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Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

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Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Major Rating Factors

Issuer Credit Rating
BBB+/Stable/A-2

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good home-market position as one of the four largest local banking groups.• High systemic importance in the Israeli banking system and a moderately high likelihood of receiving extraordinary government support, if needed.• A large and granular customer deposit base.• Well-diversified revenue base by product and segment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High exposure to the real estate sector• Despite a material improvement, operational efficiency still lags the peer average.

Outlook

The stable outlook on Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (IDB) and its core banking subsidiaries, including IDB NY, reflects S&P Global Ratings' view that there is now limited room for the bank to improve its capitalization to a level that warrants higher ratings over the next two years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related uncertainties, together with longer-for-lower interest rates, we now see, more limited prospects for its risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio to rise above 10% during this period.

Upside scenario

An upgrade of IDB over the next 24 months is unlikely unless the bank is less affected by the COVID-19 pandemic than we anticipate. To warrant an upgrade, we would expect IDB's RAC ratio to move sustainably above 10%. This would hinge on IDB posting credit losses below our forecasts, improving margins and operational efficiency. Although the bank suspended dividend payouts for at least two quarters in 2020, a likely resumption of dividends in 2021 would also affect the RAC ratio. We anticipate, however, that any resumption of dividend payment in 2021 and 2022 would remain overall moderate.

Downside scenario

We could lower the ratings if we see a more material deterioration of IDB's asset quality than expected that does not match with a similar increase in provisions coverage. This could happen in a scenario of higher losses from the large amount of loans generated in the past few years, the performance of which is yet to be tested. We could also consider a negative rating action if the subdued economic environment continues for longer than we currently expect, eliminating the potential for recovery in 2021 and beyond.

Rationale

We revised our outlook on IDB and IDB NY to stable on May 6, 2020, reflecting the negative implications on earnings and asset quality for the group from the COVID-19 pandemic. As with peers, we expect IDB to post substantially higher credit losses in 2020 than in prior years, as the pandemic took its toll on small and midsize enterprises (SMEs) and households through higher unemployment and bankruptcies. We assume credit losses will start normalizing over the course of 2021. Moreover, rate cuts by the Bank of Israel and the U.S. Federal Reserve mean margin contraction for the bank's operations in the U.S. and Israel. Therefore, we now see limited room for IDB to improve its capitalization to a level that warrants higher ratings due to the negative effects of the pandemic.

We acknowledge the significant progress made by IDB to improve its efficiency, with metrics moving closer to its peers' over time. As such, the group aims to reduce its headcount by about 770 people, mostly through early retirement packages by end-2021. Yet, this factor alone does not fully offset the more complicated operating environment. Indeed, the new management will have to continue the long-term strategic transformation of the bank under much more challenging operating conditions.

In terms of funding and liquidity, we do not consider the pandemic a stress factor for Israeli banks, especially given the

Bank of Israel's announcement of available additional liquidity facilities. We expect IDB's core funding and liquidity metrics to remain resilient over the next two years.

The ratings on IDB would benefit from our view that Israel (AA-/Stable/A-1+) would provide extraordinary support to IDB, if needed, in the event of financial distress.

Our ratings on IDB-NY are based on S&P Global Ratings' view that the bank is an important, core subsidiary of its Israel-based parent, Israel Discount Bank Ltd., and we expect that the parent would provide support to IDB-NY, if needed. We therefore view the creditworthiness of IDB-NY as equivalent to that of its parent.

Anchor:'bbb+' for commercial banks operating in Israel

We use our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment economic risk and industry risk scores to determine a bank's anchor, the starting point in assigning an issuer credit rating to a bank. Our anchor for a commercial bank operating in Israel is 'bbb+', based on the economic risk score of '3' and industry risk score of '4' (on the scale from '1' to '10', '1' being the lowest risk and '10' the highest risk). We base our assessment on the rounded geographical split of the bank's customer loan portfolio as of end-September 2020, 84.5% of which relates to Israel and 15.4% to the U.S. We believe that IDB will keep its geographical lending split stable over the next two years.

After over a decade of sustained economic growth of about 3%, the spread of COVID-19 and resulting lockdown measures pushed the Israeli economy into recession. We expect real GDP will fall by 5% in 2020. Nevertheless, we believe the Israeli economy will weather this shock and gradually recover in 2021, helped by the strong fundamentals of the domestic economy and a sizable support package the government provided to avoid permanent damage to the country's highly productive capacity.

However, this will pressure the government's fiscal balance and likely result in an increase in government debt to 74.5% of GDP in 2020. One of our key assumptions is that the new government will contain public debt, removing pressure on economic resilience. At the same time, Israel's exposure to geopolitical and domestic security risks makes it vulnerable to shocks. Support measures provided to the private sector and the banking system to ease short-term pressure on borrowers should help to contain the damage but not to avoid it. The key risk remains the pace of the labor market recovery, which if prolonged could weigh on lending to retail, including mortgage, and SMEs. This could depress demand for longer and constrain banks' profitability over the medium term. Banks also continue to face risks from large property-related exposures, especially to income-producing real estate, such as office and commercial properties, which are already under some stress.

We see main pressure on asset quality in unsecured retail lending and SME lending. We forecast banks' credit provisions will rise toward 0.8%-1.0% in 2020 from unsustainably low levels of 0.25% in 2019. Nevertheless, the banking sector is facing the situation from a position of strength. It is profitable and well capitalized. Regulatory oversight is prudent and has led banks to reduce their most risky exposures over the past decade. Macroprudential measures applied on mortgage lending reduced the risk to the booming housing market exposure, in our view. This is why we believe the Israeli banking sector should weather this shock with limited impact on its profitability in the medium term.

The banking system is concentrated and conservatively funded by core domestic deposits. We do not expect attempts

to spur competition in retail lending or the potential entrance of new players to materially undermine its profitability in the near term. Banks have become more efficient and well equipped to handle competition and new digitalization challenges, which we expect to focus more on the payment segment.

Table 1

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Key Figures					
	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(Mil. ILS)	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
Adjusted assets	287,514.0	258,690.0	238,143.0	220,291.0	218,709.0
Customer loans (gross)	194,576.0	186,506.0	170,414.0	152,361.0	143,641.0
Adjusted common equity	19,045.0	17,674.4	16,745.4	14,832.7	13,766.1
Operating revenues	7,504.0	9,660.0	9,020.0	8,355.0	8,009.0
Noninterest expenses	4,861.0	6,299.0	6,148.0	5,699.0	5,769.0
Core earnings	735.0	1,745.9	1,545.0	1,329.2	1,004.6

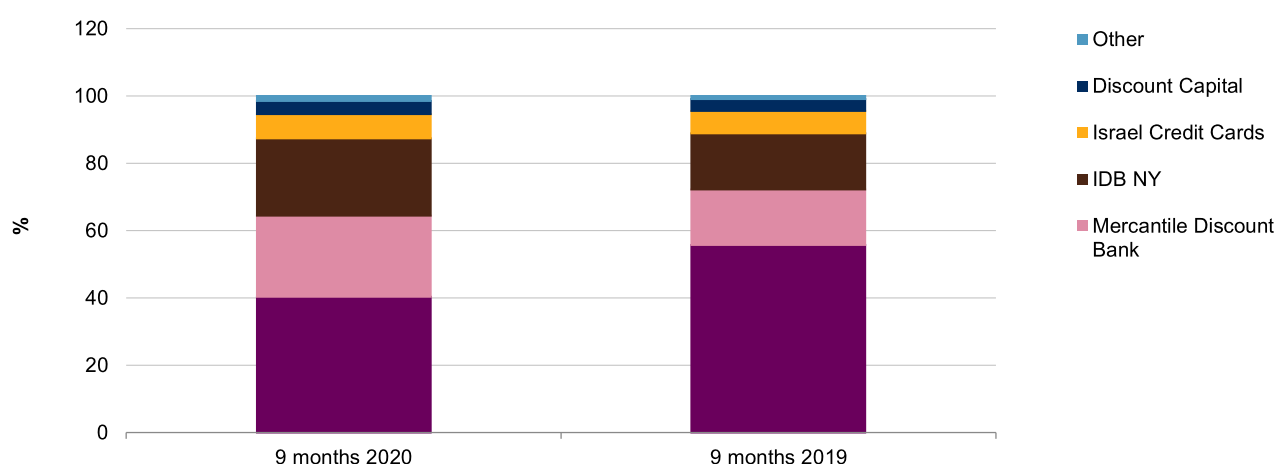
*Data as of Sept. 30. ILS--New Israeli Sheqel.

Business position: Solid domestic market position, with continuity in digital banking initiatives

In our view, IDB's solid market position as one of the largest banking groups operating in Israel supports the stability of its revenues. Moreover, its balanced business model provides sound diversification to its income (see chart 1). As of June 30, 2020, its loan market share was about 17.2% and 15.9% of local banks' loans and deposit market share respectively, positioning IDB at No. 4 behind Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi, each commanding about 30% of the market, and then Mizrahi Tefahot Bank, with a 22% market share.

Chart 1

Israel Discount Bank--Key Banking Subsidiaries Contribution To Group Profits



Source: IDB financial statements Sept. 30, 2020.

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IDB's geographic concentration in Israel, where it generates about 88% of its revenue, is a restraining factor. However,

its diversified business lines and robust customer base, along with its ability to resist the intensifying competitive pressure in the Israeli market, support its business stability and position it well to compete with local peers.

IDB continues to benefit from a majority stake in its profitable credit card subsidiary, Israel Credit Cards (ICC)--unlike the other two large players, which had to dispose their credit card subsidiaries on the direction of the regulatory authorities. We expect ICC's contribution to the group's profits will remain above 6% over the medium term, barring an enforced sale by the regulator, the likelihood of which we view as uncertain at the moment.

In 2019, the merger of IDB's subsidiary Mercantile Discount Bank with Municipal Bank (formerly Dexia bank) had neutral effect on our ratings owing to Municipal Bank's very small scale.

The bank's five-year strategic plan for 2016-2021 focuses mainly on domestic and U.S. activities. It targets continued efficiency, long-term asset growth, and profitability--areas where IDB has lagged its local and international peers in recent years. The plan was modified in 2018 to increase digitalization by experimenting with innovative banking models. In Jan. 2021, IDB announced that it will partner with Shufersal, the leading consumer retail player in Israel in the newly spun-out PayBox to launch a digital wallet to offer banking services to customers of all Israeli banks. IDB and Shufersal will hold 50.1% and 49.9%, respectively, of this new entity. The modified plan is consistent with the individual strategic plans at the IDB subsidiaries, and establishes greater synergies of the subsidiaries with the parent group.

Because the bank is up against COVID-19-related setbacks, we anticipate a muted loan growth for the forecasted period. We note, however, that the evolution of loan growth will depend on the shape and rebound of economy and the completion of an accelerated vaccination drive for the entire population. IDB, in line with its strategy, will focus on its area of expertise i.e., the household segment--notably mortgage lending where its market share is still lower than its share in total lending.

Table 2

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Business Position					
	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
Loan market share in country of domicile	17.2	17.2	16.4	15.5	15.2
Deposit market share in country of domicile	15.9	15.9	15.5	14.8	15.1
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	7,504.0	9,680.0	9,026.0	8,375.0	8,023.0
Commercial banking/total revenues from business line	36.7	38.9	48.0	48.5	46.7
Retail banking/total revenues from business line	36.2	38.4	40.4	37.9	37.0
Commercial & retail banking/total revenues from business line	72.9	77.3	88.4	86.4	83.8
Other revenues/total revenues from business line	27.1	22.7	11.6	13.6	16.2
Return on average common equity	5.0	9.5	9.2	8.4	6.5

*Data as of Sept. 30.

Capital and earnings: Subdued earnings, higher credit losses, and dividend resumption to restrict capital build up

Our assessment of IDB's capital and earnings is underpinned by our projection that our RAC ratio before concentration adjustments will remain well below 10% by end-2022, from 9.76% as of end-2019. With the expected higher credit

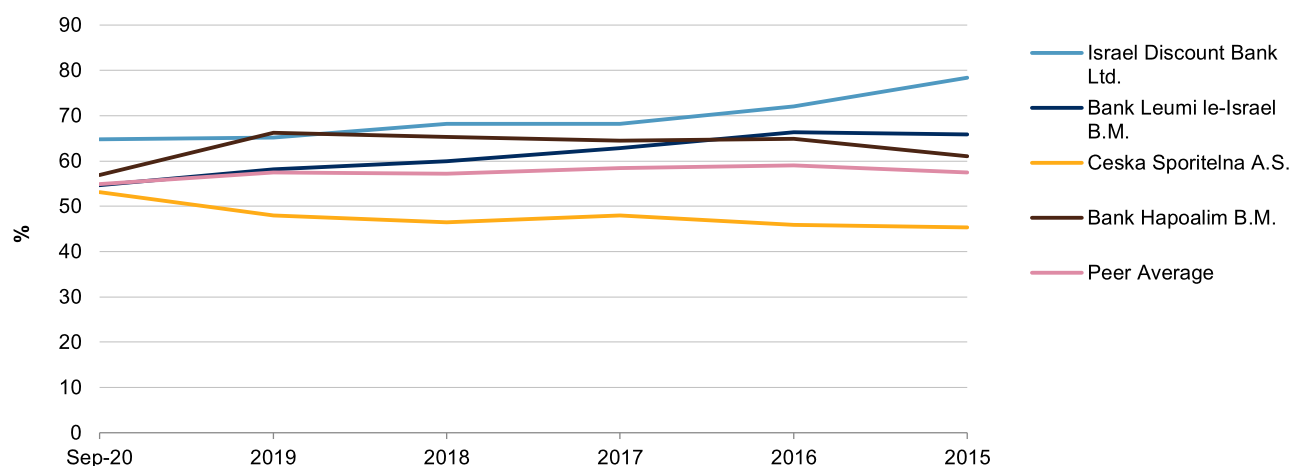
losses IDB would face in 2020-22, any chance of the RAC ratio going above 10% is very remote unless the credit losses are much lower than we expect.

Our forecast RAC ratio for the next two years assumes:

- Constraints from the ultra-low interest rate environment likely to provoke an interest margin contraction of 25-30 bps in 2020-2022, and leaving the margin at around 2.40% and thereby restricting the bank's earnings capacity.
- Loan growth to remain muted around 3% for 2021-2022.
- Savings from the bank's ongoing cost-cutting to be partly offset by lower revenue amid pandemic-related social distancing measures and lockdowns.
- Higher credit losses owing to expected deterioration of assets with cost of risk rising to 105 bps in 2020 before gradually declining to 50-70 bps in 2021-2022 in line with the banking industry.
- Dividends to resume from 2021 but slower than the targeted distribution rate of 30% of the earnings..

Similar to most of its Israeli peers, IDB announced a reduction of its targeted Tier 1 regulatory capital ratio by 1.00% to 8.9% from 9.9% following the change in the regulatory minimum to 8.18% from 9.20% previously. Israeli banks, unlike those in many other developed economies, use the conservative standardized approach for the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios (CAR), as dictated by the Bank of Israel, rather than advanced models. For IDB and other large Israeli banks, this results in materially lower regulatory capital ratios than global peers', and IDB targets a Tier 1 capital ratio slightly above 10% (10.1% on Sept. 30, 2020).

IDB's operational efficiency is a limiting factor for the bank's creditworthiness, in our view, since it still lags behind peers'. The bank recently announced plans to reduce personnel. Still, we believe the persisting impacts of COVID-19 might challenge the bank's ambitious pursuit of further improving efficiency levels. However, we recognize that the bank has markedly progressed in recent years, given management's effective reduction in headcount and branch, and process continuous optimization. We also believe that IDB's management will continue to improve the bank's cost structure and operating controls in order to close the gap with peers (see chart 2).

Chart 2
Israel Discount Bank And Peers--Efficiency
 Noninterest expenses/operating revenues


Source: S&P Global Ratings.

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IDB has a limited earnings sensibility to the consumer price inflation (CPI) index, given the structure of its balance sheet and lower share of mortgages--and especially CPI-linked mortgage loans (9.9% of total loans, about 30.8% of the mortgage loans as of Sept. 30, 2020).

IDB's regulatory leverage ratio on a consolidated basis stood at 6.66x as of Sept. 30, 2020 (7.34x on Dec. 31, 2019), comfortably above the regulatory 5x minimum.

Table 3
Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Capital And Earnings

(%)	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
Tier 1 capital ratio	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	9.8	8.8	8.4	N/A
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	8.7	7.7	7.7	N/A
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net interest income/operating revenues	58.6	61.0	61.3	59.5	57.0
Fee income/operating revenues	27.8	30.8	31.6	32.5	32.3
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	13.2	7.5	6.4	6.9	9.2
Cost to income ratio	64.8	65.2	68.2	68.2	72.0
Preprovision operating income/average assets	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5

*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Table 4

Israel Discount Bank Ltd. Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Data						
(Mil. ILS)	Exposure*	Basel III RWA	Average Basel III RW(%)	S&P Global RWA	Average S&P Global RW (%)	
Credit risk						
Government & central banks	88,617	3,151	4	2,033	2	
Of which regional governments and local authorities	11,779	2,685	23	424	4	
Institutions and CCPs	11,027	2,011	18	2,797	25	
Corporate	117,125	106,909	91	99,216	85	
Retail	68,927	43,936	64	34,392	50	
Of which mortgage	37,324	20,106	54	10,690	29	
Securitization§	1,063	213	20	213	20	
Other assets†	5,822	8,209	141	11,191	192	
Total credit risk	292,579	164,429	56	149,841	51	
Credit valuation adjustment						
Total credit valuation adjustment	--	1,489	--	0	--	
Market Risk						
Equity in the banking book	1,155	1,454	126	9,950	861	
Trading book market risk	--	2,858	--	4,287	--	
Total market risk	--	4,312	--	14,237	--	
Operational risk						
Total operational risk	--	14,216	--	16,924	--	
	Exposure	Basel III RWA	Average Basel II RW (%)	S&P Global RWA	% of S&P Global RWA	
Diversification adjustments						
RWA before diversification	--	184,446	--	181,001	100	
Total Diversification/ Concentration Adjustments	--	--	--	21,232	12	
RWA after diversification	--	184,446	--	202,233	112	
		Tier 1 capital	Tier 1 ratio (%)	Total adjusted capital	S&P Global RAC ratio (%)	
Capital ratio						
Capital ratio before adjustments	--	19,543	10.6	17,674	9.8	
Capital ratio after adjustments‡	--	19,543	10.6	17,674	8.7	

*Exposure at default. §Securitization Exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions.

‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital. ILS -- New Israeli Shekel. Sources: Company data as of 'Dec. 31 2019', S&P Global Ratings.

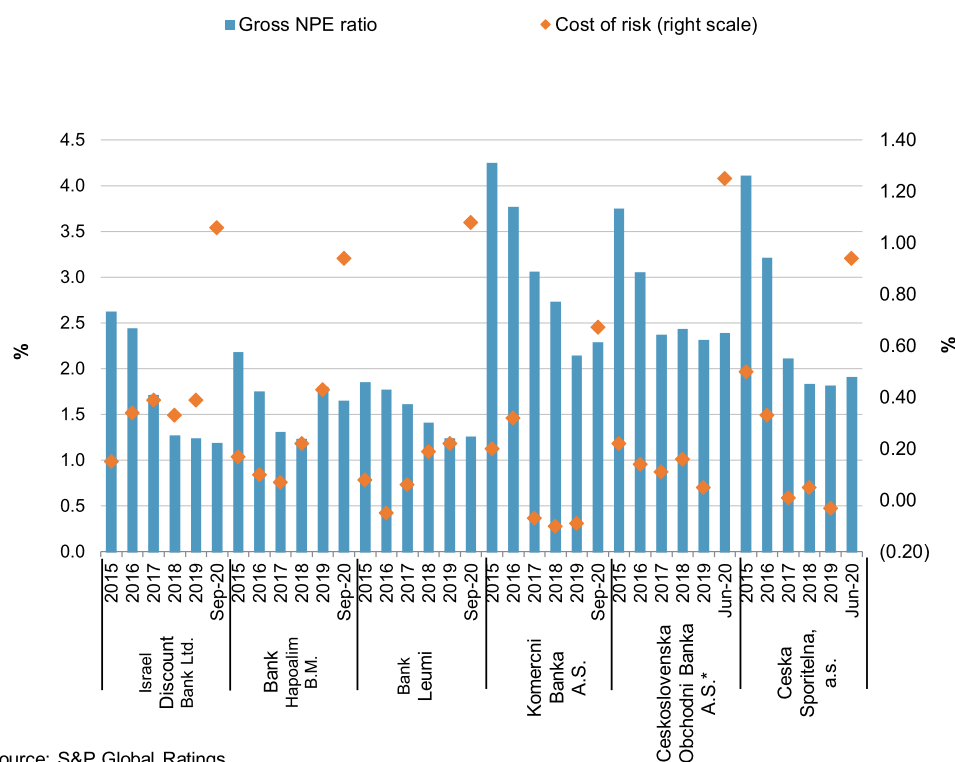
Risk position: Concentrated loan book and exposure to real estate will be tested

Our assessment of IDB's risk position is based on the bank's higher loan growth over the past few years and higher cost of risk than peers'. The latter is partly attributable to the fact that IDB, unlike Bank Leumi or Bank Hapoalim, still holds credit card operations (CAL [ICC]), which has intrinsically higher cost of risk. Similar to domestic peers, in our

opinion, IDB has high sensitivity to tail risks such as high real estate and single-name concentrations in the loan book, which is higher than international peers'.

As a result of the pandemic-induced recession, we expect increasing credit risks and deterioration in asset quality indicators. IDB's nonperforming assets amounted to about 1.18% of total loans as of Sept. 30, 2020. The ratio compared favorably with those of global peers and adequately relative to local peers (see chart 3). Net loan loss provisions have meaningfully increased in the first nine months of 2020 to capture asset quality deterioration on the bank's loan book as well as expected further weakening amid the evolution of the economic impact of the pandemic.

Chart 3
IBD's Asset Quality Met'rics Are In Line With Peers'



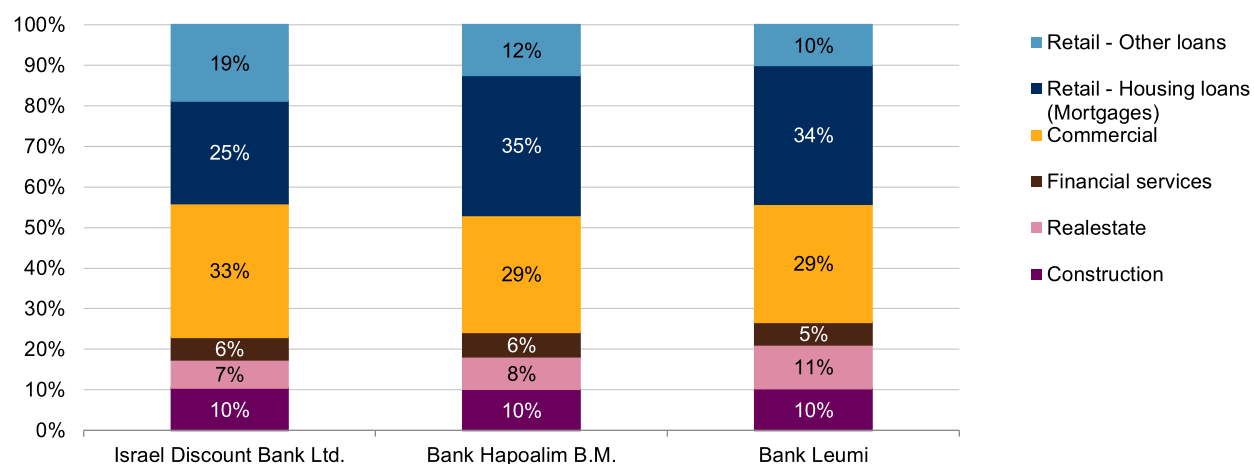
Source: S&P Global Ratings.
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Loans under payment deferral are a further source of potential asset quality deterioration.

IDB has deferred about Israeli shekel (ILS) 0.7 billion of payment (principal and interest) on a stock of loans amounting to about ILS7 billion (or about 3.6% of the gross loans) due to the pandemic. This amount is still reported as performing on the bank's books, in line with domestic and international peers, but its resilience has yet to be tested.

IDB's exposure to commercial real estate and construction sector remains elevated and represents a high (about 17% of IDB's total lending – See chart 4) credit risk as of Sept. 30, 2020. This exposure could weigh on the bank's asset quality, capital, and earnings in the event of a material price correction or if the economy or labor market is hit harder

than anticipated by the pandemic. The current situation heightens the sensitivity of these sectors to the economic downturn, which, if prolonged, could see lower demand, rising vacancies, and reducing profitability and valuation of real estate properties.

Chart 4**Real Estate Exposure Is A Relevant % Of IDB's Lending Book - Sep 2020**

Source: S&P Global Ratings.

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We also anticipate the risk associated with mortgage exposures, which represented about 25.3% of bank's loans at Sept. 30, 2020, will be contained, helped by BoI's macro-prudential measures. IDB also follows a prudent risk management with contained loan-to-value (LTV) ratio – with just 1.6% of mortgage loans over 75% of LTV level. Though we expect a recovery in the labor market in 2021-2022 to underpin mortgage borrower's creditworthiness, a deviation might have squeeze the bank's asset quality.

Our RAC ratio does not capture any impact from the upcoming implementation of the Bank of Israel's Current Expected Credit Losses (CECL) methodology, which will not happen before January 2022. Similarly, it does not account for systemic operational risks, which mainly relate to geopolitical tensions in the region and potential damage to the bank in case of tail events, such as terrorist attacks or wars. We also consider certain strategic and business model risks that do not get captured in our RAC ratio, such as those associated with changes in the banking operational model, cyber, data security, et cetera.

Table 5**Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Risk Position**

(%)	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
Growth in customer loans	5.8	9.4	11.8	6.1	10.7
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	11.7	13.1	8.6	N/A
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	15.1	14.7	14.3	14.9	16.0

Table 5

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Risk Position (cont.)	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
(%)					
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	158.1	110.1	105.9	81.7	61.3

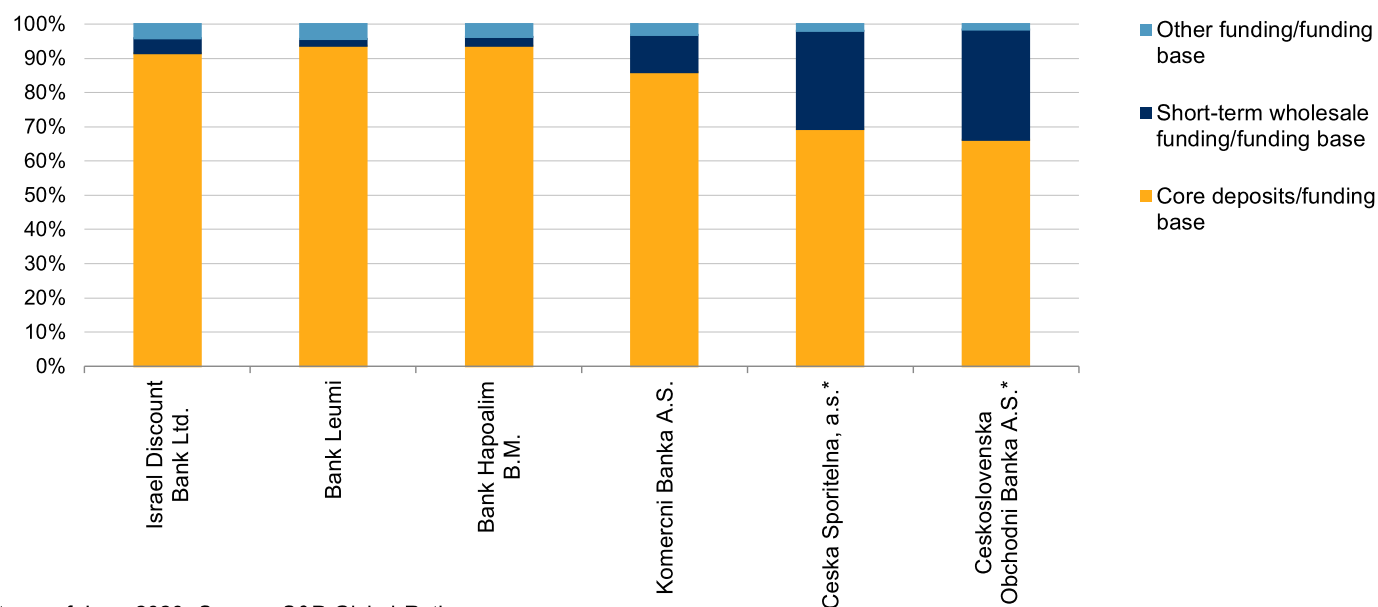
*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Funding and liquidity: Well-diversified funding base supports adequate liquidity

Our assessment considers IDB's lack of reliance on wholesale funding with its sound liquidity. As with domestic peers, most of IDB's funding base stems from stable and granular customer deposits and moderate deposit-pricing competition (see chart 5).

Chart 5

Israel Discount Bank -- Funding Is Supported By Large Deposits Base - Sept 2020



*Data as of June 2020. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

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In our view, IDB benefits from sound liquidity, supported by its deep domestic funding base. Liquid assets are sizable, with cash, central bank, and other bank placements, and investment securities constituting on average one-third of the short-term customer deposits.

IDB's ratio of broad liquid assets to short-term wholesale funding was 6.1x on Sept. 30, 2020, versus 5.90x on Dec. 31, 2019. We do not expect a significant deviation in the overall liquidity profile of the bank over the next two years. IDB's

high amount of highly rated securities that are eligible for repo transactions with the BoI and the FED further supports our assessment of the liquidity.

Table 6

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.--Funding And Liquidity					
	--Year ended Dec. 31--				
(%)	2020*	2019	2018	2017	2016
Core deposits/funding base	91.6	91.0	92.0	92.4	90.9
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	84.7	91.2	88.9	85.6	82.0
Long-term funding ratio	96.1	96.7	96.0	96.4	96.3
Stable funding ratio	114.4	109.4	109.5	113.0	117.4
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.0
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	6.1	5.9	5.0	6.3	6.8
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	29.7	24.4	23.1	27.8	32.0
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	50.6	40.3	53.3	51.6	44.0
Narrow liquid assets/3-month wholesale funding (x)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6

*Data as of Sept. 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Environmental, social, and governance

We think environmental, social, and governance credit factors influence IDB's credit quality similarly to its industry and local peers.

As with peers, over the past couple of years, some changes occurred at top management level. In December 2019, Mr. Uri Levin was appointed president and CEO, replacing Ms. Lilach Asher Topilsky. However, we anticipate continuity in the bank's strategy. We regard the management team as professional and experienced. IDB also presents a robust system of checks and balances in decision-making with independent directors that contribute to the bank's strategy.

Environment and social factors do not affect credit quality differently from industry peers. We expect the bank's investment in digitalization will gradually have positive environmental implication. Regarding social risk, we note IDB will continue staff reduction as part of its strategy. We believe early retirements will be handled carefully.

Support: One notch of uplift to the SACP for potential government support

The long-term rating on IDB is one notch higher than its SACP, reflecting the bank's high systemic importance in Israel, which we classify as supportive to the banking sector. Consequently, we consider the likelihood of extraordinary government support to IDB, if needed, to be moderately high. We would reconsider our assessment of government support if regulatory authorities introduce an updated bank resolution framework.

Within this context, we also note that regulations requiring the two largest Israeli banks to dispose of their credit card subsidiaries are partly aimed at reducing their size, which should lead to strengthening the competitive power of midsize banks, such as IDB. For now, IDB is allowed to keep its credit card subsidiary.

Related Criteria

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- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings, June 25, 2018
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, July 20, 2017
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Methodology: Timeliness Of Payments: Grace Periods, Guarantees, And Use Of 'D' And 'SD' Ratings, Oct. 24, 2013
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Quantitative Metrics For Rating Banks Globally: Methodology And Assumptions, July 17, 2013
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banks: Rating Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- General Criteria: Use Of CreditWatch And Outlooks, Sept. 14, 2009
- General Criteria: Understanding S&P Global Ratings' Rating Definitions, June 3, 2009

Related Research

- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Update: January 2021, Jan. 21, 2021
- Israel Ratings Affirmed At 'AA-/A-1+'; Outlook Stable, Nov. 13, 2020
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Israel, July 15, 2020
- Israel Discount Bank Ltd. And Discount Bank of New York Outlooks Revised To Stable; Ratings Affirmed, May 06, 2020
- Tech Disruption In Retail Banking: The Regulator Is Moving Israeli Banks Into A Digital Future, Feb. 5, 2020

Ratings Detail (As Of February 23, 2021)*

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Issuer Credit Rating BBB+/Stable/A-2

Issuer Credit Ratings History

06-May-2020	BBB+/Stable/A-2
10-Jul-2019	BBB+/Positive/A-2
20-Dec-2016	BBB+/Stable/A-2

Sovereign Rating

Israel AA-/Stable/A-1+

Ratings Detail (As Of February 23, 2021)*(cont.)

Related Entities

Israel Discount Bank of New York

Issuer Credit Rating

BBB+/Stable/--

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