

Credit Opinion: Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Strasbourg, France

Ratings

Category	Moody's Rating
Outlook	Positive
Bank Deposits	Aa3/P-1
Bank Financial Strength	C
Senior Unsecured	Aa3
Subordinate	A1
Preferred Stock -Dom Curr	A2
Commercial Paper -Dom Curr	P-1
Other Short Term -Dom Curr	P-1

Banque de l'Economie-du Commerce et Monétique

Outlook	Stable
Bkd Bank Deposits	Aa3/P-1

Credit Industriel et Commercial

Outlook	Stable(m)
Bank Deposits	Aa3/P-1
Bank Financial Strength	C-
Senior Unsecured -Dom Curr	Aa3
Subordinate -Dom Curr	A1
Jr Subordinate	A1
Other Short Term	P-1

Contacts

Analyst	Phone
Stephane Le Priol/Paris	33.1.53.30.10.20
Patricia Dambrine/London	44.20.7772.5454
Reynold R. Leegerstee/London	

Key Indicators

Banque Federative du Credit Mutuel

	[1]2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	Avg.
Total assets (EUR billion)	395.91	339.02	298.86	261.42	234.64	[2]10.68
Total capital (EUR billion)	18.03	17.08	13.52	11.56	9.27	[2]16.23
Return on average assets	0.46	0.59	0.38	0.37	0.30	0.42
Recurring earnings power [3]	0.62	0.83	0.53	0.61	0.72	0.66
Net interest margin	0.03	0.23	0.24	0.49	0.62	0.32
Cost/income ratio (%)	57.25	53.06	65.63	64.72	61.92	60.51
Problem loans % gross loans	2.68	3.42	4.24	5.09	5.73	4.23
Tier 1 ratio (%)	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] As of December 31. [2] Compound annual growth rate. [3] Preprovision income % average assets.

Opinion

RECENT CREDIT DEVELOPMENTS

CIC group (CIC), BFCM's banking arm announced in its annual results press release that its New York branch holds a portfolio of RMBS and ABS worth EUR 3.9 billion, of which EUR 142 million is exposed to subprime loans. At year-end 2007, CIC reported EUR 180 million of mark-to-market impairments on this portfolio as a result of the lack of market liquidity.

CIC has not declared any exposure to CDOs, SIVs and ABCPs.

The impact of the aforementioned items partially account for CIC group's Net Banking Income (NBI) 3.7% decline to EUR 4,193 million at year-end 2007 from EUR 4,354 million at year-end 2006. In the same period, CIC group's net income was down 9.7% to EUR 1,204 million from EUR 1,334 million.

We note that the NBI of the Financing and Capital Markets activities of CIC group was down 9.0% to EUR 519 million at year-end 2007 from EUR 680 million at year-end 2006. More specifically, the NBI of market activities of CM-CIC Marchés was down to EUR 277 million from EUR 321 million.

Based on the information disclosed, BFCM seems to have relatively little exposure to the crisis and to be protected by its satisfactory capitalization and stable earnings base.

That said, Moody's will closely monitor the potential additional impairments and the profitability and capital adequacy levels of the bank going forward.

SUMMARY RATING RATIONALE

Moody's assigns a bank financial strength rating (BFSR) of C to Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel (BFCM), which translates into an A3 baseline credit assessment. The rating reflects BFCM's strong positioning in both banking and insurance through its respective subsidiaries, Crédit Industriel et Commercial group (CIC group) and Groupe des Assurances du Crédit Mutuel (GACM), as well as its role, delegated by the central entity of CM4-CIC (Caisse Fédérale du Crédit Mutuel Centre Est Europe - CFCMCEE), in providing liquidity management for the whole CM4-CIC group. It also takes account of the controls and risk management issues that came to light at the CIC level in 2005.

BFCM's long-term global local currency (GLC) deposit rating is at the Aa3 level - under Moody's joint default analysis (JDA) methodology - based on its baseline credit assessment of A3 and a very high probability of support in case of need from CM4-CIC group. Although BFCM does not form part of the group's cross-guarantee and solidarity mechanisms, whose role is to cover specifically the mutualist part of the group, it is fully integrated within CM4-CIC both strategically and operationally. BFCM's GLC deposit rating also incorporates the probability of systemic support in the case of a crisis, which Moody's assesses as very high.

The outlook on all ratings is positive, reflecting BFCM's and CM4-CIC's improving financials especially as to profitability and asset quality.

Moody's cautions that, given the group's structure and BFCM's specific role within the group, BFCM's BFSR - which expresses its financial strength as if it were a standalone entity - conveys only part of the information. Moody's does not rate the group's central institution, CFCMCEE. We view CM4-CIC on a consolidated basis as intrinsically stronger than BFCM and its subsidiaries alone.

Credit Strengths

- CIC's and GACM's nationwide retail distribution networks, core to CM4-CIC group
- Successful bancassurance strategy
- Efficient operating cost structure and state-of-the-art technology
- Strategic role as liquidity provider within the CM4-CIC group
- Strategic importance for, and close integration within, CM4-CIC group
- Provider of products and services to the cooperative networks of CM4-CIC and to a lesser extent, to that of other Federations of Groupe Crédit Mutuel.

Credit Challenges

- Delivering the full benefit of rationalisations and realignment of CIC operations
- Successfully monitoring the risk profile of some of CIC's activities

- Finding future growth alternatives
- Exclusion from the CM4's cross-guarantee mechanism

Rating Outlook

The outlook is positive on the BFSR based on the improving financials of BFCM and of its subsidiary CIC since 2005, especially as regards profitability and asset quality. The improvements will need to be confirmed in 2008.

The outlook is also positive on the deposits ratings based on the positive outlook of the BFSR. The positive outlook of the deposits and debt ratings also reflects the improving financial fundamentals of the CM4-CIC group on the whole.

What Could Change the Rating - Up

The BFSR could be positively impacted if the financials were to improve further at the BFCM group level. We also note that the group has decided to create a Chief Risk Officer position (Directeur des Risques) and intends to establish VaR and stress testing for its market activities on a more widespread basis. Effective and satisfactory implementation of these changes will be monitored going forward. Any perceived shortcomings in resolving controls and risk management issues might hamper on our overall credit assessment of BFCM.

Despite BFCM's exclusion from the solidarity and cross-guarantee schemes within the mutualist part of CM4-CIC group, Moody's has assessed support from the group to be at a very high level. Other than a change to include BFCM in this scheme, BFCM's debt and deposit ratings are unlikely to be upgraded unless the group's creditworthiness were to increase. It should be noted, however, that a significant improvement both at the CIC level and at the BFCM level, as described above, could in itself raise our perception of CM4-CIC's overall creditworthiness and thus prompt an upgrade of BFCM's debt and deposit ratings.

What Could Change the Rating - Down

BFCM's current C BFSR fully captures the past control and risk management issues that emerged at the CIC level in 2005 and is therefore unlikely to be downgraded in the near future. It also takes account of the solid and sustainable franchise of the insurance subsidiaries (GACM).

Likewise, BFCM's debt and deposit ratings also fully integrate Moody's concerns over the risk management issues that arose at the CIC level. We therefore believe that a downgrade of the debt and deposit ratings is very unlikely unless we were to perceive a decrease in the likelihood of support from CM4-CIC to BFCM, which is not expected given the strategic roles of BFCM as a liquidity provider for the whole of CM4-CIC group and as a holding company for CIC group and GACM.

Recent Results and Company Events

At year-end 2007, BFCM reported pre-provision profit (PPP) of EUR 2,303 million, down 13.29% from EUR 2,656 million at year-end 2006. The main driver was the significant decrease of the net interest income (NII), which fell by more than 85% to EUR 97 million at year-end 2007 from EUR 662 million at year-end 2006. Trading income and fees and commissions had y-o-y positive growth of respectively 6% and 12% and stood at respectively EUR 2,701 million and EUR 1,475 million at year-end 2007.

In 2007, the operating costs were constrained and stood at EUR 2,084 million at year-end 2007, up 2.7% y-o-y. At year-end 2007 the net result group share stood at EUR 1,464 million, down 10.8% from EUR 1,642 million at year-end 2006.

In March 2007, CIC Private Banking - Banque Pasche, a subsidiary of CIC group, acquired Swissfirst Private Banking, a Zurich-based private bank. The entity was consolidated in the accounts in 2007.

In June 2007, BFCM created CM-CIC Covered Bonds, a 100% subsidiary dedicated to issuing covered bonds backed with French real-estate loans originated by the retail networks of CM4-CIC. The entity, which is supervised by the Banque de France, issued for the first time covered bonds in July 2007.

In March 2008, CIC group increased its stake in Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur to 15% from 10% previously for a cost of EUR 209 million.

DETAILED RATING CONSIDERATIONS

Detailed considerations for BFCM's currently assigned ratings are as follows:

Please note that detailed rating considerations and trends for BFCM's currently assigned ratings are based on the

latest information available. In addition, the financial fundamentals are based on the last annual report published which has 2007 figures and the ratios of the scorecard are based on the average of 2007-2006-2005.

Bank Financial Strength Rating

Moody's assigns a C BFSR to BFCM which translates into a Baseline Credit Assessment of A3. Moody's believes the C rating is an appropriate measure of the bank's financial strength given the historic control and management issues at CIC's level in 2005, but also given BFCM's strong national franchise in both insurance (bancassurance through GACM) and banking (through CIC group) and improving, albeit modest, financial fundamentals.

As a reference, Moody's financial strength scorecard generates a score of C, in line with Moody's BFSR.

Qualitative Factors (50%)

Factor 1: Franchise Value

Trend: Neutral

BFCM benefits from a strong domestic franchise in banking through its banking subsidiary CIC group which has a good national coverage, and through its insurance subsidiaries GACM, which ranks second in France in bancassurance and fourth overall in life insurance.

Moreover, the increasing integration in the CM4-CIC group provides increasing cross-selling opportunities of the banking and insurance activities of BFCM within the respective networks of CM4 (defined as the four Federations CM4-CIC, namely CM Centre Est Europe, CM Sud Est, CM Ile-de-France and CM Savoie-Mont Blanc) and CIC group. Moody's also notes that some subsidiaries of BFCM have started, although still marginally, to sell their products in the networks of Federations of the Credit Mutuel group which are not within CM4-CIC.

Given the activities undertaken at the BFCM level (retail banking, insurance and liquidity management for CIC and part of the CM4-CIC group), the bank benefits from resilient earnings. The proportion of "retail related" activities in BFCM's overall business mix has been growing gradually as proprietary trading activities' relative importance declined.

Overall, Moody's views BFCM's franchise as strong and would expect it to improve in the medium term thanks to the ongoing integration of CIC and the increasing cross-selling opportunities within the CM4-CIC networks.

As a reference, Moody's scorecard generates a score of B-, which is slightly below Moody's perception.

Factor 2: Risk Positioning

Trend: Improving

Following the losses linked to the structured equity derivatives portfolio of CIC in 2005, BFCM and its subsidiary CIC decided to restructure their market activities and beef-up their risk management capacity. A number of projects started after the 2005 losses have been completed by the end of 2005, among which:

- CIC's market activities were largely discontinued and merged into those of CIAL (one of CIC's regional subsidiaries). Although CIC is no longer active in some of the riskier businesses, its market activities remain somewhat similar to those of a hedge fund rather than to those of traditional retail bank which are generally dominated by client-driven flows;

- BFCM is part of a group-wide project to put in place historical VaR and stress testing models covering the bulk of market-related activities. The models were put in place in late 2007 and still need to be tested over 2008 but they provide a much needed improvement over the previous situation;

- The Group also decided to set up an independent Risk Department with oversight over credit, market and operational risk. However this department has not been empowered with decision-making or sanction capacities. The Risk Department's main attributes are to measure and control risks and to validate processes. For all practical and operational purposes, the various business lines have retained control over their various risk departments.

Overall, Moody's believes that, given BFCM's size and broad market activities, its risk management teams are probably not sufficiently integrated. That said, the group has developed or is developing tools that will allow for effective management of risks. For instance, the Credit Department has developed its own state-of-the-art IT tool to fully identify, follow and consolidate all credit risks within CM4-CIC, including BFCM and its subsidiaries but also including all credit activities carried out by the local banks of the cooperative network.

The credit risk concentration is average and it partly reflects exposures to highly rated financial institutions. The

commercial and retail banking activities do not carry significant concentrations. We view positively the high proportion of "retail activities" stemming from CIC group and GACM, as they result in a higher granularity of the bank's overall exposure.

Moody's scorecard generated a score of D-, which we believe is commensurate with BFCM's risk positioning at present.

Factor 3: Regulatory Environment

Refer to Moody's most recent Banking System Outlook for France to obtain a detailed discussion on Regulatory Environment.

Factor 4: Operating Environment

Trend: Neutral

This factor is common to all French banks. Refer to Moody's most recent Banking System Outlook for France to obtain a detailed discussion on Operating Environment.

Quantitative Factors (50%)

Factor 5: Profitability

Trend: Neutral

The bulk of BFCM's income is generated by very stable business activities such as retail banking (YE2007: 56.3% of Net Banking Income -NBI) and insurance (17.2%). The other activities undertaken by BFCM are corporate and investment banking (10.9%), private banking (8.0%), venture capital (7.6%).

(Figures above are Moody's estimates excluding the negative contribution to the NBI of the Administration and Holding business unit and of the intra-group unallocated items).

The level of profitability has been steadily recovering since 2005. It is constrained by CIC's low margins but has been improving thanks to CIC's growth and improving performance in all its markets, and, above all, thanks to GACM's steady growth in the life insurance sector and to the increasing cross-sale of products between CIC, GACM and the mutualist network of CM4's federations. (However, the cross-sale of insurance products with the networks of the other federations of Crédit Mutuel Group represents only a marginal proportion of the total cross-sales at GACM).

Moody's scorecard generates a score of C, which is in line with Moody's perception. (Moody's cautions that the profitability ratios presented in the scorecard at the back of this Credit Opinion are based on Moody's estimates of the Risk-Weighted Assets of BFCM, which are not disclosed by the bank.)

Factor 6: Liquidity

Trend: Neutral

Although the bulk of BFCM's activities are geared towards retail banking and insurance, the bank is heavily reliant on market funding. This is mainly explained by BFCM's role in liquidity management for the whole CM4-CIC group on behalf of the central body of the group (CFCMCEE). Moody's also notes that the strong asset growth of BFCM has only been partially compensated by on-balance-sheet retail deposits and has thus resulted in increasing recourse to market funding.

At year-end 2007, BFCM's main sources of funding were:

- Customer deposits (22.1% of total funding)
- Interbank (26.7%)
- Market funding (49.7%)
- Subordinated debt (1.6%)

The above figures are balance sheet figures at year-end 2007 for each of the above mentioned item, relatively to the sum of all four items. (Source: Moody's Investors Service).

BFCM benefits from a high proportion of marketable securities and pledgeable assets (at year-end- 2007, liquid assets accounted for 63.0% of total assets).

As a reference, Moody's financial strength scorecard comes out at C+, at the same level as Moody's view on the bank's liquidity.

Factor 7: Capital Adequacy

Trend: Neutral

Moody's estimates that BFCM's capital adequacy is satisfactory. However, the lack of disclosure at the level of BFCM does not provide us with a fair and complete picture of the bank's solvency. The French regulator focuses on CM4-CIC's consolidated capital adequacy levels rather than on BFCM's own consolidated capital adequacy figures.

At the CIC level, which accounts for around two-thirds of BFCM's total assets and which undertakes market activities, the Tier 1 ratio was 8.2% at year-end 2007, down from 8.9% at year-end 2006. We view positively that capital adequacy has been above the French regulator's generally required 8% threshold since 2006.

The scorecard generates a score of B, in line with Moody's view of BFCM's capital adequacy. (Moody's cautions that the capital adequacy ratios presented in the scorecard at the back of this Credit Opinion are based on Moody's estimates of the Risk-Weighted Assets and Tier 1 capital of BFCM, which are not disclosed by the bank.)

Factor 8: Efficiency

Trend: Neutral

At year-end 2007, BFCM posted a cost-to-income ratio of 57.3%, up from 53.1% at year-end 2006. However the general trend in recent years has been one of a steady decline in this ratio and Moody's notes that at end-June 2007, the ratio stood below the level of year-end 2006, at 53.3%. The improvements in the first half of the year were partly driven by earnings growth and growing cross-selling opportunities.

The deterioration of the ratio in the second half of the year is partly explained by the contraction of the NBI as a direct consequence of the reduced net interest income, which declined to EUR 97 million at year-end 2007 from EUR 662 million at year-end 2006. In the same period, the operating expenses (personnel expenses and other administrative expenses) increased slightly.

In the longer term, we expect the level of efficiency to be commensurate with the levels reached at year-end 2006.

Moody's notes that 2005 was an exceptionally bad year and that the figures for that year take into account the one-time trading losses on derivatives at the CIC level. Moody's views favourably the significant improvement in the cost-to-income ratio over a long period of time, which is a prerequisite for the group to be able to maintain its position in the increasingly competitive French domestic market.

As a reference, the scorecard generates a score of C, which is a fair representation of the bank's efficiency.

Factor 9: Asset Quality

Trend: Improving

BFCM's asset quality closely mirrors that of its banking subsidiary CIC (which represents two-thirds of its assets), and has been improving thanks to the implementation of the more conservative credit risk policy already used at the level of CM4's federations. However, we note that asset quality also benefits from a mechanical effect thanks to strong asset growth, especially in residential mortgage lending.

As is the case for all French banks, the asset quality figures cannot be directly compared to those of European peers as accounting practices in France tend to overstate NPLs when compared to other European systems.

Indeed, in contrast to banks in other systems, French banks keep their impaired loans on their balance sheets, irrespective of whether they have them fully provisioned, as long as the legal procedure is ongoing. Writing them off their balance sheets could jeopardise their claims and the tax relief already received.

Moody's scorecard generates a score of C, which is a fair representation of the improved asset quality at BFCM.

Global Local Currency Deposit Rating (Joint Default Analysis)

Moody's assigns a global local currency deposit rating of Aa3 for BFCM. Under our joint default analysis (JDA) methodology, this rating is supported not only by BFCM's baseline credit assessment of A3 (which is mapped from its BFSR of C) but also by our assessment of expected support from the four federations of the CM4-CIC group (CMCEE, CM Sud Est, CM Ile-de-France and CM Savoie-Mont Blanc - together referred to as CM4).

Although BFCM is not part of the cross-guarantee system within the mutualist group, we estimate the probability of support for it as very high, taking into consideration its liquidity management and funding role within the CM4-CIC group. Additionally, in our view, BFCM's GLC deposit rating is supported by a very high probability that it would receive systemic support through the four federations of the CM4-CIC group, should a crisis occur. Given these elements and CM4-CIC's overall higher intrinsic creditworthiness, BFCM's deposit rating benefits from a three-notch uplift from its baseline credit assessment.

The country support guideline for France is high. Looking back, the history of bank failures is very limited and confined to tiny institutions with no presence in retail and whose main shareholders were not French regulated banks. In addition, we note that the French market has become relatively concentrated among the top six to seven players and has an important weight in the economy.

BFCM's deposit/debt ratings are Aa3/Prime-1.

Notching Considerations

In line with Moody's notching guidelines published in April 2007, BFCM's dated and perpetual subordinated debt is rated at A1, i.e. one notch below the bank's senior debt rating. The bank's preferred shares are rated at A2, two notches below the bank's senior debt rating.

Foreign Currency Deposit Rating

Moody's foreign currency deposit ratings for BFCM are Aa3/Prime-1.

Foreign Currency Debt Rating

Moody's foreign currency debt ratings for BFCM are Aa3/Prime-1.

ABOUT MOODY'S BANK RATINGS

Bank Financial Strength Rating

Moody's Bank Financial Strength Ratings (BFSRs) represent Moody's opinion of a bank's intrinsic safety and soundness and, as such, exclude certain external credit risks and credit support elements that are addressed by Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings. BFSRs do not take into account the probability that the bank will receive such external support, nor do they address risks arising from sovereign actions that may interfere with a bank's ability to honor its domestic or foreign currency obligations. Factors considered in the assignment of BFSRs include bank-specific elements such as financial fundamentals, franchise value, and business and asset diversification. Although BFSRs exclude the external factors specified above, they do take into account other risk factors in the bank's operating environment, including the strength and prospective performance of the economy, as well as the structure and relative fragility of the financial system, and the quality of banking regulation and supervision.

Global Local Currency Deposit Rating

A deposit rating, as an opinion of relative credit risk, incorporates the BFSR as well as Moody's opinion of any external support. Specifically, Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings are opinions of a bank's ability to repay punctually its deposit obligations. As such, they are intended to incorporate those aspects of credit risk relevant to the prospective payment performance of rated banks with respect to deposit obligations, which includes: intrinsic financial strength, sovereign transfer risk (in the case of foreign currency deposit ratings), and both implicit and explicit external support elements. Moody's Bank Deposit Ratings do not take into account the benefit of deposit insurance schemes which make payments to depositors, but they do recognize the potential support from schemes that may provide assistance to banks directly.

According to Moody's joint default analysis (JDA) methodology, the global local currency deposit rating of a bank is determined by the incorporation of external elements of support into the bank's Baseline Credit Assessment. In calculating the Global Local Currency Deposit rating for a bank, the JDA methodology also factors in the rating of the support provider, in the form of the local currency deposit ceiling for a country, Moody's assessment of the probability of systemic support for the bank in the event of a stress situation and the degree of dependence between the issuer rating and the Local Currency Deposit Ceiling.

National Scale Rating

National scale ratings are intended primarily for use by domestic investors and are not comparable to Moody's

globally applicable ratings; rather they address relative credit risk within a given country. A Aaa rating on Moody's National Scale indicates an issuer or issue with the strongest creditworthiness and the lowest likelihood of credit loss relative to other domestic issuers. National Scale Ratings, therefore, rank domestic issuers relative to each other and not relative to absolute default risks. National ratings isolate systemic risks; they do not address loss expectation associated with systemic events that could affect all issuers, even those that receive the highest ratings on the National Scale.

Foreign Currency Deposit Rating

Moody's ratings on foreign currency bank obligations derive from the bank's local currency rating for the same class of obligation. The implementation of JDA for banks can lead to high local currency ratings for certain banks, which could also produce high foreign currency ratings. Nevertheless, it should be noted that foreign currency deposit ratings are in all cases constrained by the country ceiling for foreign currency bank deposits. This may result in the assignment of a different, and typically lower, rating for the foreign currency deposits relative to the bank's rating for local currency obligations.

Foreign Currency Debt Rating

Foreign currency debt ratings are derived from the bank's local currency debt rating. In a similar way to foreign currency deposit ratings, foreign currency debt ratings may also be constrained by the country ceiling for foreign currency bonds and notes; however, in some cases the ratings on foreign currency debt obligations may be allowed to pierce the foreign currency ceiling. A particular mix of rating factors are taken into consideration in order to assess whether a foreign currency bond rating pierces the country ceiling. They include the issuer's global local currency rating, the foreign currency government bond rating, the country ceiling for bonds and the debt's eligibility to pierce that ceiling.

About Moody's Bank Financial Strength Scorecard

Moody's bank financial strength model (see scorecard below) is a strategic input in the assessment of the financial strength of a bank, used as a key tool by Moody's analysts to ensure consistency of approach across banks and regions. The model output and the individual scores are discussed in rating committees and may be adjusted up or down to reflect conditions specific to each rated entity.

Rating Factors

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel

Rating Factors [1]	A	B	C	D	E	Total Score	Trend
Qualitative Factors (50%)						C	
Factor: Franchise Value						B-	Neutral
Market Share and Sustainability			x				
Geographical Diversification		x					
Earnings Stability		x					
Earnings Diversification [2]							
Factor: Risk Positioning						D-	Improving
Corporate Governance [2]							
- Ownership and Organizational Complexity							
- Key Man Risk							
- Insider and Related-Party Risks							
Controls and Risk Management					x		
- Risk Management					x		
- Controls					x		
Financial Reporting Transparency			x				
- Global Comparability	x						
- Frequency and Timeliness					x		
- Quality of Financial Information					x		
Credit Risk Concentration						x	
- Borrower Concentration						x	

- Industry Concentration			x				
Liquidity Management			x				
Market Risk Appetite					x		
Factor: Operating Environment						B+	Neutral
Economic Stability	x						
Integrity and Corruption		x					
Legal System		x					
Financial Factors (50%)						C+	
Factor: Profitability						C	Neutral
PPP % Avg RWA			1.81%				
Net Income % Avg RWA			1.31%				
Factor: Liquidity						C+	Neutral
(Mkt funds-Liquid Assets) % Total Assets		-2.18%					
Liquidity Management			x				
Factor: Capital Adequacy						B	Neutral
Tier 1 ratio (%)		8.88%					
Tangible Common Equity % RWA		6.78%					
Factor: Efficiency						C	Neutral
Cost/income ratio			58.64%				
Factor: Asset Quality						C	Improving
Problem Loans % Gross Loans			3.45%				
Problem Loans % (Equity + LLR)			28.60%				
Lowest Combined Score (15%)						C	
Economic Insolvency Override						Neutral	
Aggregate Score						C	
Assigned BFSR						C	

[1] - Where dashes are shown for a particular factor (or sub-factor), the score is based on non public information
[2] - A blank score under Earnings diversification or Corporate Governance indicates the risk is neutral

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