

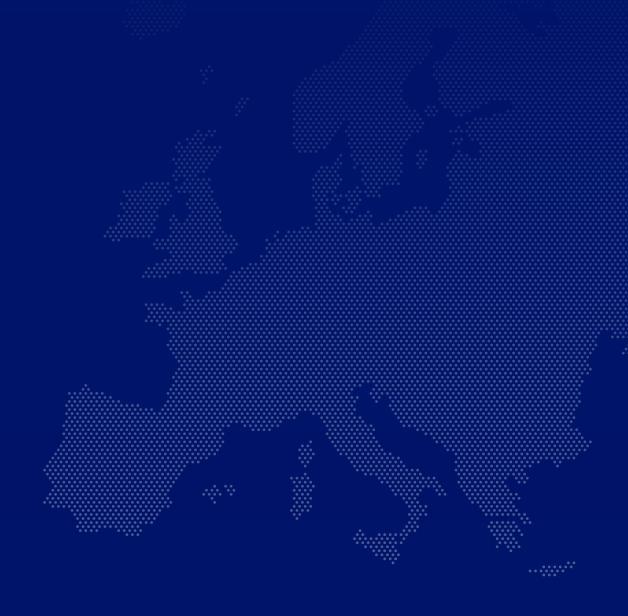
## Scope Sovereign & Public Sector Ratings

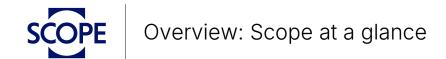
Alvise Lennkh-Yunus, CFA Managing Director, Sovereign & Public Sector



## Agenda

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





# Registered credit rating agency

ESMA accreditation in 2012 One of the "Big Five" (2023<sup>1</sup>) (European Securities and Markets Authority) 250+ employees

entrepreneurial culture

## Pan-European

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

# Serving ~350 institutional investors

with total assets under management of circa € 49trn

ECB

Only European rating agency holding ECAF<sup>2</sup> status since:

2023

Only European rating agency mandated<sup>3</sup> by the European Union

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See "<u>EU Credit Ratings market 2023</u>" (2023) <sup>2</sup> "<u>ECB accepts Scope Ratings within Eurosystem Credit Assessment Framework</u>" <sup>3</sup> Please see "<u>European Commission mandates Scope to rate its creditworthiness</u>" (2022).

## Overview: Scope's value proposition

To support the integration of EU capital markets...

1

# 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); releases market-leading research

#### → Supranational ratings

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

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

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

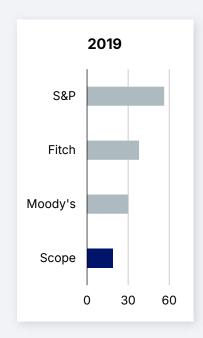
Complement	Geog	raphy	Ту	# of issuers	
Scope's coverage EU GI		Global/ Other	Public		
Sovereigns	27	16	40	3	43
Supranationals	7	1	7	1	8
Sub-sovereigns	29	2	8	23	31
Government-related entities*	26	0	13	13	26
U.K. universities	0	33	0	33	33
Total	89	52	68	73	141

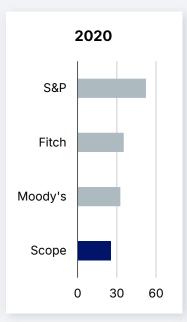
<sup>\*</sup> Refers to GRE issuers rated under the top-down GRE methodological approach only.

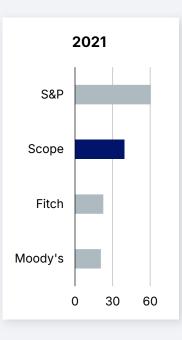
## **Overview: Sovereign and Public Sector ratings**

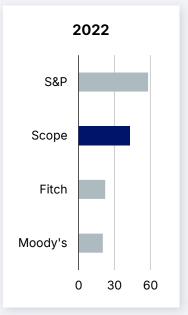
## Strengthening of coverage ratio of EU sovereigns/public entities against that of the US-3 agencies – reaching 2nd of the European Union

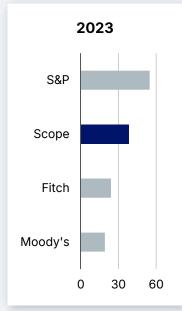
Coverage of EU sovereigns and public-finance issuances, top 4 CRAs, % of total number of outstanding issuances

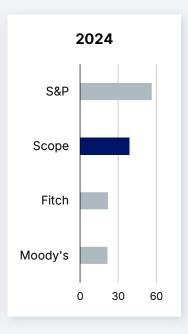








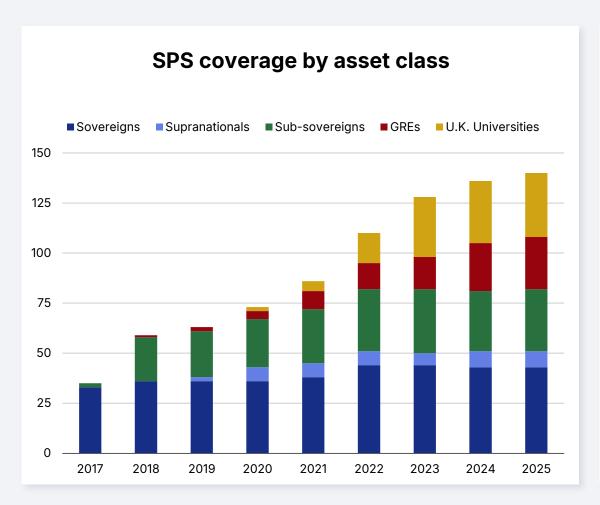


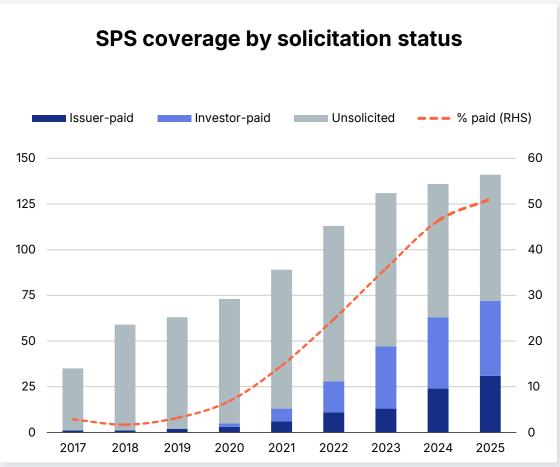


Source: European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), "Report on CRA Market Share Calculation", 19 December 2024 (% of the total number of EU sovereign and public entity instruments (ISINs) that have at least one rating assigned by a CRA registered in the EU rated by each CRA), ESMA supervisory data as of 30 September 2024.

## **Overview: Sovereign and Public Sector ratings**

Continuous growth, including of issuer- and investor-paid ratings; > 50% of coverage is paid





## **Overview: Growing issuer recognition**

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

	<u>Austria</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	Cyprus	Czech Republic	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>Estonia</u>
Sovereigne	<u>Finland</u>	<u>Georgia</u>	Germany	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	Italy
Sovereigns	<u>Lithuania</u>	Luxembourg	<u>Malta</u>	Norway	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Slovakia</u>
	<u>Spain</u>					
Supranationals	Council of Europe Development Bank	European Commission	European Stability Mechanism			
Sub coversions	<u>Berlin</u>	Saxony-Anhalt	<u>Hesse</u>	NRW	Baden- Württemberg	Bavaria
Sub-sovereigns	Madrid	Trondheim				
GREs	<u>KfW</u>	<u>L-Bank</u>	Rentenbank	CADES	CDP	MFB
GRES	Poste Italiane	Vegfinans	Ferde	ORF		



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## **Sovereign ratings**

Scope's public sovereign ratings\*, as of 13 January 2025

		Е	urope				Other (	Countries	
Eur	o area	Non-e	uro area EU	Other Western Europe		А	frica	Rest of	the World
Austria	AA+/Stable	Bulgaria	BBB+/Positive	Norway	AAA/Stable	Egypt	B-/Stable	China	A/Stable
Belgium	AA-/Negative	Czech Rep.	AA-/Stable	Switzerland	AAA/Stable	Morocco	BB+/Stable	Japan	A/Stable
Croatia	A-/Stable	Denmark	AAA/Stable	UK	AA/Stable	South Africa	BB/Stable	United States	AA/Negativ
Cyprus	A-/Stable	Hungary	BBB/Stable						
Estonia	A+/Stable	Poland	A/Stable	Othe	r Europe				
Finland	AA+/Stable	Romania	BBB-/Stable	Georgia	BB/Negative				
France	AA-/Stable	Sweden	AAA/Stable	Serbia	BB+/Positive				
Germany	AAA/Stable			Türkiye	BB-/Stable				
Greece	BBB/Stable			Ukraine	SD				
Ireland	AA/Stable								
Italy	BBB+/Stable								
Latvia	A-/Stable					Public coverage of 40 soverage			
_ithuania	A/Positive					of 40 soverage	ge V		
Luxembourg	AAA/Stable				<b>~</b>	of 40 sovereig	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								

<sup>\*</sup>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 (SD)</u>: external debt restructuring 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 EU-regulated calendar review dates as well as in frequent country visits

<sup>\*</sup>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

	Soverei	gn Qua	ntitative Model (SQM)			Qualitative Scorecard****	Add. Cons.	
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			Growth potential and outlook		
(35%)	Outstand in flation () the amount of the contract of	25.0	Real GDP volatility	+		<ul><li>2. Monetary policy framework</li><li>3. Macro-economic stability &amp; sustainability</li></ul>		
	Growth, inflation & unemployment	35.0	Inflation rate			3. Macro-economic stability & sustainability		
			Unemployment rate					
	Debt affordability	50.0	Interest payments/ revenues			4 Final valination from and		
Public Finance Risk	Debt arrordability	30.0	GG Gross debt/ revenues		venues _ : '		<ol> <li>Fiscal policy framework</li> <li>Long-term debt trajectory</li> </ol>	
(20%)	Debt dynamics	50.0	Primary balance/ GDP	Т		3. Debt profile and market access		
	Debt dynamics	30.0	GG Gross debt/ GDP					
Fortuna I Fortuna di Biolo	International Position	40.0	Net IIP/GDP			Current account resilience		
External Economic Risk	Current account	40.0	Current account balance/GDP	+		2. External debt structure		
(10%)	External debt sustainability	20.0	Reserves/Imports	[0; +3]	[0; -3]	3. Resilience to short-term shocks		
Fire and in I Otal Hilliam Diele	5	00.7	Non-performing loans			1. Banking sector performance		
Financial Stability Risk	Banking sector	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					
Enviror	Fundament.	00.0	Transition risks: GHG/capita			1. Environmental factors		
	Environment	20.0	Natural disaster risks					
ESG Risk			Biocapacity***	_				
(25%)			Old-age-dependency ratio	+		+		
	Social	30.0	Income inequality			2. Social factors		
			Labour force participation					
	Governance	50.0	WB Governance indicators**			3. Governance factors		

<sup>\*</sup> Positive adjustment to sovereigns whose currency is included in the IMF's SDR basket.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Political risk based on WB's Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism indicators. SQM Governance based on average of other five World Bank Governance Indicators.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Biocapacity/ carbon footprint of consumption.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> 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	Qualitative Scorecard***
			Transition risks: CO2/GDP	
	Environment	20.0	Transition risks: GHG/capita	1. Environmental factors
	Environment	20.0	Natural disaster risks	
ESG Risk			Biocapacity*	_
(25%)			Old-age-dependency ratio	2. Social factors
(2070)	Social 30.0 Income inequality			
			Labour force participation	
	Governance	overnance 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

<sup>\*</sup> Governance is based on an average of the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators excluding the Political-Stability indicator.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> 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\***

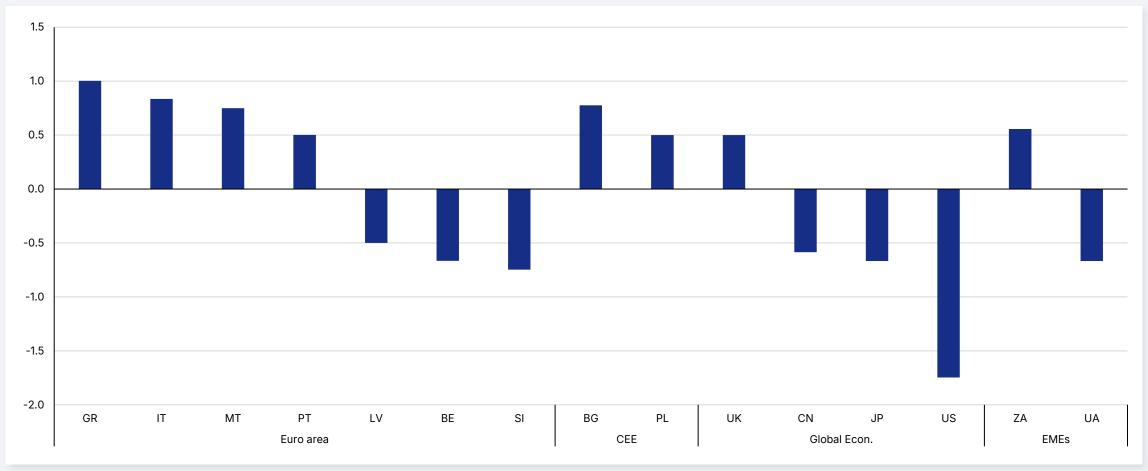
#### Integration with the government

- → 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, Fitch Ratings and DBRS. 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 13 January 2025.

## Scope: US sovereign credit rating (AA/Negative)

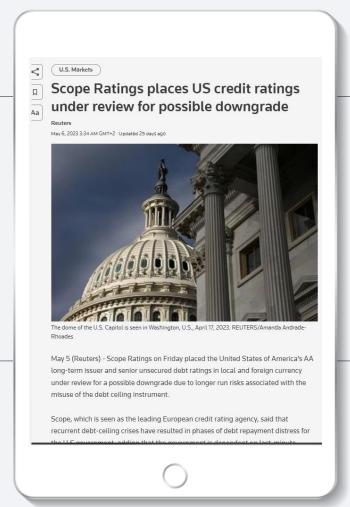
Scope was the first major credit rating agency to take action on the US during recent debt-ceiling crisis

## 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**

9 May 2025 24 October 2025

## Scope: Greece's sovereign rating

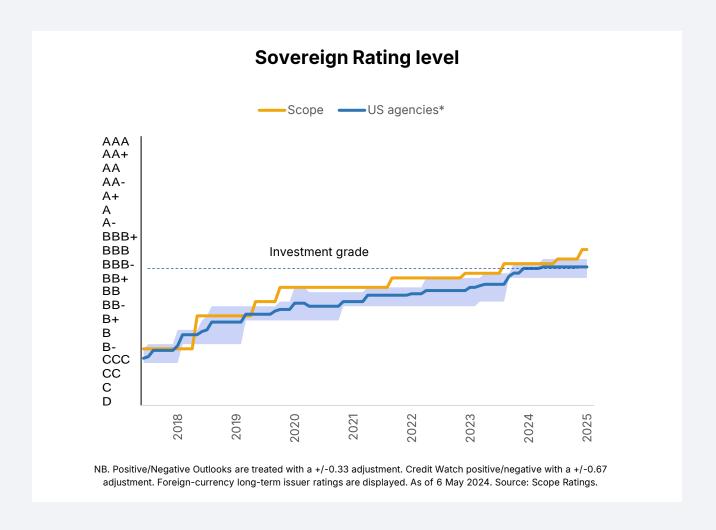
In August 2023, Scope became the first western credit rating agency to restore Greece to investment grade

## 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**



- 50 short commentaries in 2024
- · Timely and focused on the latest developments
- Leading market opinion

Sign up to receive Scope Sovereign and Public Sector research

## Structural Pieces

- 8 longer research reports in 2024
- Longer-term horizon, such as around ESG
- Thought leadership



- Sovereign 2025 Outlook
- Central and Eastern Europe 2025 Sovereign Outlook



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

Germany: stable government needed to address shifts in US policy and raise growth outlook

France: political uncertainty weighs on public finances and funding conditions

Italy: fiscal consolidation on track but high debt, structural weaknesses persist

Spain's robust growth amid expected fiscal adjustments

The Draghi report: political stalemate and Europe's productivity gap curb growth outlook



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**

Türkiye: tight monetary policy drives disinflation, eases external liquidity pressures

Egypt: devaluation, financial support mitigate near-term risks, but challenges remain

Why Morocco is emerging stronger than South Africa from recent crises

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

US: clear Trump victory raises medium-term credit risks despite reduction of near-term uncertainty

G7: rising debt heightens sovereign risks amid election uncertainty

**UK: Labour government must** prioritise pro-growth policies amid limited fiscal space

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



#### **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

For our latest research, please click here.



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- → Overview
- → Sovereign ratings and research
- **→ Supranationals**
- → <u>Sub-sovereigns</u>
- → Government Related Entities
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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 Council of Europe Development Bank
- Only European rating agency
   mandated by the European Union

#### → Latest research

- Supranational Rating Methodology
- Methodology: Feedback report
- 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
NIB	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-/Stable	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
- Climate risk scorecard
- ✓ Institutional profile includes ESG assessment

## For capitalised institutions

Intrinsic Credit Profile (90%*)					Shareholder S	Support (10%)
Institutional Profile (10%)	Fin	inancial Profile (90%)				
Mandate & ESG	Capitalisation (30%)  Asset Quality Funding (40%)				Shareholder Strength	Willingness to Support
aaa - ccc					Excellent -	- Moderate
			Indicative Ra	tir	g	
Additional considerations						
Final Rating						

## For non-capitalised institutions

Shareholder Support**			Int	rinsic Credit Profile	<b>9*</b> *						
	Extraordinary		Extraordinary		Extraordinary		Evtraordinary		Institutional Profile (15%)	Financial P	rofile (85%)
Shareholder Strength (90%) Support (10%)			Mandate & ESG	Asset Quality (45%)	Liquidity & Funding (55%)						
aaa - ccc			E	xcellent - Very Wea	k						
	Indicative Ra	atin	ıg								
	Additional consid	lera	ations								
Final Rating											

Source: Scope Ratings. \* Displayed weights in Figure 1 are approximated and for illustrative purposes. \*\* For non-capitalised institutions, the indicative rating from the 'Shareholder Support' assessment ranging from aaa - ccc is mapped non-linearly to the intrinsic credit profile assessment.



## Agenda

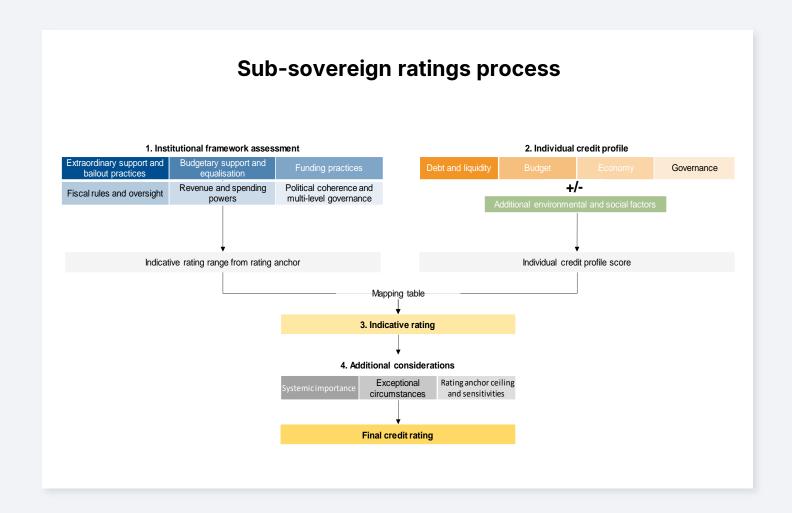
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## **Sub-sovereign ratings**

## 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 October 2024

 Berlin: AAA/Stable; Bavaria: AAA/Stable; Baden-Württemberg: AAA/Stable; Saxony-Anhalt: AAA/Stable; Hesse: AAA/Stable; NRW: AAA/Stable; City of Trondheim: AAA/Stable; Madrid: A/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

Acknowledging institutional differences between EU member states

## Stability of relationship with the sovereign

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



## Agenda

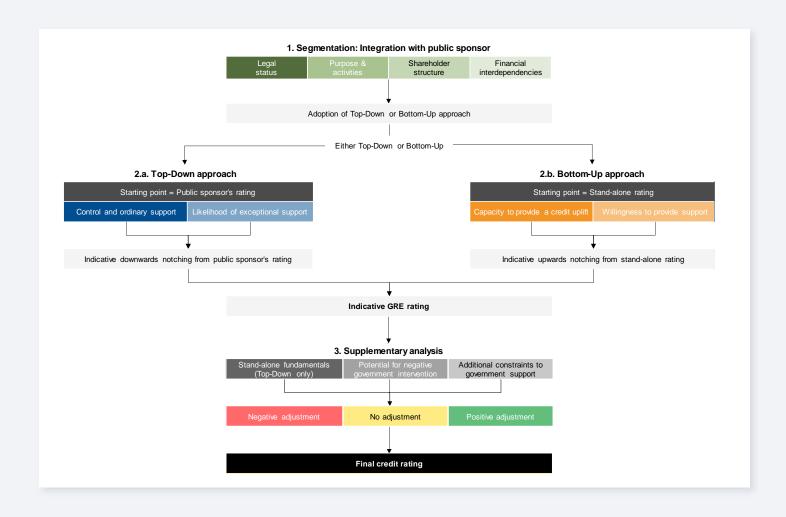
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## **Government related entities (GREs) ratings**

## **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:

National promotional banks, 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 automated cap. governments. complementary 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, Madrid, Paris, Vienna





















## **Team Bios**



**Dr Giacomo Barisone**Group Managing Director
Scope Ratings GmbH
MILAN

#

Head of Fundamental Credit Ratings & Research

With Scope since 2017

20+ years experience including at:

DBRS

UBS Investment Bank

Moody's

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Alvise Lennkh-Yunus, CFA
Managing Director
Scope Ratings GmbH
VIENNA

Head of Sovereign and Public Sector Ratings

With Scope since 2017

#### 10+ years experience including at:

• European Stability Mechanism

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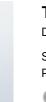
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With Scope since 2022

#### Coverage:

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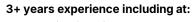






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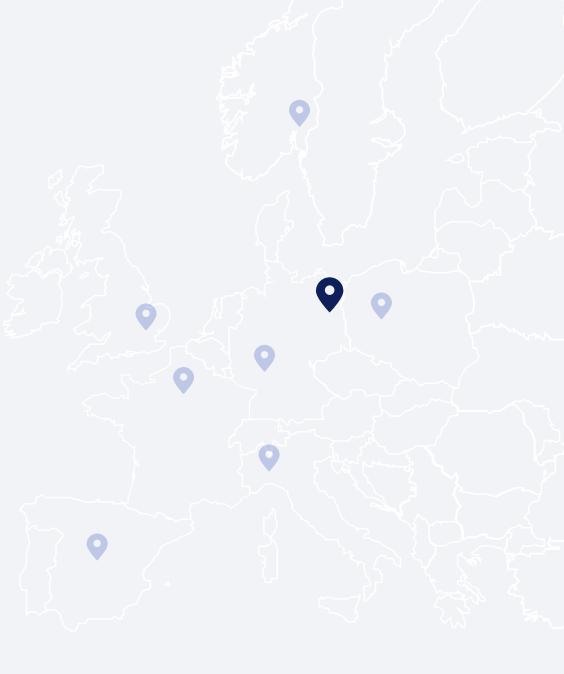
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