Sovereign & Public Sector

3 May 2024



Republic of Croatia

Rating Report

Rating rationale

Robust downwards public debt trajectory: Croatia holds a solid record of fiscal consolidation, characterised by primary fiscal surpluses and robust debt reduction in the years leading up to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Commitment to fiscal discipline, a robust growth outlook and favourable debt affordability underpin a declining debt trajectory, with debt projected to fall below the 60% of GDP Maastricht criterion in 2024.

Sound structural reform momentum: The Croatian government has shown an ongoing commitment to structural reform and fiscal prudence in line with efforts to join the euro area, which it entered in January 2023. The implementation of the reforms agreed under its Recovery and Resilience Plan, supported by sizable EU grant-funding, is expected to yield further structural improvements for Croatia's economic resilience and long-term growth prospects.

Euro area membership: Croatia benefits from the highly credible monetary policy and rigorous financial sector oversight of the Eurosystem. Euro adoption has significantly curtailed external and financial sector foreign-exchange risks and is expected to support economic momentum over the medium-term.

Rating challenges: i) low economic diversification and high reliance on tourism raise the country's vulnerability to external shocks and limit convergence to euro area income levels; ii) adverse demographic trends could weaken potential growth due to labour supply constraints, and lead to rising fiscal costs; and iii) a moderately high, albeit declining, public debt stock.

Figure 1: Croatia's sovereign rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quar	Quantitative		Reserve Political currency* risk**		Final	
Kisk p	KISK PIllarS		Indicative rating	Notches Notches		Notches	rating	
Dome	stic economic risk	35%	a-			- 1/3		
Public	Public finance risk		aaa		Croatia	0		
Extern	External economic risk		bbb	EUR		- 1/3		
Financ	cial stability risk	10%	aaa	EUR	[-0]	0	BBB+	
ESG	Environmental factors	5%	bbb+	[+1]		- 1/3		
risk	Social factors	7.5%	ccc			- 1/3		
	Governance factors	12.5%	bbb+			- 1/3		
Sovereign Quantitative Model		a			-2			
Additi	Additional considerations					0		

^{*}The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

BBB+/Positive

Senior unsecured debt

BBB+/Positive

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-2/Positive

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

BBB+/Positive

Senior unsecured debt

BBB+/Positive

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-2/Positive

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^{**}The political-risk quantitative adjustment is based on the World Bank's Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index.

***The qualitative scorecard analyst adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. Movements between indicative ratings are only determined after the analyst's review of quantitative results and are documented and approved by a rating committee during review of the rating. The rating committee approved an indicative rating of 'a'. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. Source: Scope Ratings.



Credit strengths and challenges

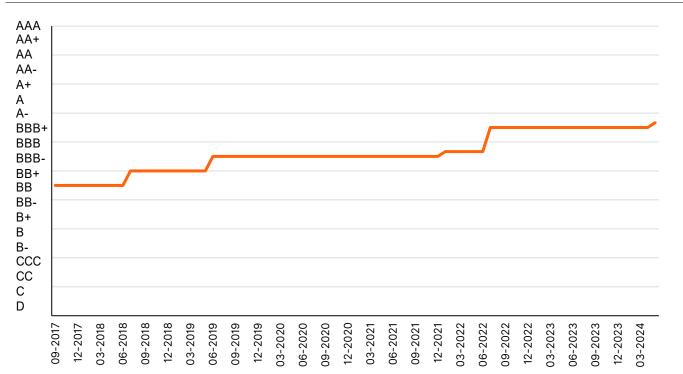
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
Robust economic outlook, fiscal consolidation prospects	Moderate economic diversification
Structural reform momentum	Adverse demographic trends
Euro area membership	Still comparatively high public debt

Outlook and rating triggers

The Positive Outlook reflects Scope's view that risks are titled to the upside over the next 12 to 18 months.

Positive rating-change drivers	Negative rating-change drivers
Strong economic outlook, for example reflected by improvements in economic diversification, and/or productivity and wealth levels Favorable fiscal dynamics, sustained decline in debt-to-GDP ratio	Material weakening in the growth outlookSignificant deterioration in fiscal dynamics

Figure 2: Rating history¹



Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment. Source: Scope Ratings.

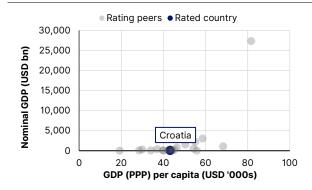


Domestic economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Croatia's Domestic Economic Risk

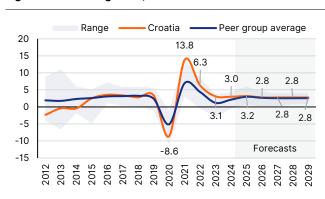
SQM* indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
a-	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Growth potential broadly in line with peers, moderate productivity growth and adverse demographics
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a credible and effective central bank; effective policy framework and transmission over the cycle
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Limited economic diversification, shortages of skilled labour

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



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

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



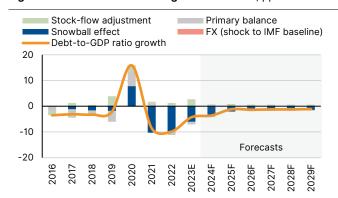
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Croatia's Public Finance Risk

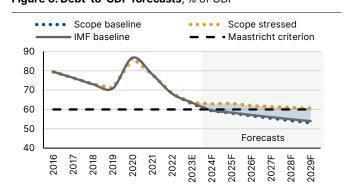
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral	0	Pre-crisis fiscal surpluses, record of commitment to fiscal discipline, but comparatively restricted tax base
	Long-term debt trajectory	Neutral	0	Relatively high public debt, expected to decline steadily in the medium term
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Favourable financing conditions, foreign-exchange risks in the public debt stock curtailed following euro adoption

Figure 5: Contributions to change in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Figure 6: Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

^{*}Sovereign Quantitative Model.

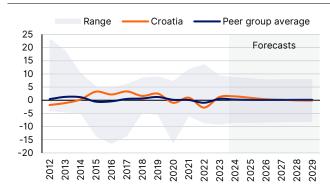


External economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Croatia's External Economic Risk

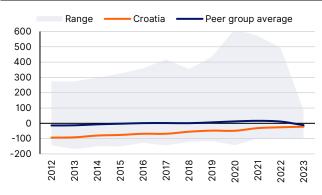
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Current account resilience	Weak	-1/3	High reliance on tourism revenues weakens exporting-sector resilience
bbb	External debt structure	Neutral	0	Narrowing external debt
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Neutral	0	Small and open economy; euro-area membership mitigates exposure to international markets fluctuations

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO forecasts, Scope Ratings

Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



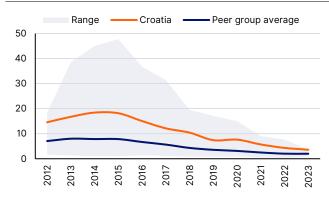
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Croatia's Financial Stability Risk

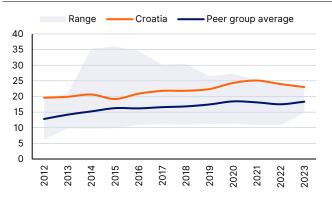
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	Well-capitalised and profitable banking sector
	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Oversight under the Croatian National Bank and the ECB as part of the Banking Union
	Financial imbalances	Neutral	0	Moderate savings and low private sector indebtedness

Figure 9: Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Source: World Bank (WB), Scope Ratings

Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

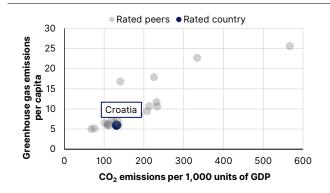


Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Croatia's ESG Risk

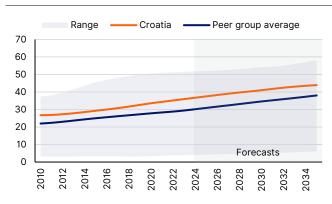
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
bb+	Environmental factors	Weak	-1/3	Transition risks in line with peers, relatively higher climate risks through impacts on agriculture, tourism and the energy sector
	Social factors	Weak	-1/3	Relatively high human development, but lower employment rates and unfavorable demographics
	Governance factors	Weak	-1/3	Comparatively moderate institutional capacity, challenges around efficiency of judicial system

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per GDP, mtCO₂e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

Reserve-currency adjustment

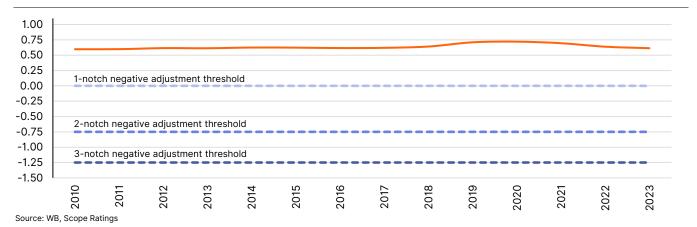
Figure 13: IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

Currency	U.S. dollar	Euro	Chinese yuan	Japanese yen	Pound sterling	Other
IMF SDR basket weights, %	43.4	29.3	12.3	7.6	7.4	0.0
Positive adjustment, notches	3	1	1	1	1	0

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Political-risk adjustment

Figure 14: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Croatia, 3-year moving average



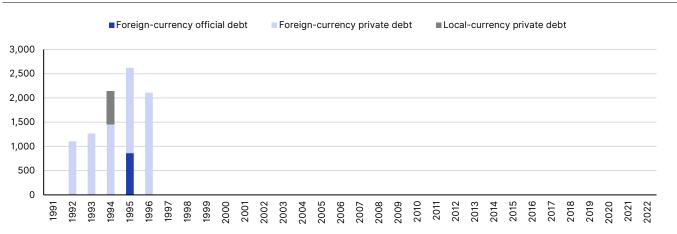


Additional considerations

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

Appendix I. Sovereign default history

Figure 15: Sovereign default history, USD m



Depicted private-debt defaults may not always constitute a credit event under Scope's credit-rating definitions. Source: Bank of Canada-Bank of England Sovereign Default Database, Scope Ratings.

Appendix II. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, as assigned by Scope's sovereign quantitative model after accounting for methodological reserve-currency and political-risk adjustments.



 $[\]hbox{*Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.}$

Appendix III. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification Advanced economy

5y USD CDS spread (bp) as of 3 May 2024

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Appendix IV. Statistical table for selected SQM indicators

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

Pillar	Core variable	Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
nic	GDP per capita (PPP), USD '000s	IMF	28.9	30.6	28.4	35.3	40.4	43.2
ono	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	62	61	58	69	72	82
Domestic Economic	Real growth, %	IMF	2.8	3.4	-8.6	13.8	6.3	2.8
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.7	10.7	8.4
Don	Unemployment rate, %	WB	8.4	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.3
υø	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	73.1	70.9	86.8	78.1	68.2	63.5
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
△這	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	2.2	4.2	-5.5	-1.1	1.3	1.5
le je	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	1.6	2.5	-1.0	1.0	-2.8	1.2
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	7.0	7.1	9.3	8.5	7.1	-
ă S	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-55.0	-47.7	-48.6	-31.3	-25.8	-
Z a >	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	10.4	7.4	7.6	5.7	4.3	3.6
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	21.7	21.6	22.7	24.6	25.2	23.0
i	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	54.4	52.9	59.4	52.8	50.3	-
	CO. per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO.e	EC	153.5	150.3	156.0	138.0	131.4	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.1	-
O	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	66.5	66.6	67.1	68.4	69.3	-
ESG	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.4	35.2	36.0
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
	Political stability, index	WB	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	-

^{*}Average of the following five World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption, Voice and Accountability, Rule of Law, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality.

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