## **Sovereign and Public Sector**

Public rating | 10 October 2025



# **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**

## Rating report

#### **Rating rationale**

Wealthy economy with solid fundamentals: Luxembourg benefits from its high wealth levels and competitive economy, supported by strong labour productivity and high value-added sectors such as financial services and information and communication technology. These factors, alongside a stable and effective policymaking framework, contribute to Luxembourg's economic resilience and its sound medium-term growth outlook.

**Sound public finances and ample fiscal buffers:** Luxembourg's public finances benefit from very low public debt and substantial fiscal space, providing comfortable buffers to face potential future shocks. The fiscal balance is forecast to remain in moderate deficits over coming years, reflecting recent permanent budgetary adjustments, growing military spending and ambitious public investment commitments, while the debt-to-GDP ratio is seen remaining broadly stable at one of the lowest levels in the euro area.

**Strong external position:** Euro area membership, consistent current account surpluses and a large external creditor position largely mitigate risks linked to Luxembourg's small, open economy and volatile net international investment position.

Rating challenges: i) a small, open economy that is exposed to external developments, including volatility in international financial markets; ii) financial vulnerabilities linked to the evolution of the real estate sector and elevated private debt levels; and iii) long-term fiscal pressures linked to population ageing and a generous social welfare system.

Figure 1: Luxembourg's sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quantitative		Reserve currency*	Political risk**	Qualitative****	Final		
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	Notches	rating		
Dome	estic economic risk	35%	aa			0			
Public	Public finance risk		aaa		Luxembourg	0			
Exteri	External economic risk		aa	FUD		0			
Finan	Financial stability risk		aaa	EUR		- 1/3			
	Environmental factors	5%	bbb+	[+1]	[-0]	0	AAA		
ESG risk	Social factors	7.5%	bbb-				0		
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			0			
Sovereign Quantitative Model***				aaa		-0			
Additional considerations						0			

<sup>\*</sup>The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.

#### Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

#### Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

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<sup>\*\*</sup>The political-risk quantitative adjustment is based on the World Bank's Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>The Rating Committee approved an indicative rating of 'aaa'.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>The qualitative scorecard analyst adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology.



## Credit strengths and challenges

#### **Credit strengths**

- Wealthy economy with solid fundamentals
- Sound public finances and robust fiscal framework
- · Strong external position
- Very strong institutional framework and political stability

#### **Credit challenges**

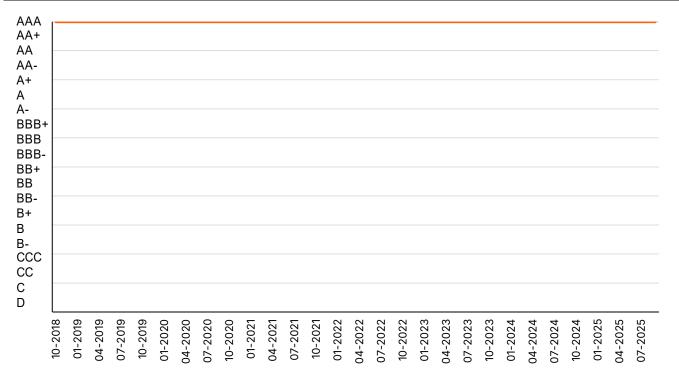
- Exposure to adverse external developments, as a small, open economy
- Vulnerabilities stemming from high private debt and imbalances in the real estate sector
- Long-term fiscal pressures from an ageing population

## **Outlook and rating triggers**

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

Positive rating-change drivers	Negative rating-change drivers
• N/A	The medium-term economic growth outlook deteriorated significantly
	Financial stability risks increased materially, threatening macro-economic stability
	The fiscal outlook weakened, resulting in a significant increase in government debt

#### Figure 2: Rating history



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.

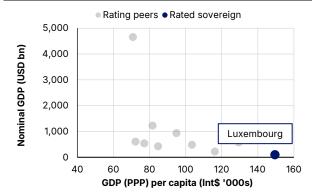


#### **Domestic economic risk**

#### Overview of Scope's assessments of Luxembourg's Domestic Economic Risk

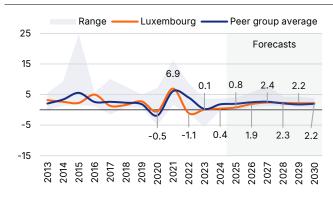
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	t Notch adjustment Rationale	
	Growth potential and outlook	Strong	1/3	High growth potential, supported by sound economic policies and high value-added sectors
aa	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Weak	- 1/3	Small, open economy that is subject to volatility

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita (2024E)



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

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



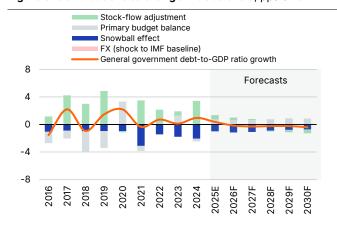
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

#### **Public finance risk**

#### Overview of Scope's assessments of Luxembourg's Public Finance Risk

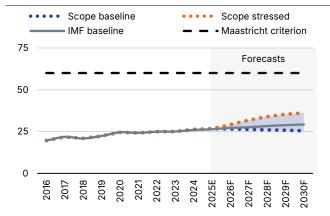
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component   Accessment   Notch adjustment   Dationale		Rationale	
	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral	0	Effective fiscal policy framework with track record of prudent budgetary management
aaa	Long-term debt trajectory	Neutral	0	Very low debt levels; long-term fiscal pressures stemming from population ageing
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Favourable debt profile with a low interest payment burden

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



#### **External economic risk**

#### Overview of Scope's assessments of Luxembourg's External Economic Risk

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component Assessment Notch adjustment		Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa	Current account resilience	Neutral	0	Strong current account surpluses; reliance on financial service exports; sensitive to dividend policies vis-à-vis foreign investors
	External debt structure	Neutral	0	High external debt levels offset by external assets with a net international creditor position
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Neutral	0	Euro-area membership mitigates risks from strong integration with global financial markets

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP

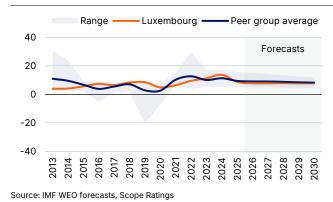
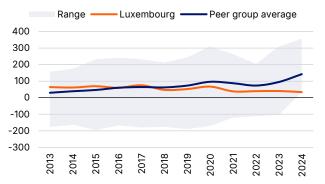


Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



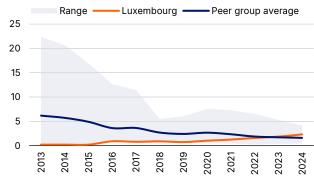
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

## Financial stability risk

#### Overview of Scope's assessments of Luxembourg's Financial Stability Risk

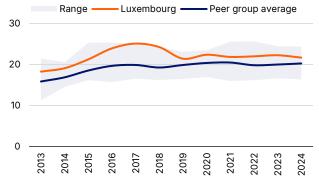
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance Neutral		0	Efficient and resilient banking sector with large capital buffers and sound asset quality
aaa	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Efficient, credible oversight frameworks under the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Central Bank of Luxembourg and the ECB
	Financial imbalances	Weak	- 1/3	Imbalances in the housing sector due to demand and supply mismatches; high private debt levels, partly mitigated by high net household wealth

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

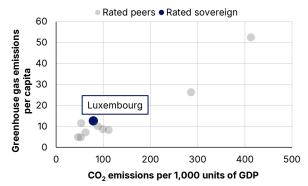


## **Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk**

#### Overview of Scope's assessments of Luxembourg's ESG Risk

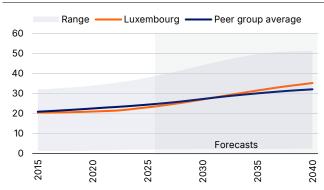
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Ambitious climate goals with accelerating climate policy momentum; limited share of renewables; rapid population growth poses challenges
aa+	Social factors Neutral		0	Strong social outcomes, supported by generous social systems; increasing women participation rates
	Governance factors Neutral		0	Stable political environment, high institutional effectiveness and track-record of broad policy continuity

Figure 11: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita/GDP (2023), mtCO<sub>2</sub>e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

## Reserve-currency adjustment

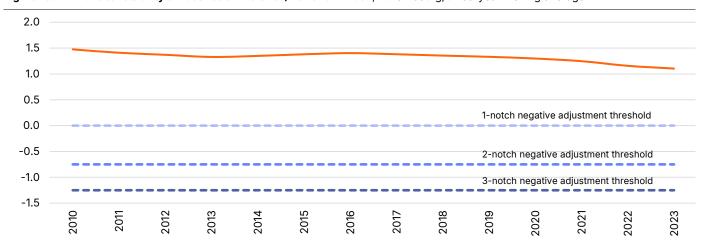
#### IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

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 13: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Luxembourg, three-year moving average



Source: WB, Scope Ratings

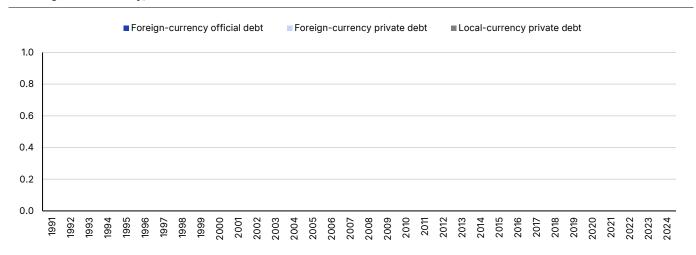


#### **Additional considerations**

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

## Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

Sovereign default history, USD bn



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 2. 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.

Peer group*
Denmark
Germany
Ireland
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland

5-year USD CDS spread (bps)

## Appendix 3. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification Advanced economy

n/a

<sup>\*</sup>Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.



## Appendix 4. 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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
nic	GDP per capita (PPP), Int\$ '000s	IMF	122.6	122.9	140.4	146.3	147.0	149.6
onor	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	70	74	86	81	88	93
ic Ec	Real growth, %	IMF	2.7	-0.5	6.9	-1.1	-0.7	1.0
Domestic Economic	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.7	0.0	3.5	8.1	2.9	2.3
Dor	Unemployment rate, %	WB	5.6	6.8	5.6	4.6	5.2	-
o ø	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	22.3	24.5	24.2	24.9	25.0	26.0
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-1.3
	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	2.5	-3.3	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	0.4
a jc	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	8.5	4.9	6.4	9.5	11.2	13.8
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Û Ö	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	52.2	66.9	38.2	39.4	40.3	33.7
iai 🔾	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	22.8	20.7	21.8	21.6	22.2	22.7
i	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	109.0	110.2	103.0	102.5	94.5	85.2
	CO <sup>2</sup> per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO <sup>2</sup> e	EC	115.7	96.4	94.3	81.1	79.2	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	19.5	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	-
ESG	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	71.9	72.1	73.3	73.1	74.0	74.1
ES	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.9	22.5
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	-
	Political stability, index	WB	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	-

<sup>\*</sup>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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#### **Applied methodology**

Sovereign Rating Methodology, January 2025

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