# Romania Rating Review Annex





#### **Credit strengths**

- EU membership, access to substantial
   EU investment fund inflows
- Strong medium-run growth potential
- Still-moderate public debt

#### **Credit challenges**

- Rigid budget structure and comparatively weak tax base
- Elevated current-account deficit
- Moderate reserve coverage

#### Rating rationale:

**EU membership**, access to **EU investment funds**: Romania has been allocated EUR 29.2bn (10.2% of 2022 GDP, EUR 14.2bn in grants and EUR 14.9bn in loans) via the EU recovery and resilience facility, alongside structural funds of around EUR 50bn (17.5% of GDP). This substantial allocation of EU monies enhances the authorities' reform agenda and anchors strategic medium-run investment projects in the economy, while reducing near-term pressure on the budget.

**Strong medium-run growth potential:** Romania's ratings are anchored by its strong growth potential, which we estimate at around 4%, anchored by considerable EU investment funds. We project the Romanian economy to continue growing in 2023 by 3%, after growth of 4.8% in 2022, representing a more moderate slowdown compared to that in most peer economies.

**Still-moderate public debt:** Gradual deficit reduction, along with high nominal GDP growth, will result in a broadly stable general government debt-to-GDP ratio at 47% in 2023/24, from 47.3% at the end of 2022, before trending up moderately to around 51% in the medium term.

Rating challenges include: i) a rigid budget structure and a weak tax base constrain the budgetary outlook and have resulted in structural budget deficits; ii) Romania observes elevated current-account deficits, due, in part, to fiscal imbalance; and iii) moderate reserves to cover foreign-currency liabilities under more stressed economic scenarios, representing a balance of payment risk.

## Romania's sovereign rating drivers

| Risk pillars           |                          | Qua    | ntitative         | Reserve currency | Qualitative* | Final<br>rating |  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--|
|                        |                          | Weight | Indicative rating | Notches          | Notches      |                 |  |
| Domestic Economic Risk |                          | 35%    | bbb+              | bbb+             |              |                 |  |
| Public                 | Public Finance Risk      |        | bbb+              |                  | -2/3         |                 |  |
| Extern                 | External Economic Risk   |        | CC                |                  | -2/3         |                 |  |
| Financ                 | Financial Stability Risk |        | 10% aaa           |                  | 0            |                 |  |
| ESG                    | Environmental<br>Factors | 5%     | aaa               | [+0]             | 0            | BBB-            |  |
| Risk                   | Social Factors           | 7.5%   | b+                |                  | -1/3         |                 |  |
|                        | Governance Factors       | 12.5%  | b                 |                  | 0            |                 |  |
| Indicative outcome     |                          |        | bbb               |                  | -1           |                 |  |
| Additi                 | ional considerations     |        |                   |                  | 0            |                 |  |

Note: The qualitative scorecard adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. The reserve currency adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's SDR basket. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. Source: Scope Ratings

#### **Outlook and rating triggers**

The Stable Outlook reflects our view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

#### Positive rating-change drivers

- Sustained and strengthened fiscal consolidation anchors debt-to-GDP trajectory
- Sustained reduction in current-account deficit, build-up of reserves and/or tangible steps in the adoption of the euro curtail external sector risks
- Strengthened capacity for reform, including improvements in EU fund absorption

#### **Negative rating-change drivers**

- Weaker fiscal metrics result in substantive deterioration in medium-run debt outlook
- Curtailed capacity to absorb EU investment funds undermines growth and public finance outlooks
- Elevated current-account deficit, intensified financing pressures and/or shrinking reserves increase external vulnerabilities

#### **Ratings and Outlook**

#### Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating BBB-/Stable Senior unsecured debt BBB-/Stable Short-term issuer rating S-2/Stable

#### Local currency

Long-term issuer rating BBB-/Stable Senior unsecured debt BBB-/Stable Short-term issuer rating S-2/Stable

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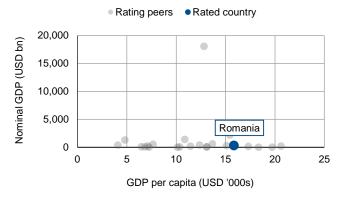


#### **Domestic Economic Risk**

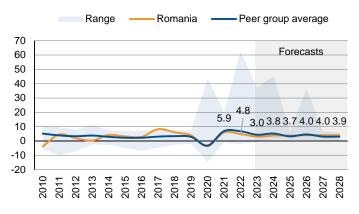
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Romania's Domestic Economic Risk

| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component                        | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------|---|------------|---------------------|--|
|                       | Growth potential of the economy             | Strong     | 1 1/3               | Strong growth potential, but challenges from adverse demographics and slow progress on structural reform |
| bbb+                  | Monetary policy framework                   | Neutral    | 0                   | Adequate monetary policy response during the crises  |
|                       | Macro-economic stability and sustainability | Neutral    | 0                   | Diversified industrial sector; but skilled labour shortages  |

## Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



## Real GDP growth, %



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO), Scope Ratings

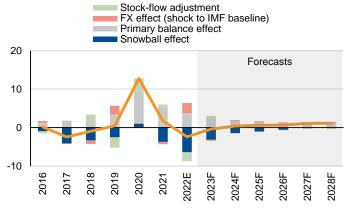
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

## **Public Finance Risk**

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Romania's Public Finance Risk

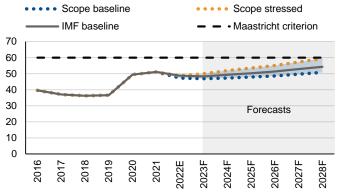
| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component           | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
|                       | Fiscal policy framework        | Weak       |                  | Track record of expansionary fiscal policies and excess deficits, rigid budgetary structure; recent introduction of fiscal consolidation   |
| bbb+                  | Debt sustainability            | Weak       |                  | Rising public debt burden and elevated structural deficits pose medium-run debt sustainability challenge; reduced near-term fiscal risk due to introduction of fiscal consolidation                          |
|                       | Debt profile and market access | Neutral    |                  | Access to funding on relatively favourable terms; but higher financing rates than some peers, risk from high FX share of debt and comparatively lesser access to lenders of last resort as a non-EA EU state |

## Contributions to changes in debt levels, pp of GDP



## Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

#### Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

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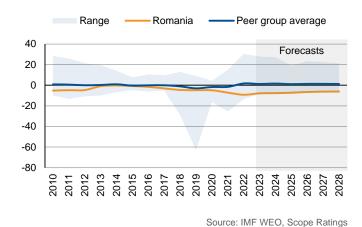


## **External Economic Risk**

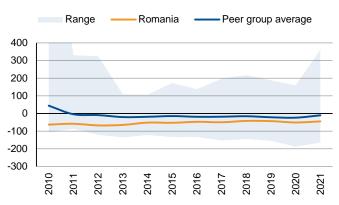
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Romania's External Economic Risk

|    | CVS indicative rating | Analytical component                     | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale  |
|----|-----------------------|--|------------|------------------|--|
| СС |                       | Current account resilience               | Weak       |                  | Structural current account deficits, high investment needs of the economy with relatively low domestic savings |
|    |                       | External debt structure                  | Neutral    | 0                | Sizeable (over 50%) share of direct investments in external liabilities  |
|    |                       | Resilience to short-term external shocks | Weak       | 1/∹              | Moderate available reserves to cover foreign currency liabilities under more stressed scenarios                |

#### Current account balance, % of GDP



#### Net international investment position (NIIP), % of GDP



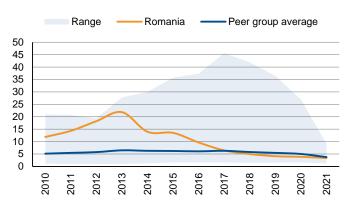
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

## **Financial Stability Risk**

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Romania's Financial Stability Risk

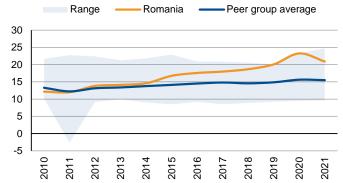
| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component       | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
|                       | Banking sector performance | Neutral    |                  | Well-capitalised and liquid banking sector; profitability and asset quality impacted by crises             |
| aaa                   | Banking sector oversight   | Neutral    | 0                | Effective supervision; timely and comprehensive regulatory measures  |
|                       | Financial imbalances       | Neutral    |                  | Still-elevated but declining foreign-currency exposure in the banking system; low financial intermediation |

## Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

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# Romania

## **Rating Review Annex**

## **ESG** Risk

#### Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Romania's ESG Risk

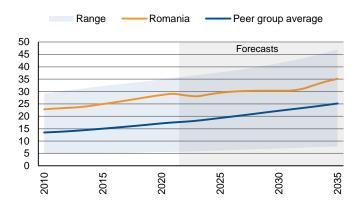
| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component  | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|---|
|                       | Environmental factors | Neutral    |                  | High carbon and energy intensity of the economy, higher energy self-<br>sufficiency compared to peers |
| bb                    | Social factors        | Weak       | -1/3             | Elevated poverty and income inequality, adverse demographic trends                                    |
|                       | Governance factors    | Neutral    | 0                | Enhanced political stability in the near-term   |

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP, mtCO<sub>2</sub>e

#### Rating peersRated country 40 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita 35 30 25 20 15 Romania 10 5 0 0 400 600 1,000 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per 1,000 units of GDP

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

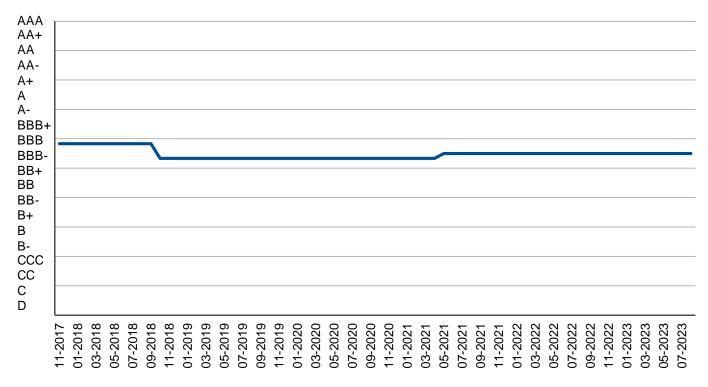
## Old age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings

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## **Appendix I. Rating history**



NB. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment.

## Appendix II. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, with Scope's core variable scorecard embedding a methodological reserve-currency adjustment.



Publicly rated sovereigns only; the full sample may be larger.

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## Appendix III. Statistical table for selected CVS indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of six indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, the core variable scorecard, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global peers and may therefore differ from national and other selective international statistics.

| Pillar                 | Core variable   | Source | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
|------------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| tic                    | GDP per capita, USD '000s                                 | IMF    | 12.5  | 12.9  | 13.0  | 14.9  | 15.9  |
|                        | Nominal GDP, USD bn                                       | IMF    | 243.5 | 251.0 | 251.7 | 285.6 | 301.8 |
| Domestic<br>Economic   | Real growth, %  | IMF    | 6.0   | 3.8   | -3.7  | 5.9   | 4.8   |
|                        | CPI inflation, %  | IMF    | 4.6   | 3.8   | 2.6   | 5.0   | 13.8  |
|                        | Unemployment rate, %                                      | WB     | 4.2   | 3.9   | 5.0   | 5.6   | 5.4   |
| ပ စု                   | Public debt, % of GDP                                     | IMF    | 36.2  | 36.6  | 49.4  | 51.1  | 48.7  |
| Public<br>Finance      | Net interest payment, % of revenue                        | IMF    | 4.6   | 3.9   | 4.6   | 4.8   | 6.5   |
| ᅹ                      | Primary balance, % of GDP                                 | IMF    | -1.4  | -3.4  | -8.3  | -5.3  | -3.8  |
| nic nic                | Current-account balance, % of GDP                         | IMF    | -4.6  | -4.9  | -4.9  | -7.2  | -9.3  |
| External<br>Economic   | Total reserves, months of imports                         | WB     | 4.2   | 4.1   | 5.5   | 4.3   | 4.0   |
| шü                     | NIIP, % of GDP  | IMF    | -42.0 | -43.2 | -50.8 | -44.8 | -41.3 |
| ia ≥                   | NPL ratio, % of total loans                               | IMF    | 5.0   | 4.1   | 3.8   | 3.4   | -     |
| Financial<br>Stability | Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets                   | IMF    | 17.9  | 17.9  | 18.5  | 22.7  | 19.0  |
| 를<br>장                 | Credit to the private sector, % of GDP                    | WB     | 25.5  | 24.6  | 25.8  | 26.5  | 24.7  |
|                        | CO <sub>2</sub> per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO <sub>2</sub> e | EC     | 147.8 | 139.0 | 131.2 | 133.5 | -     |
|                        | Income share of bottom 50%, %                             | WID    | 15.2  | 15.4  | 15.4  | 15.4  | -     |
| ESG                    | Labour-force participation rate, %                        | WB     | 67.9  | 68.8  | 68.9  | 65.2  | -     |
| _                      | Old-age dependency ratio, %                               | UN     | 27.2  | 27.9  | 28.6  | 29.1  | 28.5  |
|                        | Composite governance indicators*                          | WB     | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | -     |

<sup>\*</sup> Average of the six World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

## Appendix IV. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification
5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 7 September 2023

Emerging market and developing economy

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