

Scope Sovereign & Public Sector Ratings

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Managing Director, Sovereign & Public Sector



Agenda

- $\rightarrow \underline{\text{Overview}}$
- \rightarrow Sovereign ratings and research
- → <u>Supranationals</u>
- → <u>Sub-sovereigns</u>
- $\rightarrow \underline{\text{Government Related Entities}}$
- → Annex





Registered credit rating agency

ESMA accreditation in 2012

One of the "Big Five" (2023¹)

(European Securities and Markets Authority)

Serving ~350 institutional investors

with total assets under management of circa € 49trn

250+ employees

entrepreneurial culture

ECB

Only European rating agency holding ECAF² status since:

2023

Pan-European

Berlin · London · Madrid Frankfurt · Milan · Paris · Oslo Hamburg · Poznań

Only European rating agency mandated³ by the European Union

7 March 2024

¹See "EU Credit Ratings market 2023" (2023) 2 "ECB accepts Scope Ratings within Eurosystem Credit Assessment Framework" 3 Please see "European Commission mandates Scope to rate its creditworthiness" (2022).



Overview: Scope's value proposition

To support the integration of EU capital markets...



Offering a diversified set of credit opinions

- To improve the ability to adapt and respond to evolving market dynamics
- To support price-discovery mechanism and thus efficient resource allocation

2

Fostering greater competition in the credit rating industry

- Issuers can choose from a greater variety of agencies
- Investors benefit from wider range of expertise and transparency of rating methodologies, reports etc.

3

Broadening the pool of ECB-eligible collateral assets

 Providing credit assessments of assets and issuers not rated by the other accepted agencies 4

Diversifying collateral pools for banks borrowing from the central bank

- Reduces concentration risks, and thus eases financial stability concerns
- Improves monetary policy implementation



Overview: Sovereign and Public Sector ratings

→ Sovereign ratings and research

- 40 sovereigns rated publicly, covering 100% of EU debt issuers, and ~75% of world's sovereign debt (at issuer level)
- First major agency to include <u>ESG as stand-alone sovereign ratings</u> methodological pillar
- Presents alternative ratings conclusions: US (AA/Negative),
 Greece (BBB-), Ukraine (CC); releases market-leading research

→ Supranational ratings

Public ratings on six major European supranationals; only European credit rating agency mandated by the European Union

→ Sub-sovereigns, government-related entities (GREs), and U.K. university ratings

Five sub-sovereigns rated publicly; additional German, Italian, Spanish and Swiss sub-sovereign ratings available on subscription

0	Geog	raphy	Ту	# of	
Scope's coverage	EU	Global/ Other	Public	Subscription/ Private	issuers
Sovereigns	27	15	40	2	42
Supranationals	6	0	6	0	6
Sub-sovereigns	29	1	7	23	30
Government-related entities*	16	0	7	9	16
U.K. universities	0	30	0	30	30
Total	78	46	60	64	124

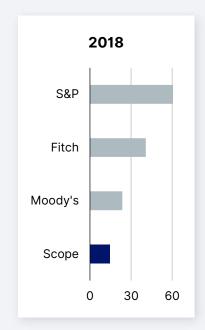
^{*} Refers to GRE issuers rated under the top-down GRE methodological approach only.

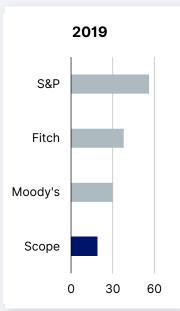


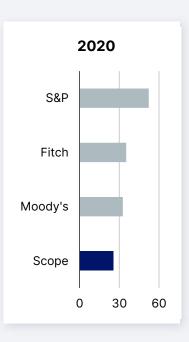
Overview: Sovereign and Public Sector ratings

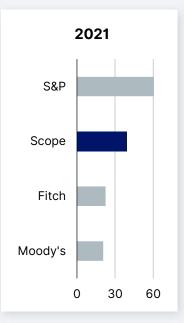
Strengthening of coverage ratio of EU sovereigns/public entities against that of the US-3 agencies – reaching 2nd of the European Union

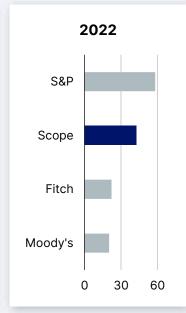
Coverage of EU sovereigns and public-finance issuances, top 4 CRAs, % of total number of outstanding issuances

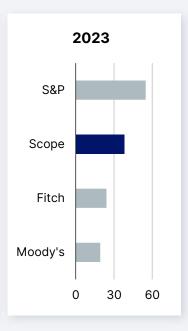










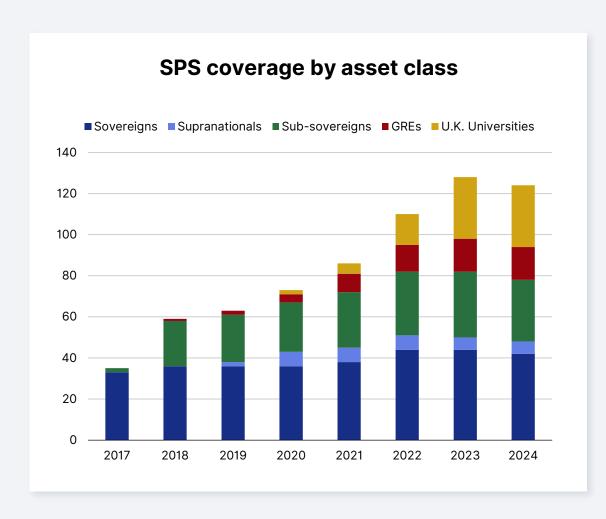


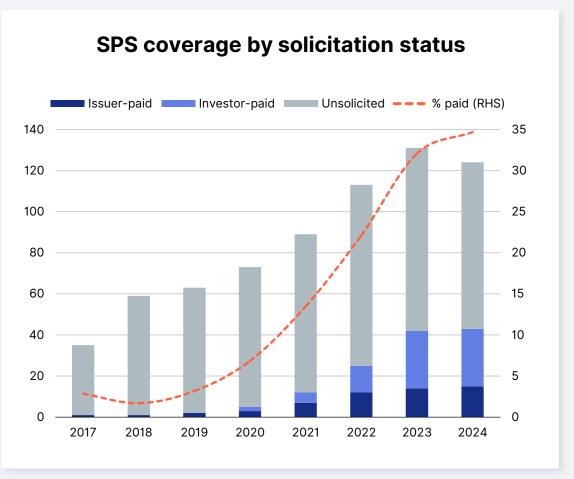
Source: European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), "Report on CRA Market Share Calculation", 20 December 2023 (% of the total number of EU sovereign and public entity instruments (ISINs) that have at least one rating assigned by a CRA registered in the EU rated by each CRA), ESMA supervisory data as of 30 September 2023.



Overview: Sovereign and Public Sector ratings

Continuous growth, including of issuer- and investor-paid ratings







Overview: Growing issuer recognition

Since group's founding in 2017, rising recognition of our ratings on issuer public domains/term sheets

	<u>Austria</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	Cyprus	Czech Republic	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Estonia</u>
Sovereigns	<u>Finland</u>	Georgia	<u>Germany</u>	Greece	<u>Ireland</u>	Italy
30vei eigiis	<u>Lithuania</u>	Luxembourg	<u>Malta</u>	Norway	<u>Portugal</u>	Slovakia
	<u>Spain</u>					
Supranationals	Council of Europe Development Bank	European Commission	European Stability Mechanism			
Sub-sovereigns	<u>Berlin</u>	Saxony-Anhalt				
GREs	<u>L-Bank</u>	<u>MFB</u>				



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Sovereign ratings

Scope's public sovereign ratings*, as of 1 March 2024

Europe							Other (Countries	
Eur	o area	Non-euro area EU		Other We	stern Europe	A	frica	Rest of	the World
Austria	AAA/Neg.	Bulgaria	BBB+/Pos.	Norway	AAA/Stable	Egypt	B-/Negative	China	A/Stable
Belgium	AA-/Neg.	Czech Rep.	AA-/Stable	Switzerland	AAA/Stable	Morocco	BB+/Stable	Japan	A/Negative
Croatia	BBB+/Stable	Denmark	AAA/Stable	UK	AA/Stable	South Africa	BB/Stable	United States	AA/Negativ
Cyprus	BBB+/Stable	Hungary	BBB/Stable						
Estonia	AA-/Neg.	Poland	A/Stable	Othe	r Europe				
Finland	AA+/Stable	Romania	BBB-/Stable	Georgia	BB/Stable				
France	AA/Negative	Sweden	AAA/Stable	Serbia	BB+/Stable				
Germany	AAA/Stable			Türkiye	B-/Stable				
Greece	BBB-/Stable			Ukraine	CC/Negative				
Ireland	AA-/Positive								
Italy	BBB+/Stable								
Latvia	A-/Stable					Public coverage of 40 sovereig			
Lithuania	A/Stable					of 40 sovera	ge \		
Luxembourg	AAA/Stable				<u>~</u>	. C	'ns		
Malta	A+/Stable					of Fund 100%			
Netherlands	AAA/Stable					Covering 100% of EU issuers			
Portugal	A-/Stable								
Slovakia	A/Stable								
Slovenia	A/Stable								
Spain	A-/Stable								

^{*}Foreign-currency long-term issuer ratings.



Sovereign Ratings: How We Are Different



Methodological approach

- Quantitative model embeds longer-term five-year forecasts weighing less rating implications of short-run periods of market instability & cyclical weakness
- Emphasis on structural factors rather than cyclical/market dynamics, and on flow rather than stock variables
- Explicit incorporation of ESGcredit relevant factors
- Explicit adjustments for reserve currencies and political risk



Rating levels

(see slide 16)

- United States (AA/Negative):
 Challenge conventional wisdom that the US Treasury is the AAA-rated, risk-free asset
- <u>Ukraine (CC/Negative</u>*): anticipated further external debt restructuring by 2024
- <u>China (A/Stable)</u>: 1 notch below peers' ratings
- Greece (BBB-/Stable): led industry ratings upgrades of Greece



Timing of rating actions

- Since its ratings became public in June 2017, Scope's rating actions have frequently led those of US rating agencies
- Examples: Greece, Ukraine, United States, United Kingdom, Portugal, Türkiye, Bulgaria, China



Transparency and communication

- Transparent communication to markets on quantitative-model ratings as well as precise analyst adjustments in rating actions – no "black box"
- Emphasise a relationship with sovereign borrower – including regular dialogue surrounding EUregulated calendar review dates as well as in frequent country visits

^{*}Foreign-currency long-term issuer ratings.



Sovereign Ratings: Multi-stage rating process

Step 1	Sovereign Quantitative Model (SQM)	Quantitative score using 28 variables for 125+ countries resulting in an indicative rating
Step 2	Reserve currency (RC)	Positive adjustment of 1-3 notches to indicative rating if the currency is in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights basket
Step 3	Political risk	Negative adjustment of 1-3 notches to indicative rating if the country has elevated political risk
Step 4	Qualitative Scorecard (QS)	15 qualitative indicators with potential ± 3 notch adjustment in aggregate to the quantitative indicative rating
Step 5	Additional considerations	To account for considerations or extraordinary circumstances not captured by our model and scorecard to determine the final rating



Sovereign ratings: Approach

Scope's five sovereign risk categories

Sovereign Quantitative Model (SQM)						Custinating Community **	
Sovereign Risk Category	Sub-Category	%	Variable	Reserve currency*	Political Risk**	Qualitative Scorecard***	Add. Cons.
	Wealth & size	65.0	GDP per capita (PPP) Nominal GDP				
Domestic Economic Risk			Real GDP growth	_		1. Growth potential and outlook	
(35%)	Outside in flation 6 and and a second	05.0	Real GDP volatility	+		2. Monetary policy framework3. Macro-economic stability & sustainability	
` '	Growth, inflation & unemployment	35.0	Inflation rate			3. Macro-economic stability & sustainability	
			Unemployment rate				
	Debt affordability	50.0	Interest payments/ revenues			4. First and the formands	
Public Finance Risk	Debt and dability	30.0	GG Gross debt/ revenues	L		1. Fiscal policy framework 2. Long-term debt trajectory	
(20%)	Debt dynamics	50.0	Primary balance/ GDP	Т		3. Debt profile and market access	
	Debt dynamics	30.0	GG Gross debt/ GDP				
External Economic Risk	International Position	40.0	Net IIP/GDP			Current account resilience	
	Current account	40.0	Current account balance/GDP	+	[0; -3]	2. External debt structure	
(10%)	External debt sustainability	20.0	Reserves/Imports	[0; +3]		3. Resilience to short-term shocks	
	Banking sector 6		Non performing loans			Banking sector performance	
Financial Stability Risk		66.7	Tier 1 ratio	-		2. Financial sector oversight & governance	
(10%)	Private sector	33.3	Private sector credit growth			3. Financial imbalances	
			Transition risks: CO2/GDP				
	Environment.	20.0	Transition risks: GHG/capita			Environmental factors	
ESG Risk (25%)	Environment	20.0	Natural disaster risks				
			Biocapacity***	_			
			Old-age-dependency ratio	+		+	
	Social	30.0	Income inequality			2. Social factors	
			Labour force participation				
	Governance	50.0	WB Governance indicators**			3. Governance factors	

^{*} Positive adjustment to sovereigns whose currency is included in the IMF's SDR basket.

^{**} Political risk based on WB's Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism indicator. SQM Governance based on average of other five World Bank Governance Indicators.

^{***} Biocapacity/ carbon footprint of consumption.

^{****} The Qualitative Scorecard is equally weighted (20% for each sovereign risk category).



Sovereign ratings: ESG as an independent ratings pillar

In 2020, Scope became the <u>first and only</u> main credit rating agency to integrate ESG as an independent rating pillar

Sovereign Risk Category	Sub-Category	%	Variable	Qua	alitative Scorecard***
ESG Risk (25%)		20.0	Transition risks: CO2/GDP		
	Environment		Transition risks: GHG/capita		Environmental factors
	Livironnicit		Natural disaster risks		
			Biocapacity*	_	
		30.0	Old-age-dependency ratio	+	2. Social factors
	Social		Income inequality		
			Labour force participation		
	Governance	50.0	WB Governance indicators**		3. Governance factors

^{*} Biocapacity/ carbon footprint of consumption.

Environmental risks

- Transition risks: economic (structural changes) and fiscal costs of transition towards low(er) carbon economies
- Natural disasters: economic and fiscal costs from increased incidence and severity of natural disasters
- Resources: constraints depending on consumption/production patterns, availability/substitutability of resources

Social risks

- Demographics: challenges to growth, fiscal and inflation developments
- Income inequality: social mobility, human-capital formation, social conflicts and corruption
- Labour-force participation: crucial for economic-growth potential and for favourable labour-market dynamics

Governance risks

 Rule of law, corruption, voice & accountability, governance effectiveness, regulatory quality

^{**} Governance is based on an average of the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators excluding the Political-Stability indicator.

^{***} The Qualitative Scorecard is equally weighted (20% for each sovereign risk category).



Sovereign ratings & link to other public-sector ratings

Scope's sovereign ratings are key for the rating of other public-sector borrowers

Sovereign Rating critical input for credit analysis for

Supranationals

Shareholder support

- → Key shareholder rating
- → Callable capital
- → Mandated activities
- Sovereign methodology
- Supranational methodology
- Sub-sovereign methodology
- ✓ Government-related entities methodology

Sub-sovereigns

Relationship with the sovereign

- → Institutionalised support
- → Fiscal interlinkages
- → Political coherence

Government-related entities*

Integration with the government

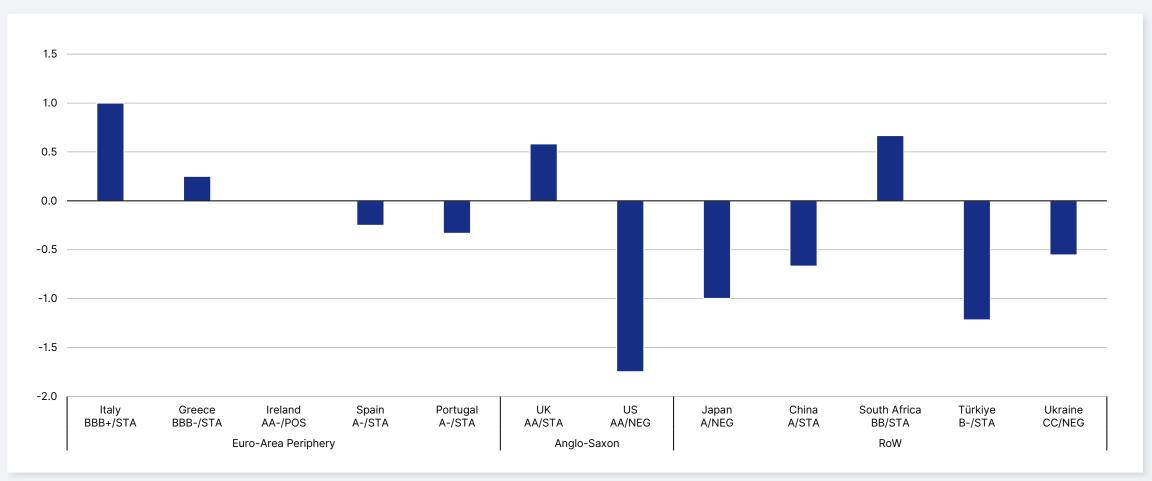
- → Government ownership & control
- → Regular government support
- → Exceptional government support

^{*}For those issuers rated under the top-down approach. For GREs rated bottom-up as well as for social housing associations, the sovereign rating also plays a crucial role as a basis for upside rating adjustments.



Sovereign ratings: Rating levels

Scope's sovereign rating levels* versus the US agency average (notches)



NB. US agency average is average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings. Calculated based on alpha-numeric conversion on a 20-point scale from AAA (20) to D (1) with US agency ratings adjusted to the Scope rating scale. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33 adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67 adjustment. RoW = Rest of the world. *Foreign-currency long-term issuer ratings. As of 16 February 2024.



Scope: US sovereign credit rating (AA/Negative)

Scope was the first major credit rating agency to take action on the US during recent debt-ceiling crisis

Misuse of the debt-ceiling instrument

The rating action reflects increasing risk associated with misuse of the debt-ceiling instrument, amid a rise in political polarisation, divided government and prospects of elevated federal deficits

High fiscal deficits

Scope Ratings' baseline is for the US to record the largest fiscal deficits among advanced economies over coming years, regardless of the outcome of the Presidential election



Political polarisation & November elections

The continuous rise in political polarisation and divided government is set to persist following the November 2024 elections

Next rating reviews

21 June 2024

22 November 2024



Scope: Greece's sovereign rating

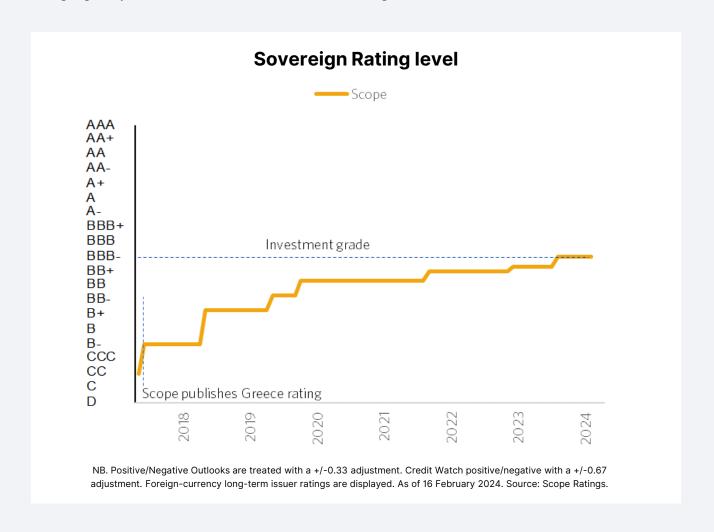
In August 2023, Scope became the first western credit rating agency to restore Greece to investment grade

Greece Returns to Investment-Grade Elite With Scope Rating Upgrade

- Scope raises Greek sovereign rating to BBB- from BB+
- Country was rated junk since its debt crisis began in 2010



By Sotiris Nikas and Paul Tugwell
August 4, 2023 at 10:15 PM GMT+2
Updated on August 5, 2023 at 8:28 AM GMT+2





Sovereign and macro-economic research

Research output



Commentaries

- 62 short commentaries in 2023
- Timely and focused on the latest developments
- Leading market opinion

Sign up to receive Scope Sovereign and Public Sector research



Structural Pieces

- 14 longer research reports in 2023
- Longer-term horizon, such as around ESG
- Thought leadership



Sovereign Outlooks

- Sovereign 2024 Outlook
- Central and Eastern Europe 2024 Sovereign Outlook



(**D**) Webinars

Timely presentation of analysts' views on sovereigns and sectors

Themes

European and global market-relevant themes incl. the Covid-19 crisis. country-specific commentaries, cross-country/structural studies, ESG, policy insights

Impact

Cited on major global mediums such as The Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, CNBC, BBC, Reuters, Bloomberg, Dow Jones, Nasdaq, Yahoo! Finance, Fortune, The Telegraph, Politico, Die Welt, FAZ, Börsen-Zeitung, Handelsblatt, Les Échos, Le Monde, Milano Finanza, Il Sole 24 Ore, la Repubblica, Cinco Días, El Confidencial, Expansión, Kathimerini, RBC, SeeNews, Emerging Europe, Bloomberg TV Bulgaria, China Global Television Network Africa, Financial Afrik, Jeune Afrique, etc.



Sovereign and macro-economic research

Thought leadership – recent publications



EU & euro area

EU's revised fiscal rules would cut public investment

Germany: reforming the debt brake could raise public investment and support growth

EU member states face sustained spending pressures: can EU funding or carbon taxes help?

Italy: wider budget deficits may challenge ECB's TPI-eligibility, and weaken credit profile

France: annual spending review is credit positive but no substitute for in-depth reforms



Hungary: credit ratings constrained by uncertainty over EU funds, elevated public debt

Poland: pivotal elections bring a pro-European coalition back to the fore

Managing public debt in the CEE-11: challenges, opportunities shift as borrowing costs rise

Bulgaria: high inflation, political stability key to timetable for euro accession



EMEs & Africa

Why Morocco is emerging stronger than South Africa from recent crises

Türkive's economic and financial risks eased by recent shift towards policy normalization

Egypt: foreign-currency liquidity increasingly at risk should IMF programme stall

African sovereigns: deeper, coordinated debt relief needed to strengthen credit profiles

Ukraine set for foreign debt restructuring next year; debt forgiveness likely medium term



Global economies

United Kingdom: higher taxes or growth needed to reach fiscal targets given spending pressures

China: rising debt, lower growth and financial imbalances test shift to consumption-led economy

Longer-run risks from the debt ceiling compromise US credit standing



ESG, reserve currencies, policies

EU climate risks, demographic change and debt sustainability

US dollar's global dominance remains intact; EUR and RMB still far behind but for how long?

Europe's C-19 fiscal response to significantly raise eurodenominated safe asset supply

France and Spain take different paths on pension reform; demographic challenges remain



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Supranational ratings

→ Coverage of European supranationals since 2019

- 1st European credit rating agency to rate
 & be recognised by the <u>European Union</u> and the <u>Council of Europe Development Bank</u>
- Only European rating agency
 mandated by the European Union

→ Latest research

- 2024 European supranational outlook
- MDBs: could callable capital help boost lending?

Supranational	Scope	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
EIB	AAA/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
EBRD	AAA/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
СЕВ	AAA/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
EU	AAA/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AA+/Stable	AAA/Stable
ESM	AAA/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AAA/Stable	AAA/Stable
EFSF	AA+/Stable	Aaa/Stable	AA/Negative	AA-

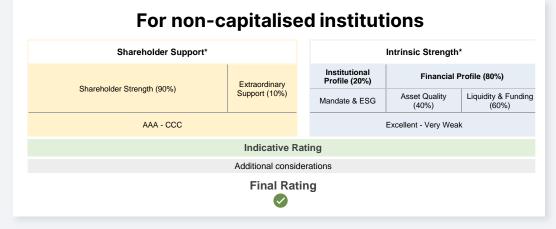


Supranational ratings

Key takeaways

- Mandate-driven approach acknowledging counter-cyclical nature of activities
- ✓ Intrinsic strength & shareholder support key rating drivers
- ✓ Importance of liquidity buffers
- ✓ Institutional profile includes ESG assessment







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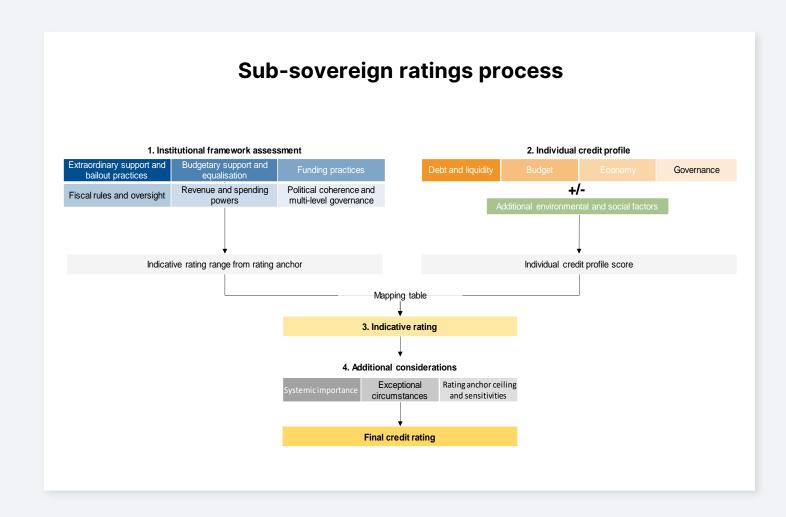




Sub-sovereign ratings

Key takeaways

- ✓ Framework-driven approach
- Transparent quantitative and qualitative scorecards
- Extended balance sheet and liquidity risk assessment
- Inclusion of ESG factors





Sub-sovereign ratings

→ Scope's publicly-available sub-sovereign ratings as of 1 March 2024

 Berlin: AAA/Stable; Bavaria: AAA/Stable; Baden-Württemberg: AAA/Stable; Saxony-Anhalt: AAA/Stable; City of Trondheim: AAA/Stable

→ Subscription-based coverage

 Additional German, Spanish & Swiss sub-sovereign ratings available on subscription

→ Latest research

- 2024 European sub-sovereign outlook
- Norwegian local governments
- Spain's environmental governance challenge: regional elections take place amid rising climate risk
- German Länder: budgetary pressures, energy funds to lead to higher borrowing needs in coming years

Integration of institutional differences between EU member states



Inclusion of

country-specific

considerations



Stability of

relationship with

the sovereign





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Acknowledging	A
institutional	fr
differences between	in
EU member states	a

Analysis of the frameworks including support arrangements

Qualitative and quantitative approach

Exclusion of absolute and mechanistic thresholds

Comprehensive peer group review

Analysis of fundamental credit characteristics



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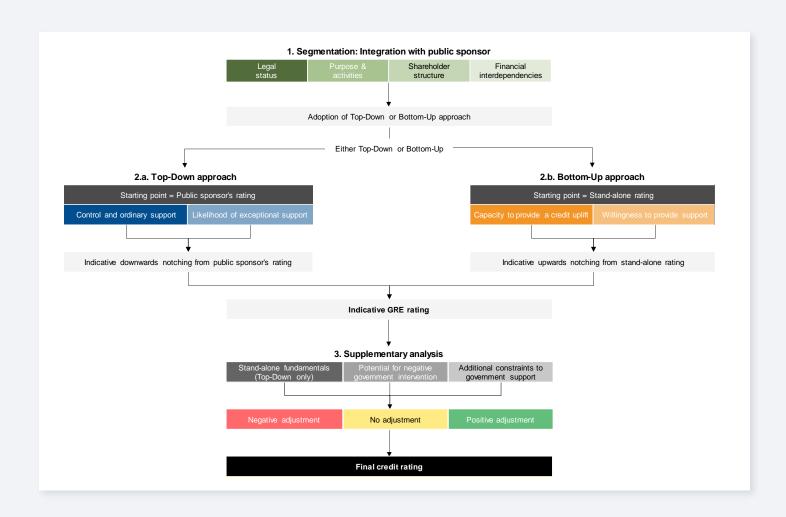




Government related entities (GREs) ratings

Key takeaways

- Level of integration with government determines whether a 'Top-down' or a 'Bottom-up' approach is taken
- ✓ Top-down approach starts with the sovereign rating
- Bottom-up approach starts with entity's stand-alone rating as first determined by Scope's Financial Institutions or Corporates team





Government related entities (GREs) ratings

→ GREs include:

Administrative public bodies, agencies, entities with private legal forms, companies with public mandate

→ Scope rates GREs mostly on a subscription basis

Coverage incl. entities in Austria, Germany, Italy, Nordics, Hungary, Estonia, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, the UK

→ Latest research

 Germany's development banks set for sustained rise in business volume, more ESG-linked debt issuance

Scope's 'Segmentation' Approach Comprehensive **Qualitative Primary rating Notching** peer group driver flexibility approach review Identifies either a 'Top-Allows for significant Complementary to Principle-based Down' or 'Bottom-Up' notching flexibility Corporate & Financial approach to assessing a wide variety of approach as the under both approaches Institutions entities, jurisdictions primary rating driver and 'additional methodologies. Does and resulting pointing to the adjustment' not apply to project & structured finance. relationships with additional benefits of a component. No governments. complementary automated cap. analysis.



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Sovereign & Public Sector – Team Overview

Established in

2017

Team diversity

Our analysts come with a variety of personal and professional backgrounds: rating agencies, asset management, banks, central banks, finance ministries, EU institutions, and advisory.















Berlin, Frankfurt, Vienna, Paris, Madrid

























Team Bios



Dr Giacomo BarisoneGroup Managing Director
Scope Ratings GmbH
MILAN

#

Head of Fundamental Credit Ratings & Research

With Scope since 2017

With Scope since 2017

With Scope since 2017

• DBRS

UBS Investment Bank

Moody's

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20+ years experience including at:

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Managing Director
Scope Ratings GmbH
VIENNA

Head of Sovereign and Public Sector Ratings

10+ years experience including at:

• European Stability Mechanism

• European Central Bank

Moody's

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Dennis Shen, CFA
Senior Director
Chair of the Macroeconomic Council
Scope Ratings GmbH
BERLIN

Coverage:

Ukraine, Greece, United States, United Kingdom, China, Poland, Georgia, Japan, South Africa, GREs (China)

E-n

10+ years experience including at:

Alliance Bernstein

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Jakob Suwalski Senior Director Scope Ratings GmbH MADRID

Coverage:

Spain, Hungary, Czech Republic, Portugal, Serbia, Sovereign (Latin America), Sub-sovereigns (France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland), GREs

10+ years experience including at:

Eurohypo

Commerzbank

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With Scope since 2017



Team Bios



Eiko Sievert Director Scope Ratings GmbH FRANKFURT





Coverage:

Germany, Italy, Ireland, China, Norway, Sweden, Finland, ESM, EFSF, EU, Sub-sovereigns (Germany), GREs

With Scope since 2021

15+ years experience including at:

- European Central Bank
- UK Financial Conduct Authority
- PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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Thomas Gillet Director Scope Ratings GmbH **PARIS**

()

Coverage:

France, Belgium, Türkiye, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, Middle East, Council of Europe Development Bank, EIB, GREs

With Scope since 2022

12 years experience including at:

- · French Ministry of Economics and Finance
- Global Sovereign Advisory

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Julian Zimmermann Associate Director Scope Ratings GmbH FRANKFURT

Coverage:

Switzerland, Austria, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, EBRD, Sub-sovereigns (Germany, Switzerland), GREs (Austria, Germany)

With Scope since 2020

5+ years experience including at:

European Central Bank

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Brian Marly Analyst Scope Ratings GmbH **PARIS**





Coverage: Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sub-sovereigns (incl. in Switzerland)

With Scope since 2021

2+ years experience including at:

- French Parliament
- BearingPoint

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Team Bios



Alessandra Poli Analyst Scope Ratings GmbH FRANKFURT



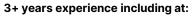






Netherlands, Denmark, Sub-sovereigns (Switzerland, Italy)

With Scope since 2021



Bocconi University

• Compass - Mediobanca Group

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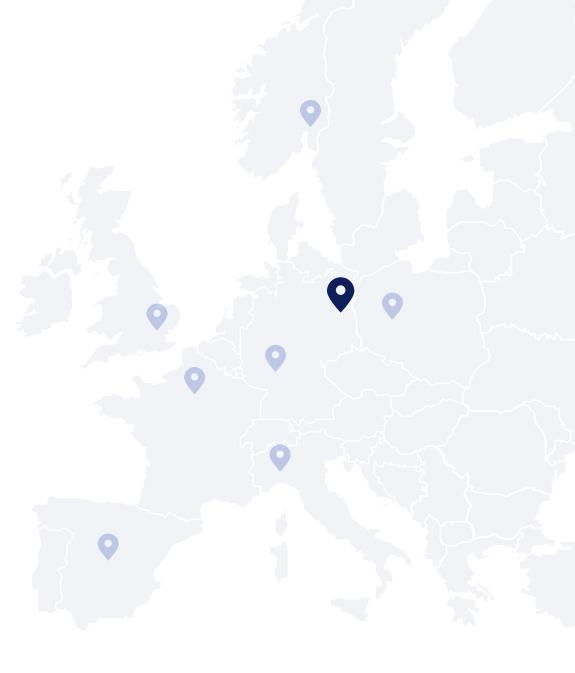
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