB Burgenland's ownership structure as a mutualist (Austrian Raiffeisen banking sector) results in a very specific governance set-up, but this does not result in incremental governance risks because of Austria's developed institutional framework.

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

Affiliate support

We consider the likelihood of support from RBG, the Austrian Raiffeisen sector, very high because of RLB Burgenland's significant regional importance to the sector. This support significantly reduces the probability of default because the co-operative group cross-sector support mechanism aims to stabilise its members by avoiding a bail-in or any form of loss participation by creditors. When the financial strength of RBG and the very high probability of RLB Burgenland receiving support are taken into account, the cross-sector support results in a one-notch rating uplift from its baa3 BCA.

We assess the Austrian Raiffeisen sector's financial capacity to provide support to its members based on the co-operative group's combined financial strength. The sector's financial strength, and cohesion, has improved. Particularly capital buffers are on the rise, a key support to its overall credit profile, which is strongly correlated with its higher-risk Central and Eastern European exposures housed at RBI.

Government support considerations

Because of its size on a consolidated basis, we consider RBG as systemically relevant, which may lead the government to intervene to shield it from disruptive losses and, therefore, attribute a moderate probability of Austrian government support for all members of the sector, in line with the support assumptions for other systemically relevant banking groups in Europe. We, therefore, include one notch of government support uplift in our CRRs, issuer and deposit ratings of RLB Burgenland.

Loss Given Failure (LGF) analysis

RLB Burgenland is subject to the EU BRRD, which we consider an operational resolution regime. We assume a residual TCE of 3% and post-failure losses of 8% of the tangible banking assets, a 25% runoff in junior wholesale deposits and a 5% runoff in preferred deposits, and assign a 25% probability to deposits being preferred to senior unsecured debt. These assumptions are in line with our standard assumptions.

» RLB Burgenland's deposits are likely to face a very low loss given failure, resulting in two notches of rating uplift from the bank's baa2 Adjusted BCA.

» RLB Burgenland's senior obligations (which the issuer rating speaks to) are also likely to face a very low loss given failure, resulting in two notches of rating uplift from its baa2 Adjusted BCA.

Counterparty Risk Ratings (CRRs)

RLB Burgenland's CRRs are A2/P-1

The CRRs are three notches above the Adjusted BCA of baa2, reflecting the extremely low loss given failure from the high volume of instruments that are subordinated to CRR liabilities. RLB Burgenland's CRRs do not benefit from any rating uplift based on government support, which is in line with our support assumptions on deposits and senior unsecured debt.

Counterparty Risk (CR) Assessment

RLB Burgenland's CR Assessment is A2(cr)/P-1(cr)

RLB Burgenland's CR Assessment is three notches above the bank's baa2 Adjusted BCA, based on the buffer against default provided to the senior obligations represented by the CR Assessment by more subordinated instruments, primarily senior unsecured debt. To determine the CR Assessment, we focus purely on subordination, taking no account of the volume of the instrument class.

Methodology and scorecard

The principal methodology used is the Banks Methodology, published in July 2021.

About Moody's Bank Scorecard

Our 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 outcome of our scorecard may significantly differ from that suggested by raw data alone (though it has been calibrated to avoid the frequent need for strong divergence). The scorecard outcome 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 11
Raiffeisenlandesbank Burgenland

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	3.1%	a3	↔	ba1	Sector concentration	Market risk
Capital						
Tangible Common Equity / Risk Weighted Assets (Basel III - transitional phase-in)	20.5%	aa1	↔	a2	Risk-weighted capitalisation	Stress capital resilience
Profitability						
Net Income / Tangible Assets	0.1%	b3	↔	b3	Return on assets	Earnings quality
Combined Solvency Score		a3		baa3		
Liquidity						
Funding Structure						
Market Funds / Tangible Banking Assets	58.1%	b3	↔	baa1	Extent of market funding reliance	Expected trend
Liquid Resources						
Liquid Banking Assets / Tangible Banking Assets	33.1%	a2	↔	baa3	Stock of liquid assets	Asset encumbrance
Combined Liquidity Score		ba2		baa2		
Financial Profile				baa3		
Qualitative Adjustments				Adjustment		
Business Diversification				0		
Opacity and Complexity				0		
Corporate Behavior				0		
Total Qualitative Adjustments				0		
Sovereign or Affiliate constraint				Aa1		
BCA Scorecard-indicated Outcome - Range				baa2 - ba1		
Assigned BCA				baa3		
Affiliate Support notching				-		
Adjusted BCA				baa2		

Balance Sheet	**in-scope (EUR Million)**	**% in-scope**	**at-failure (EUR Million)**	**% at-failure**
Other liabilities	2,240	47.3%	2,395	50.6%
Deposits	1,519	32.1%	1,364	28.8%
Preferred deposits	1,124	23.8%	1,068	22.6%
Junior deposits	395	8.3%	296	6.3%
Senior unsecured bank debt	816	17.3%	816	17.3%
Dated subordinated bank debt	14	0.3%	14	0.3%
Equity	142	3.0%	142	3.0%
Total Tangible Banking Assets	4,732	100.0%	4,732	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	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%	3	3	3	3	0	a2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%	26.8%	3	3	3	3	0	a2 (cr)
Deposits	26.8%	3.3%	26.8%	20.6%	2	3	2	2	0	a3
Senior unsecured bank debt	26.8%	3.3%	20.6%	3.3%	2	2	2	2	0	a3

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	a2	1	A1	A1
Counterparty Risk Assessment	3	0	a2 (cr)	1	A1(cr)	
Deposits	2	0	a3	1	A2	A2
Senior unsecured bank debt	2	0	a3	1	A2	A2

[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 12

Category	Moody's Rating
RAIFFEISENLANDESBANK BURGENLAND	
Outlook	Stable
Counterparty Risk Rating	A1/P-1
Bank Deposits	A2/P-1
Baseline Credit Assessment	baa3
Adjusted Baseline Credit Assessment	baa2
Counterparty Risk Assessment	A1(cr)/P-1(cr)
Issuer Rating	A2
ST Issuer Rating	P-1

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

1 The ratings shown are RBI's deposit rating/senior unsecured debt rating and BCA.

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