



Ratings

Scope Sovereign & Public Sector Ratings

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Agenda

- **Overview**
- Sovereign ratings and research
- Supranationals
- Sub-sovereigns
- Government Related Entities
- Annex





Overview: Scope at a glance

Registered credit rating agency

ESMA accreditation in 2012
One of the "Big Five" (2023¹)
(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 ECAF²
status since:

2023

Only European rating agency mandated³ by the European Union

¹ See "[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...

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 [ESG as stand-alone sovereign ratings 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

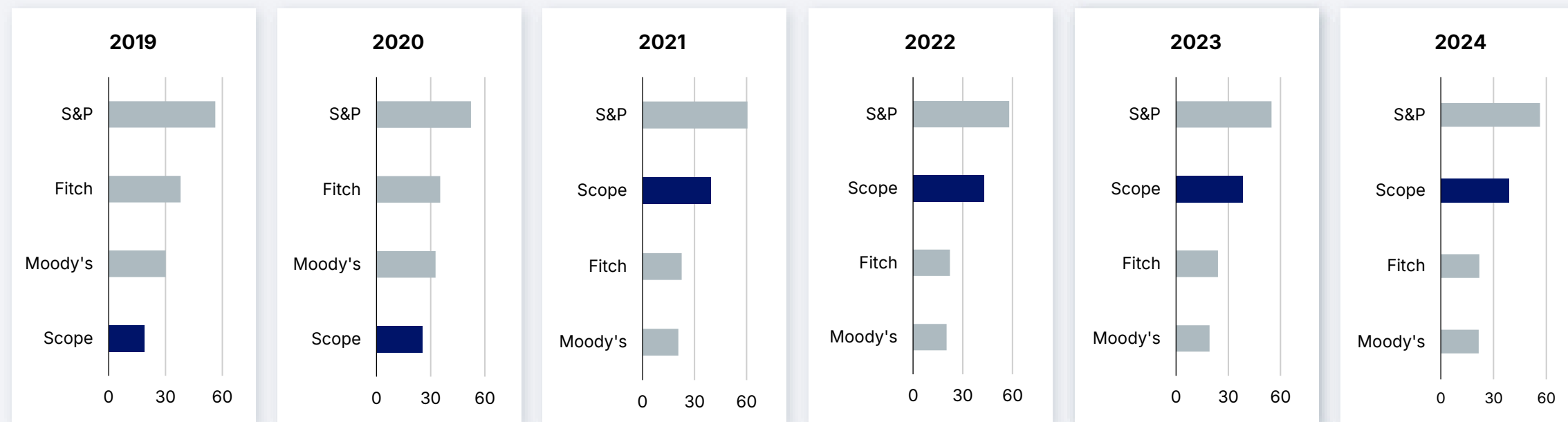
Scope's coverage	Geography		Type		# of issuers
	EU	Global/ Other	Public	Subscription/ Private	
Sovereigns	27	15	40	2	42
Supranationals	7	1	7	1	8
Sub-sovereigns	33	5	14	24	38
Government-related entities*	26	0	13	13	26
U.K. universities	0	33	0	33	33
Total	93	54	74	73	147

* 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

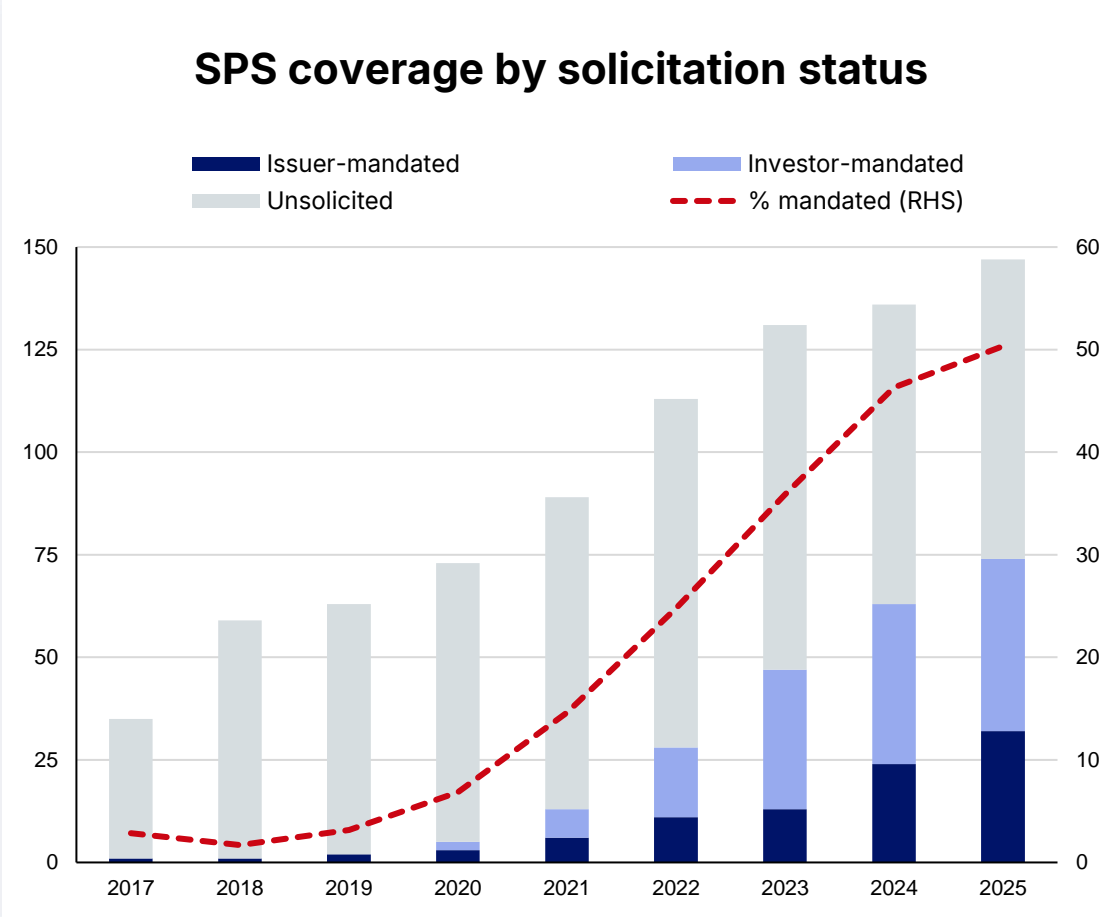
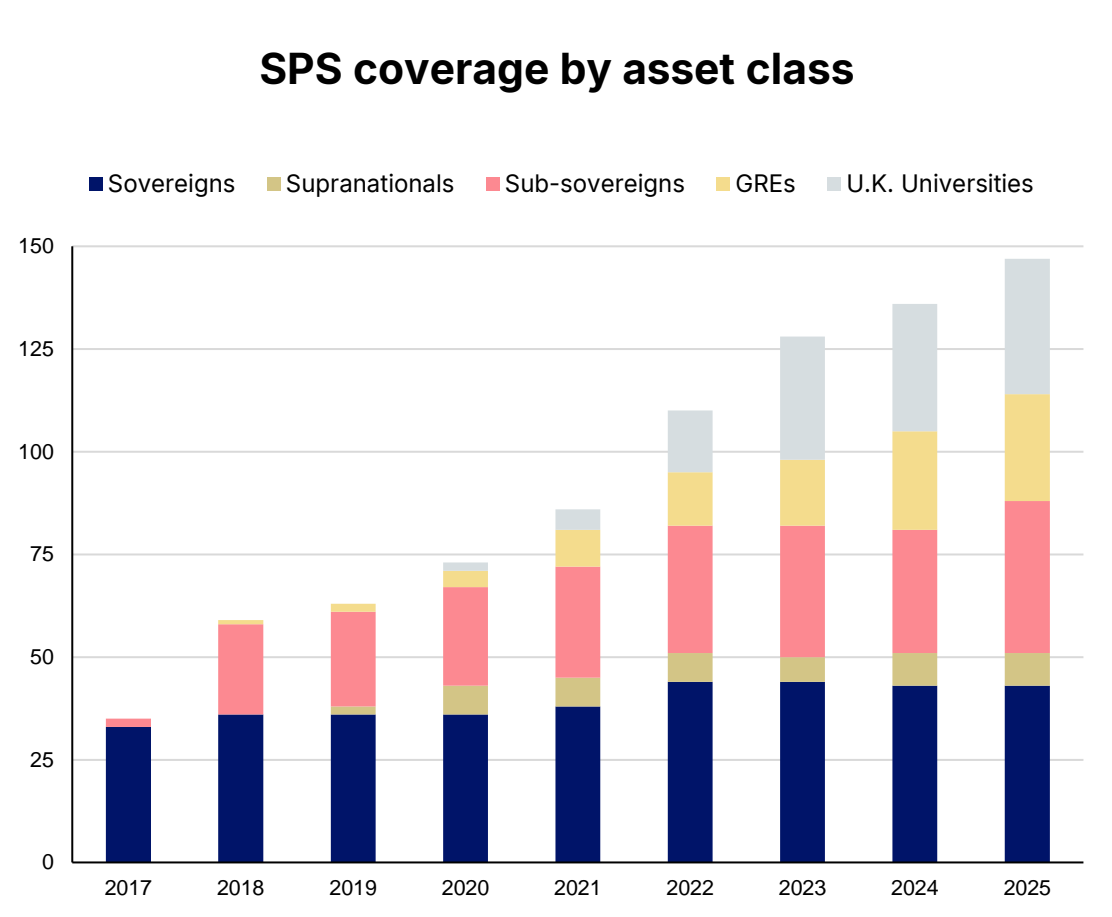
Coverage of EU sovereigns and public-finance issuances, top 4 CRAs,
% of total number of outstanding issuances



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-mandated ratings; > 50% of coverage is mandated



Overview: Growing issuer recognition

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

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

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Sovereign ratings

Scope's public sovereign ratings*, as of 19 May 2025

Europe						Other Countries			
Euro area		Non-euro area EU		Other Western Europe		Africa		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/ Negative
Cyprus	A-/ Stable	Hungary	BBB/ Stable	Other Europe					
Estonia	A+/ Stable	Poland	A/ Stable						
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	<div>✓ Public coverage of 40 sovereigns</div> <div>✓ Covering 100% of EU issuers</div>			
Ireland	AA/ Stable								
Italy	BBB+/ Stable								
Latvia	A-/ Stable								
Lithuania	A/ Positive								
Luxembourg	AAA/ Stable								
Malta	A+/ Stable								
Netherlands	AAA/ Stable								
Portugal	A/ Stable								
Slovakia	A/ Stable								
Slovenia	A+/ Stable								
Spain	A/ Stable								

✓ Public coverage of 40 sovereigns
✓ Covering 100% of EU issuers

*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 ESG-credit 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
- [Ukraine \(SD\)](#): external debt restructuring 2024
- [China \(A/Stable\)](#): 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

*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 \pm 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)						Qualitative Scorecard****	Add. Cons.	
Sovereign Risk Category	Sub-Category	%	Variable	Reserve currency*	Political Risk**			
Domestic Economic Risk (35%)	Wealth & size	65.0	GDP per capita (PPP) Nominal GDP	[0; +3]	[0; -3]	+ 1. Growth potential and outlook 2. Monetary policy framework 3. Macro-economic stability & sustainability		
	Growth, inflation & unemployment	35.0	Real GDP growth					+
			Real GDP volatility					
			Inflation rate					
			Unemployment rate					
Public Finance Risk (20%)	Debt affordability	50.0	Interest payments/ revenues GG Gross debt/ revenues			+		+ 1. Fiscal policy framework 2. Long-term debt trajectory 3. Debt profile and market access
	Debt dynamics	50.0	Primary balance/ GDP					
			GG Gross debt/ GDP					
External Economic Risk (10%)	International Position	40.0	Net IIP/GDP			+		+ 1. Current account resilience 2. External debt structure 3. Resilience to short-term shocks
	Current account	40.0	Current account balance/GDP					
	External debt sustainability	20.0	Reserves/Imports					
Financial Stability Risk (10%)	Banking sector	66.7	Non-performing loans Tier 1 ratio			+		+ 1. Banking sector performance 2. Financial sector oversight & governance 3. Financial imbalances
	Private sector	33.3	Private sector credit growth					
ESG Risk (25%)	Environment	20.0	Transition risks: CO2/GDP			+		+ 1. Environmental factors
			Transition risks: GHG/capita					
			Natural disaster risks					
			Biocapacity***					
	Social	30.0	Old-age-dependency ratio	+ 2. Social factors				
			Income inequality					
			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 first and only main credit rating agency to integrate ESG as an independent rating pillar

Sovereign Risk Category	Sub-Category	%	Variable	Qualitative Scorecard***
ESG Risk (25%)	Environment	20.0	Transition risks: CO2/GDP	1. Environmental factors
			Transition risks: GHG/capita	
			Natural disaster risks	
			Biocapacity*	
	Social	30.0	Old-age-dependency ratio	2. Social factors
			Income inequality	
			Labour force participation	
	Governance	50.0	WB Governance indicators**	3. Governance factors

* Biocapacity/ carbon footprint of consumption.

** 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).

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

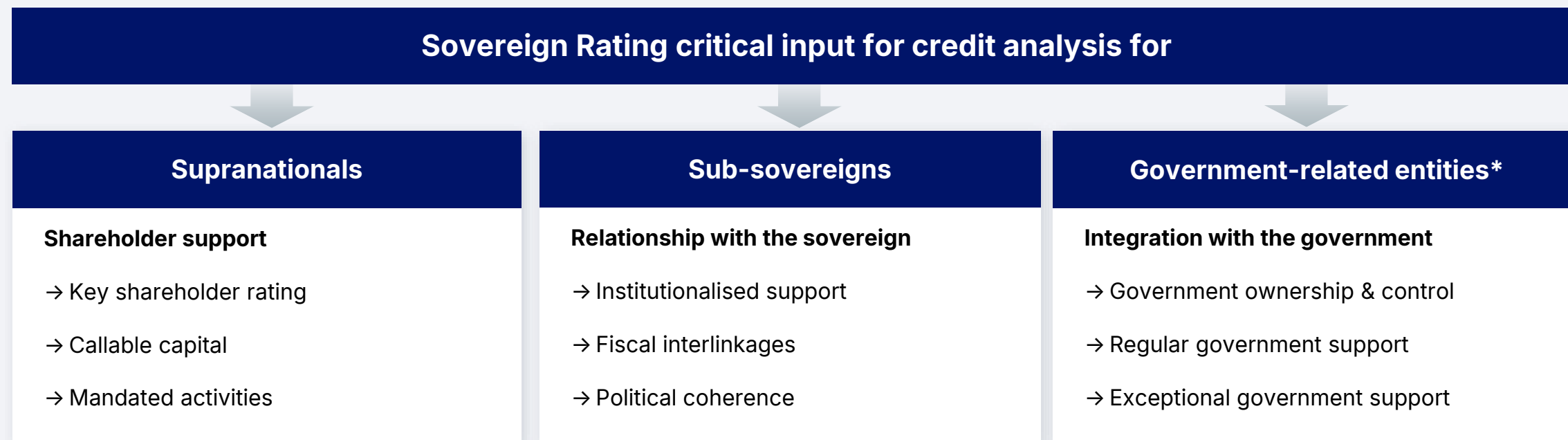
- Demographics: challenges to growth, fiscal and inflation developments
- Income inequality: social mobility, human-capital formation, social conflicts and corruption
- Labour-force participation: crucial for economic-growth potential and for favourable labour-market dynamics

Governance risks

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

Sovereign ratings & link to other public-sector ratings

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

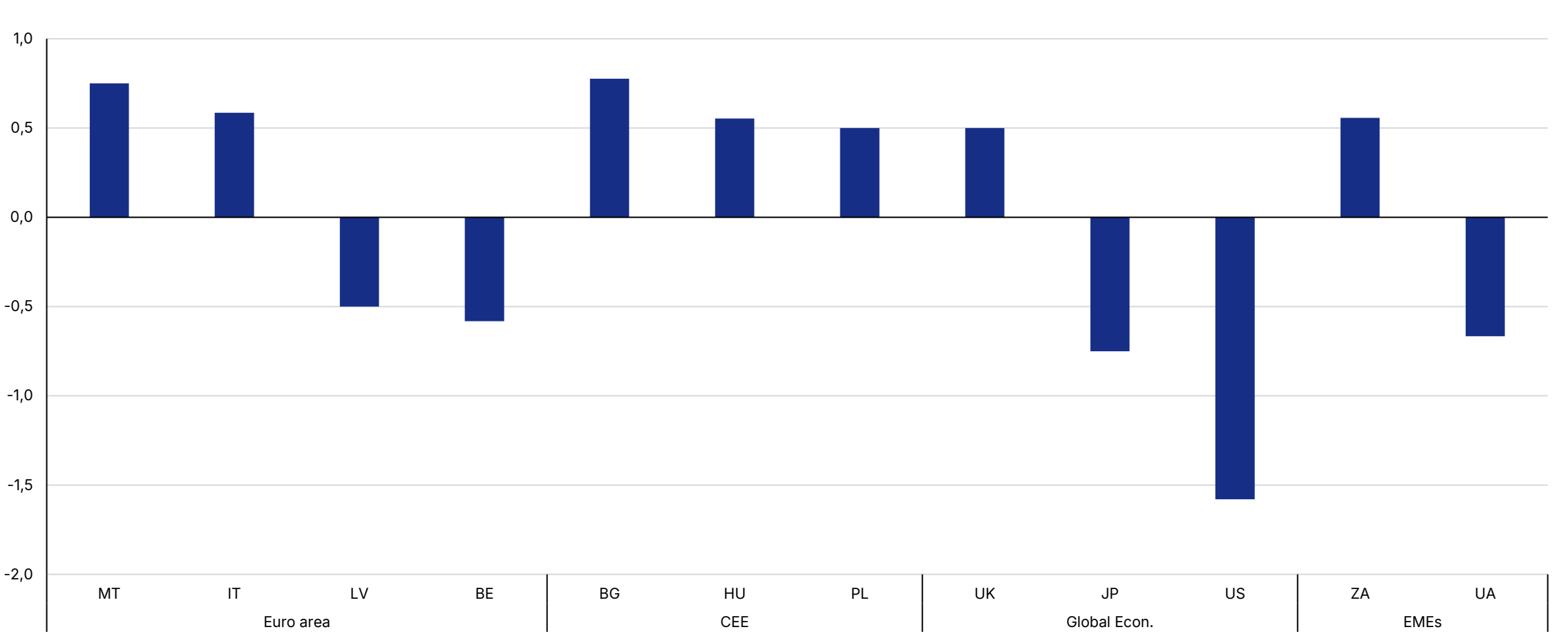


- ✓ [Sovereign methodology](#)
- ✓ [Supranational methodology](#)
- ✓ [Sub-sovereign methodology](#)
- ✓ [Government-related entities methodology](#)

*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 19 May 2025.

Sovereign and macro-economic research

Research output



Commentaries

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



Structural Pieces

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



Sovereign Outlooks

- [Sovereign 2025 Outlook](#)
- [Central and Eastern Europe 2025 Sovereign Outlook](#)



Webinars

- Timely presentation of analysts' views on sovereigns and sectors

[Sign up](#) to receive Scope Sovereign and Public Sector research

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	 CEE	 EMEs & Africa	 Global economies	 ESG, reserve currencies, policies
<p>EU sovereigns face multiple risks to credit outlook from shifts in US policy</p> <p>Germany's election: reform momentum strengthens even if debt-brake reform remains challenging</p> <p>France: political uncertainty weighs on public finances and funding conditions</p> <p>Italy: fiscal consolidation on track but high debt, structural weaknesses persist</p> <p>Spain's robust growth amid expected fiscal adjustments</p>	<p>Hungary: credit ratings constrained by uncertainty over EU funds, elevated public debt</p> <p>Poland: pivotal elections bring a pro-European coalition back to the fore</p> <p>Managing public debt in the CEE-11: challenges, opportunities shift as borrowing costs rise</p> <p>Bulgaria: high inflation, political stability key to timetable for euro accession</p>	<p>Türkiye: tight monetary policy drives disinflation, eases external liquidity pressures</p> <p>Egypt: devaluation, financial support mitigate near-term risks, but challenges remain</p> <p>Why Morocco is emerging stronger than South Africa from recent crises</p> <p>African sovereigns: deeper, coordinated debt relief needed to strengthen credit profiles</p> <p>Ukraine set for foreign debt restructuring next year; debt forgiveness likely medium term</p>	<p>Sovereign credit: US policy shifts point to tariff-light, trade-war, economic-crisis scenarios</p> <p>The UK's sovereign rating remains resilient, but risks are rising</p> <p>US: clear Trump victory raises medium-term credit risks despite reduction of near-term uncertainty</p> <p>G7: rising debt heightens sovereign risks amid election uncertainty</p> <p>China: rising debt, lower growth and financial imbalances test shift to consumption-led economy</p>	<p>EU climate risks, demographic change and debt sustainability</p> <p>US dollar's global dominance remains intact; EUR and RMB still far behind but for how long?</p> <p>Europe's C-19 fiscal response to significantly raise euro-denominated safe asset supply</p> <p>France and Spain take different paths on pension reform; demographic challenges remain</p>

For our latest research, please click [here](#).

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Supranational ratings

→ Coverage of European supranationals since 2019

- 1st European credit rating agency to rate & be recognised by the [European Union](#) 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
CEB	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 Support (10%)	
Institutional Profile (10%)	Financial Profile (90%)			Shareholder Strength	Willingness to Support
Mandate & ESG	Capitalisation (30%)	Asset Quality (30%)	Liquidity & Funding (40%)		
aaa - ccc				Excellent - Moderate	
Indicative Rating					
Additional considerations					
Final Rating					

For non-capitalised institutions

Shareholder Support**		Intrinsic Credit Profile**		
Shareholder Strength (90%)	Extraordinary Support (10%)	Institutional Profile (15%)	Financial Profile (85%)	
		Mandate & ESG	Asset Quality (45%)	Liquidity & Funding (55%)
aaa - ccc		Excellent - Very Weak		
Indicative Rating				
Additional considerations				
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.

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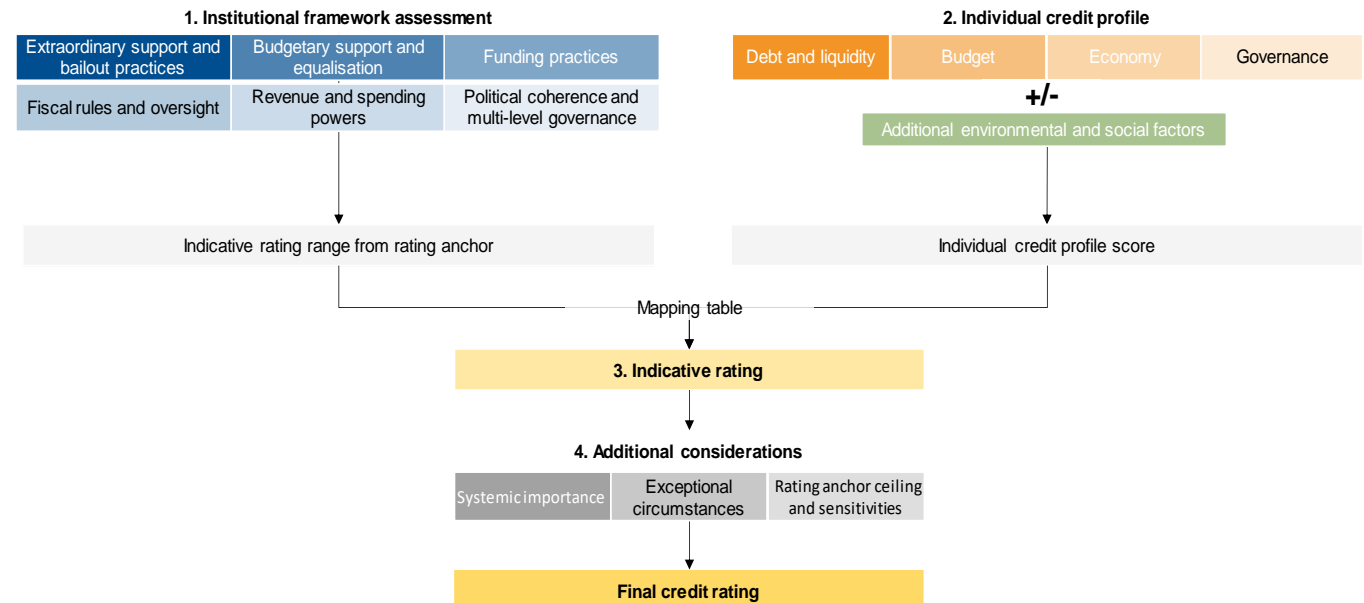


Sub-sovereign ratings

Key takeaways

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

Sub-sovereign ratings process



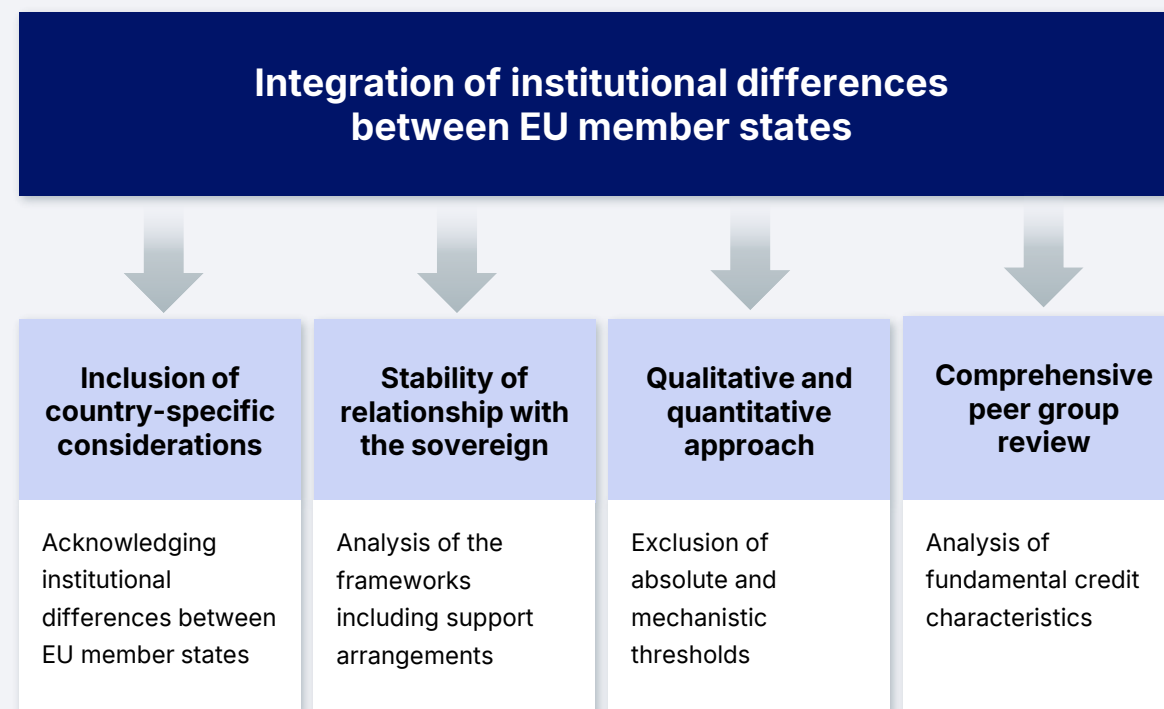
Sub-sovereign ratings

→ Scope's publicly-available sub-sovereign ratings as of 19 May 2025

Germany	Spain	Norway	France	Switzerland
Berlin (AAA/Stable)	Madrid (A/Stable)	Akershus (AAA/Stable)	Coverage on subscription	Coverage on subscription
Bavaria (AAA/Stable)	Additional coverage on subscription	Rogaland (AAA/Stable)		
Baden-Württemberg (AAA/Stable)		Innlandet (AAA/Stable)		
Saxony-Anhalt (AAA/Stable)		Vestland (AA+/Stable)		
Hesse (AAA/Stable)				
NRW (AAA/Stable)				
Additional coverage on subscription				

→ Latest research

- [2025 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](#)



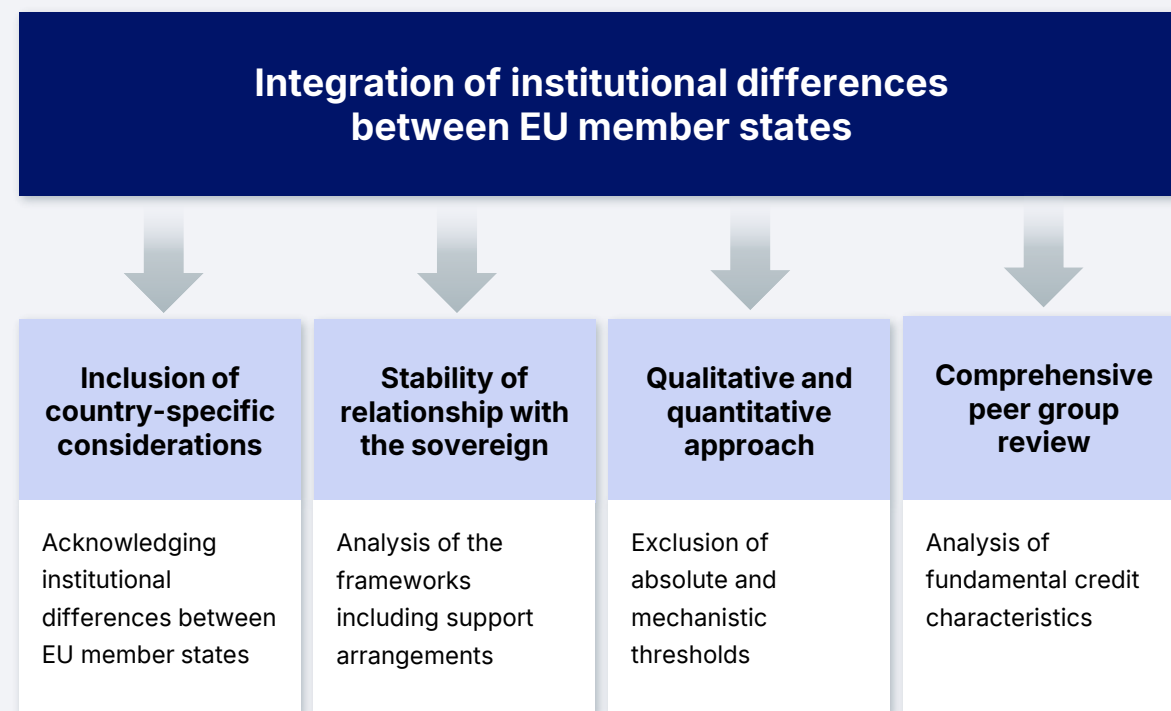
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Bavaria (AAA/Stable)	Additional coverage on subscription	Rogaland (AAA/Stable)		
Baden- Württemberg (AAA/Stable)		Innlandet (AAA/Stable)		
Saxony-Anhalt (AAA/Stable)		Vestland (AA+/Stable)		
Hesse (AAA/Stable)				
NRW (AAA/Stable)				
Additional coverage on subscription				

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Government related entities (GREs) ratings

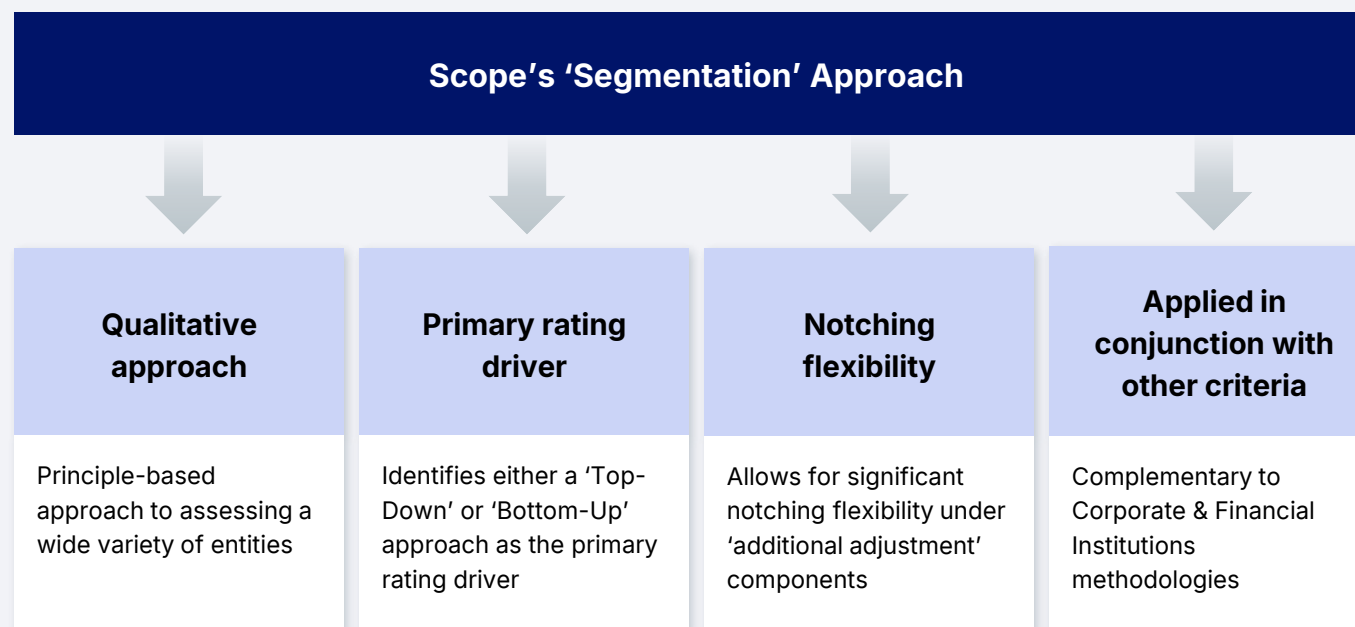
GRE definition

- An entity whose credit quality is tied to that of a public sponsor (a national, regional, or local government)

Scope's coverage: 50+ entities across key European markets on a public and subscription basis

- Issuers: development and promotional banks, agencies, public utilities (energy, water, transport)
- Key European markets: Germany, France, UK, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Hungary, and the Nordics

Key analytical features:



Relationship with public sponsor determines rating approach



Ratings mostly driven by proximity to public sponsor

Potential for downward adjustment (e.g. due to weak fundamentals)

Public entities with strong sponsor ownership, control and support

Examples:

- *National promotional banks*
- *Public transport and infrastructure companies (e.g. railway companies)*
- *Critical public service providers (e.g. postal services, public broadcasters, public universities)*
- *State-controlled investment vehicles with policy-driven role*

Ratings mostly driven by standalone fundamentals

Potential for uplift subject to support assessment

Private companies with public-purpose, profit-maximizing

Examples:

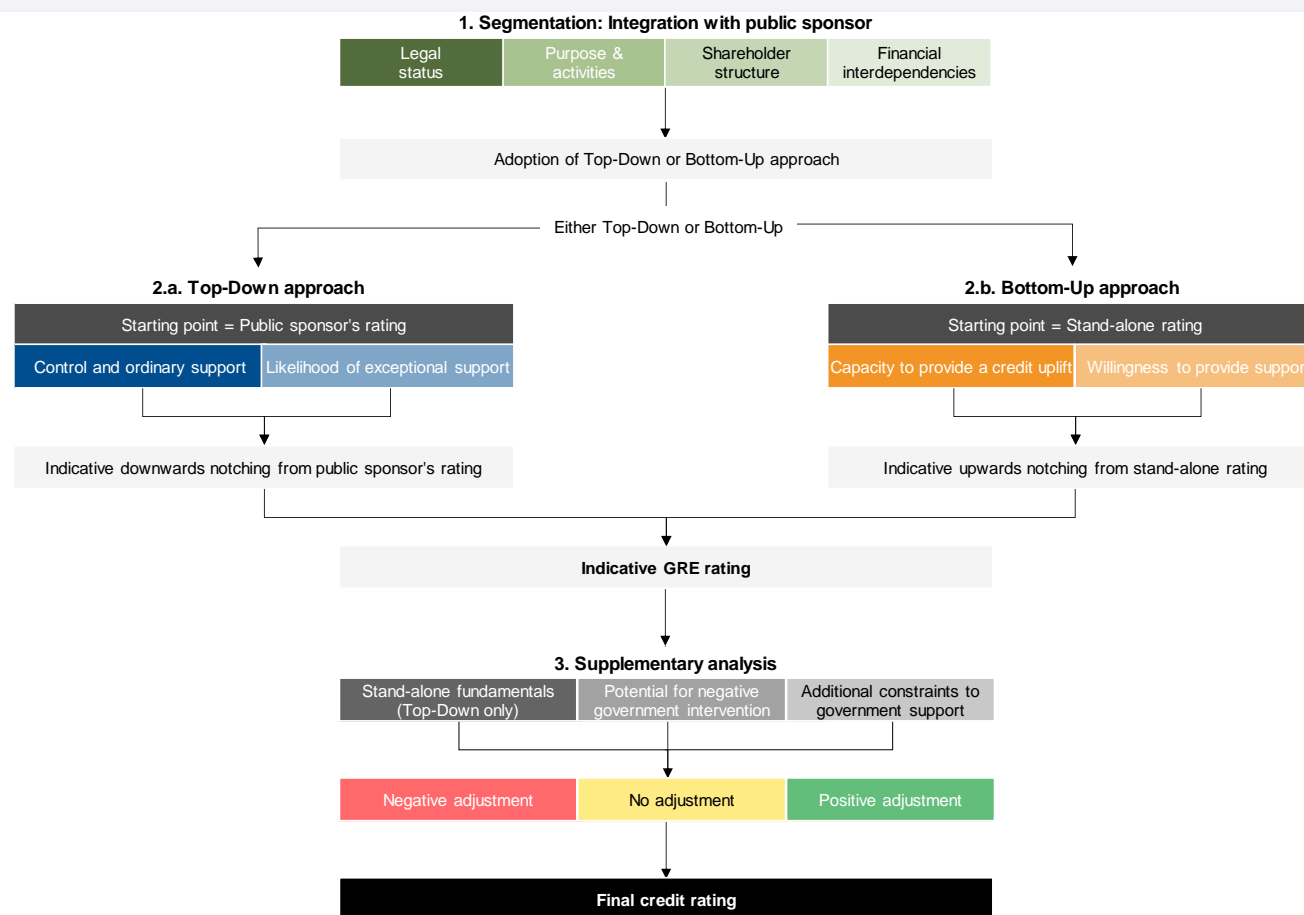
- *Public utilities (e.g. municipally-owned energy or water companies)*
- *Commercial public service providers*
- *Railway operators with commercial autonomy (e.g. ticket-financed passenger services)*

GREs rated publicly under the Top-Down approach

Type	Issuer	Country	Issuer Rating	Public Sponsor
National promotional bank	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KFW)	Germany	AAA	Federal Republic of Germany
	Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank	Germany	AAA	Federal Republic of Germany
	Landeskreditbank Baden Wuerttemberg Foerderbank	Germany	AAA	Land of Baden-Wuerttemberg
	LFA Foerderbank Bayern	Germany	AAA	Freistaat Bayern
	Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO)	Spain	A	Kingdom of Spain
	Cassa Depositi y Prestiti (CDP)	Italy	BBB+	Italian Republic
	MFB Magyar Fejlesztési Bank Zrt	Hungary	BBB	Hungary
Government agency	Caisse d’Amortissement de la dette sociale (CADES)	France	AA-	French Republic
	Unédic	France	AA-	French Republic
Toll roads	Ferde AS	Norway	AA+	County owners
	Vegfinans AS	Norway	AA	County owners
Postal services	Poste Italiane S.p.A.	Italy	BBB+	Italian Republic
Public utility	Erftverband Körperschaft öffentlichen Rechts	Germany	A+	Multiple sponsors
Public broadcasting	Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF)	Austria	AA-	Republic of Austria
Industrial property management	Indis Malta Ltd	Malta	A+	Republic of Malta

Overview of the approach

An approach in three key steps



Scope's analytical framework for GREs

- Two-pillar approach that balances the standalone credit fundamentals of an entity with the support from the public sponsor

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Sovereign & Public Sector – Team Overview

Established in

2017

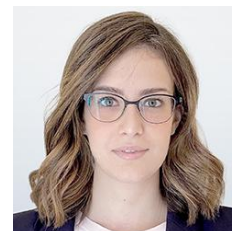
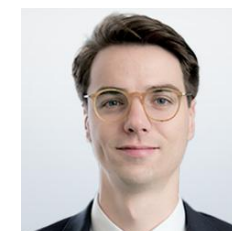
Team diversity

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



**9 analysts in
6 Scope locations**

Berlin, Frankfurt, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Vienna





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scopegroup.com

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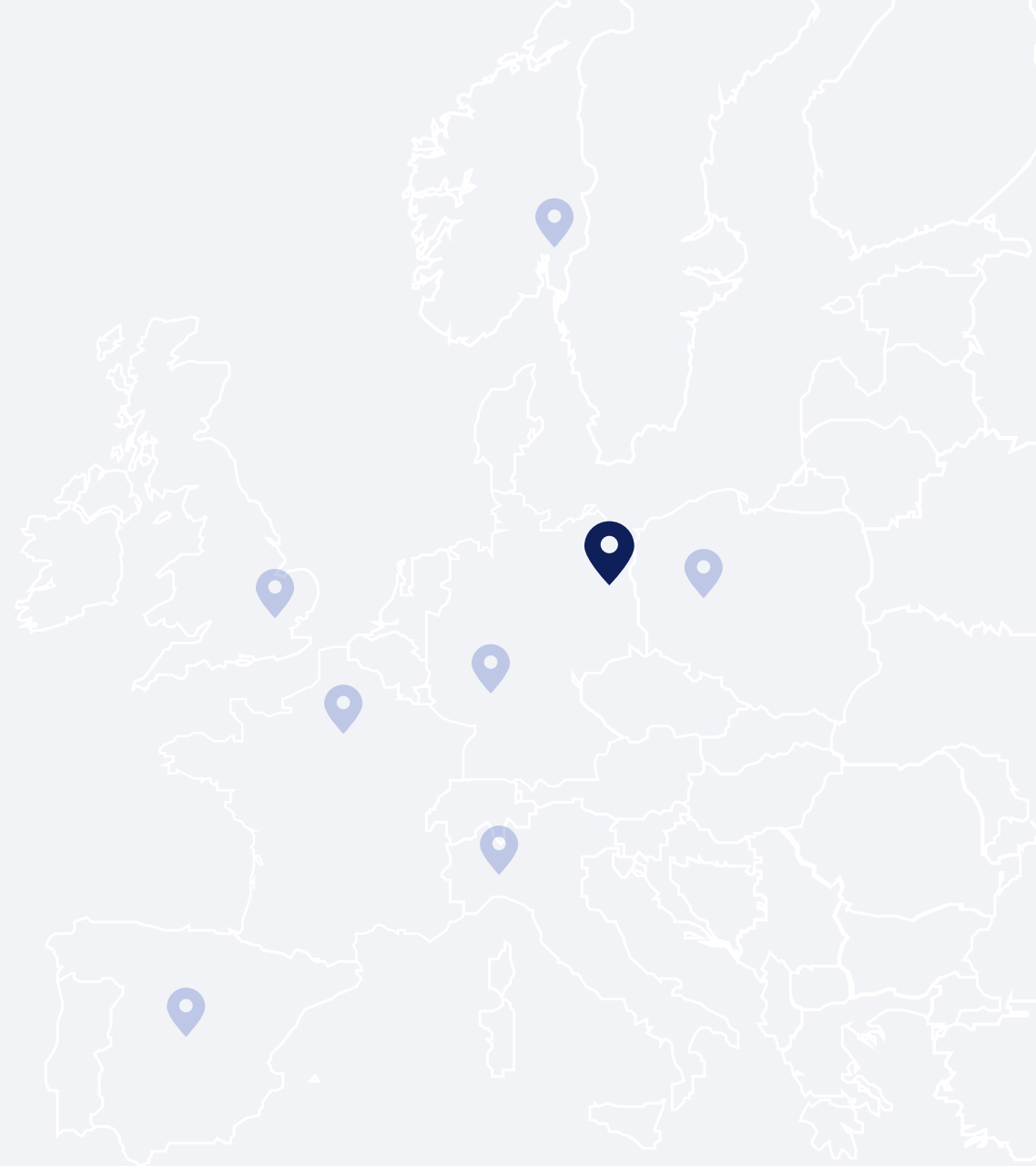
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