Public rating | 25 July 2025



Kingdom of Sweden

Rating report

Rating rationale

Wealthy and diversified economy. Sweden benefits from a wealthy, competitive and diversified economy, that has shown resilience through recent crises. GDP contracted by 0.2% in 2023, as rising interest rates dampened consumption and investment. Growth resumed in 2024, supported by a rebound in manufacturing, stronger exports, and improving consumer confidence and falling inflation and interest rates. Despite easing inflation and rising real wages sustaining domestic demand, the recovery lost momentum in early 2025 due to increasing global macroeconomic uncertainty. We project GDP growth of 1.2% in 2025 and 2.2% in 2026.

Robust fiscal framework and low public debt ratio. The government has shown fiscal restraint in recent years, helping to contain inflation. While Sweden's fiscal policy framework was recently revised, it remains robust, with a balanced net lending target over the business cycle starting in 2027 and a debt anchor of 35% of GDP (+/-5%). We expect the debt-to-GDP ratio to increase slightly to 34.6% in 2025 due to moderately expansionary fiscal policies, including tax cuts and increased spending on defence, healthcare and education. Debt-to-GDP is expected to peak at 35.1% in 2026, then decline to 32.6% by 2030 as the budget deficit gradually narrows to balance.

Rating challenges include: i) financial stability risks, including from high levels of household and corporate debt; and ii) persistent vulnerabilities in the housing market.

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable Short-term issuer rating/Outlook S-1+/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable Senior unsecured debt AAA/Stable



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Figure 1: Sweden's sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quar	Quantitative currency* risk*		Political risk**	Qualitative***	Final
кізк р	RISK PIIIARS				Notches	Notches	rating
Domestic economic risk		35%	ааа			1/3	
Public finance risk		20%	ааа		Gwadan	1/3	
Extern	External economic risk		ааа	OFK		1/3	
Financ	ial stability risk	10%	ааа	SEK	Sweden	- 1/3	
	Environmental factors	5%	ааа	[+0] [-0] 1/3		1/3	AAA
ESG risk	Social factors	7.5%	bb-			0	
non	Governance factors	12.5%	ааа	1		0	
Sovereign Quantitative Model		aaa			+1		
Additi	onal considerations					0	

*The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket. **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. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. Source: Scope Ratings.



Credit strengths and challenges

Credit strengths

- Wealthy, diversified and competitive economy
- Strong fiscal framework and low public debt
- Robust external position

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects Scope's view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

Positive rating-change drivers	Negative rating-change drivers
Not applicable	Deterioration in fiscal outlook, resulting in a significant increase in public debt
	 Significant deterioration in economic outlook, for example resulting from a sharp correction in the housing market

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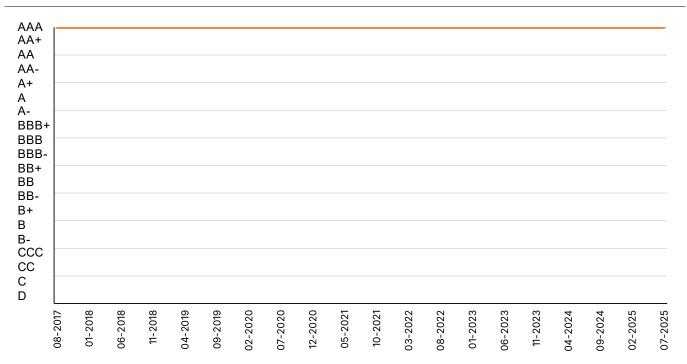
Credit challenges

exposure

• Elevated household and corporate debt burdens

Housing market imbalances including concentrated mortgage

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 Sweden's Domestic Economic Risk

SQM ¹ indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Moderate growth potential of around 1.8%.
ааа	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	Riksbank is a credible and effective monetary authority. It received capital contribution of SEK 25bn in 2024 from government to restore the level of equity.
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Strong	+1/3	Competitive economy, favourable business environment and highly skilled labour force; healthy labour market with high employment and labour force participation rates.

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita

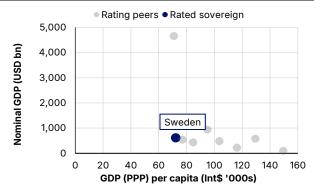
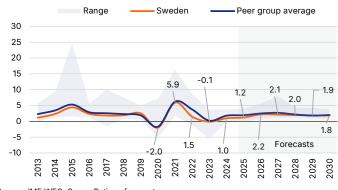


Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



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

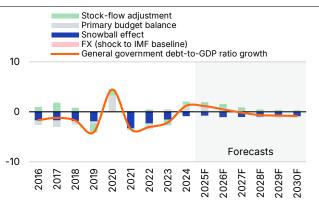
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

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

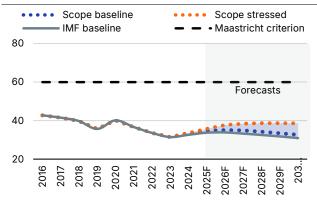
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Rationale	
	Fiscal policy framework	Strong	+1/3	Appropriate countercyclical response to recent crises; track record of prudent fiscal policies and strong fiscal framework including a balance target and debt anchor
aaa	Long-term debt trajectory	Neutral	0	Low public debt levels with stable trajectory in the long-term
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Excellent market access, low government financing costs and relatively short debt maturity

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

¹ Sovereign Quantitative Model



External economic risk

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Current account resilience	Neutral	0	External sector competitiveness underpins track record of current account surpluses
ааа	External debt structure	Neutral	0	High external debt, especially in the financial institution sector, in line with peers
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Strong	+1/3	Net external creditor position; regional safe-haven status of the Swedish Krona

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP

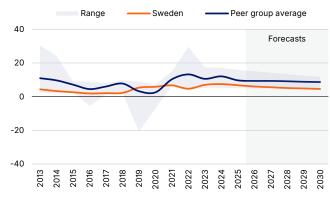
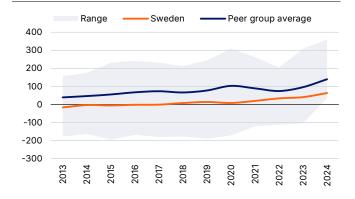


Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



Source: IMF WEO forecasts, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	High bank capitalisation levels; dependent on global financial markets for funding
ааа	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Prudent oversight under Riksbank and Financial Supervisory Authority
	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	High household debt, largely mortgage-related; significant bank exposure to housing sector, mortgage structure amplifies rate sensitivity mostly at variable rates, interest-only or partially amortised mortgages

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

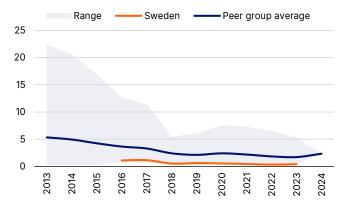
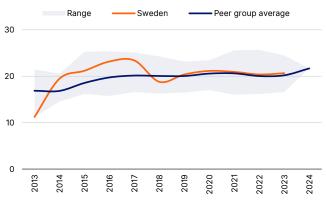


Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: World Bank (WB), Scope Ratings



Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Strong	1/3	High environmental standards, ambitious targets for achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 and very high carbon taxes
ааа	Social factors	Neutral	0	Stable working age population and strong welfare institutions, but demographic shifts increase pressure on public finance and the welfare system. Integration challenges for low-skilled and foreign-born workers
	Governance factors Neutral	0	High-quality institutions, minority ruling coalition government, NATO membership since March 2024	

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per GDP, mtCO₂e

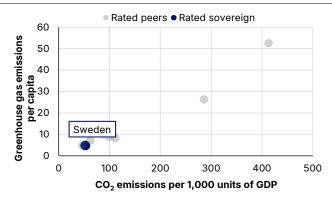
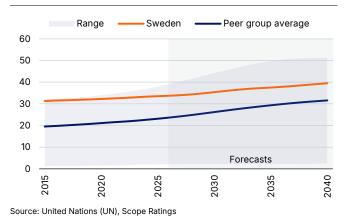


Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: European Commission (EC), 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

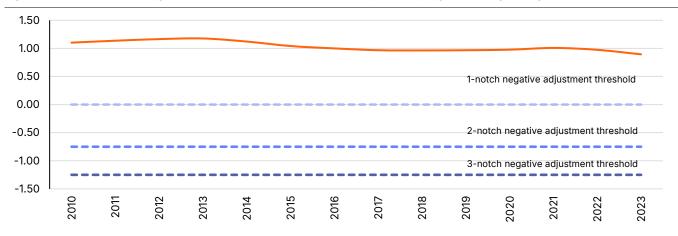


Figure 13: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Sweden, 3-year moving average

Source: WB, Scope Ratings

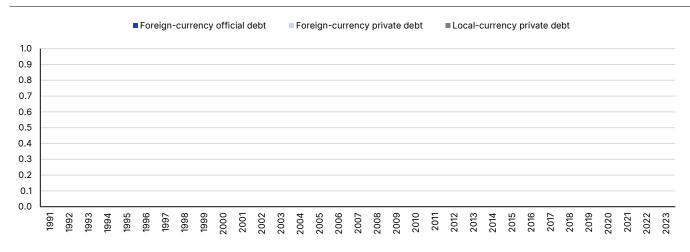


Additional considerations

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

Sovereign default history, USD 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 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.

*Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.

Appendix 3. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification	Advanced economy
5y USD CDS spread (bp) as of 24 July 2025	11.6

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	56.8	57.3	62.9	67.9	70.1	72.2
ouo	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	532	545	637	580	585	610
Domestic Economic	Real growth, %	IMF	2.6	-2.0	5.9	1.5	-0.2	1.0
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.7	0.7	2.7	8.1	5.9	2.0
Don	Unemployment rate, %	WB	6.8	8.3	8.7	7.4	7.6	-
ω	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	35.7	40.1	36.7	33.6	31.5	32.6
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
L	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	0.4	-3.2	-0.2	1.2	-0.5	-1.4
al	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	5.3	5.8	6.7	4.7	7.0	7.4
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	-
ш	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	14.1	8.4	19.9	33.8	40.7	63.2
र व	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	18.5	18.8	21.1	19.9	20.8	20.8
분장	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	131.5	138.2	135.6	134.9	127.7	124.2
	CO ² per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ² e	EC	61.6	60.8	60.4	53.4	52.3	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, $\%$	WID	-	-	-	-	-	-
ŋ	Labour-force participation rate, $\%$	WB	82.9	82.5	82.8	83.4	84.0	84.0
ESG	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.7	33.0	33.3
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
	Political stability, index	WB	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	-

*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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Related research

Sovereign Outlook 2025: robust fundamentals, rising fiscal pressures and geopolitical uncertainty, December 2024

Applied methodologies

Sovereign Rating Methodology, January 2025

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