# **Sovereign and Public Sector**

Public rating | 26 September 2025



# French Republic

# Rating report

#### **Rating rationale**

A significantly weaker fiscal outlook. High budget deficits and growing uncertainty on the sustained execution of the government's consolidation plan underpin Scope's revised projection, under which the general government deficit is set to average 5.4% of GDP by 2030. The prospects of higher deficits account for lower policy predictability that could further derail fiscal consolidation in the coming years. Spending pressures and a challenging economic outlook further weigh on general government debt which, in the absence of additional shocks, is set to increase to 125% of GDP by 2030 under Scope's revised projection, one of the steepest increases among rating peers.

A more challenging political outlook. Rising political instability, heightened political fragmentation and polarisation, and a challenging socio-economic outlook cloud the prospects for a broad-based political compromise to materially reduce the budget deficits and stabilise the debt-to-GDP trajectory. The short-lived centre-right governments collapsing during budgetary debates underscore the strong political opposition to the government's agenda within a highly fragmented parliament. The government's room for manoeuvre to materially advance its policy agenda is further constrained by moderate economic activity and social tensions.

Rating strengths include: i) leading role in the European economic, financial and security architecture as core euro area and founding EU member; ii) economic resilience underpinned by a large, wealthy and diversified economy, with high GDP per capita and an economic structure driven by high value-added activities; iii) a robust banking sector with high capitalisation and favourable liquidity metrics; and iv) a favourable debt profile, excellent market access underpinned by a well-diversified investor base and strong debt management.

Figure 1: France's sovereign-rating drivers

Diek	Diele willene		Quantitative		Political risk**	Qualitative***	Final	
Risk pillars		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	Notches	rating	
Dome	stic economic risk	35%	aaa			+1/3		
Public finance risk		20%	b+		France	-1/3		
External economic risk		10%	bb-	FUD		0		
Financial stability risk		10%	aaa	EUR		0		
	Environmental factors	5%	aa	[+1]	[-0]	+1/3	AA-	
ESG risk	Social factors	7.5%	b-				0	
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			-1/3		
Sovereign Quantitative Model		aa-				+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

AA-/Negative

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

AA-/Negative

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

#### Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AA-/Negative

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

AA-/Negative

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

#### **Lead Analyst**

Thomas Gillet +49 30 27891-25 t.gillet@scoperatings.com

#### **Team Leader**

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus +49 69 6677389-85 a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

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

For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology.



# **Credit strengths and challenges**

#### **Credit strengths**

- Leading role in Europe, core euro area member
- · Strong economic resilience, large and diversified economy
- · Favourable debt profile and excellent market access
- · Robust banking sector

#### **Credit challenges**

- High budget deficits and uncertain fiscal consolidation path
- · High and rising general government debt
- Growing political fragmentation and polarisation
- Moderate growth outlook and potential

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

The Negative Outlook reflects Scope's view that risks to the ratings are skewed to the downside.

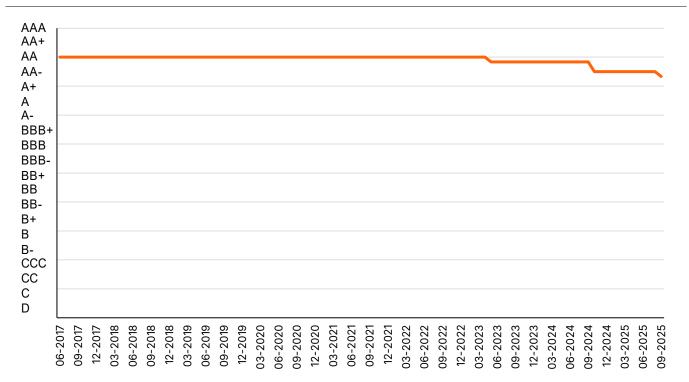
#### Positive rating-change drivers

- Stronger fiscal outlook, improving the general government debt-to-GDP trajectory
- Stronger economic growth outlook and potential driven by sustained reform implementation

#### Negative rating-change drivers

- Weaker fiscal outlook, further worsening the government debt-to-GDP trajectory over the medium-term
- Weaker governance outlook and sustained political instability preventing the implementation of reforms and adoption of ambitious fiscal consolidation measures
- Major policy shifts challenging France's leading role in Europe

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.

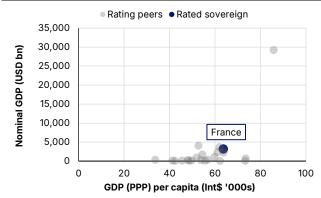


#### **Domestic economic risk**

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

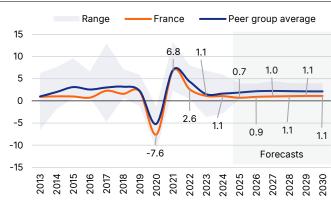
SQM <sup>1</sup> indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Moderate albeit resilient economic activity; moderate growth outlook and potential; lower unemployment rate supported by recent labour market reforms
aaa	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank with an effective policy framework and transmission over the cycle
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Strong	+1/3	Economic structure resilient to external shocks and domestic uncertainties; high wealth levels relative to peers; robust private sector balance sheets

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



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

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



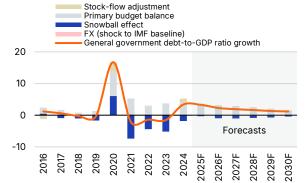
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

# **Public finance risk**

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

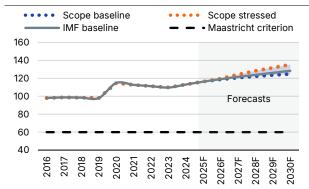
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Fiscal policy framework	Weak	-1/3	High and sustained budget deficits, slippage in recent years; growing uncertainty on the sustained execution of fiscal consolidation plan
b+	Long-term debt trajectory	Weak	-1/3	High debt, expected to remain on an upward trajectory given an uncertain consolidation path, spending pressure, and moderate growth outlook
	Debt profile and market access	Strong	+1/3	Favourable debt profile with long average maturity, and excellent market access

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sovereign Quantitative Model



# **External economic risk**

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Current account resilience			Diversified and high-technology export-oriented industries; moderate current account deficits
bb-	External debt structure	Neutral	0	High external debt, high amount of foreign assets, and limited share of foreign-currency debt
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Neutral	0	Resilience against external shocks with a mature and large domestic market; more challenging international environment in line with rating peers

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP

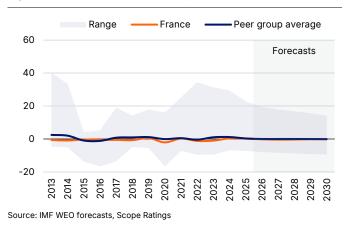
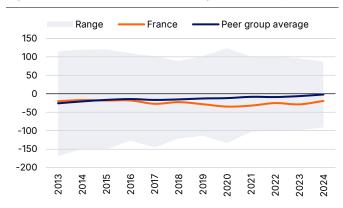


Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

# Financial stability risk

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	Consolidated banking sector; high capitalisation and favourable liquidity metrics; strong capacity to absorb external shocks in line with rating peers
aaa	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Oversight under national supervisory authorities and the ECB as part of the Single Supervisory Mechanism
	Financial imbalances	Neutral	0	Moderate household indebtedness, high saving rate; high corporate gross debt mitigated by high net wealth; resilient and mature financial system

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

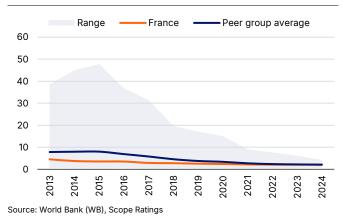
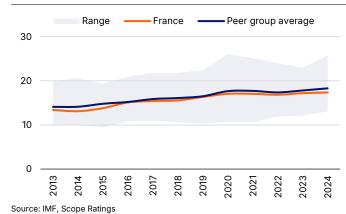


Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



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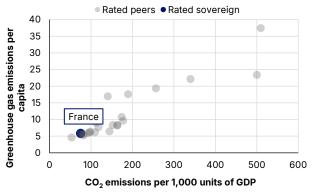


# **Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk**

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

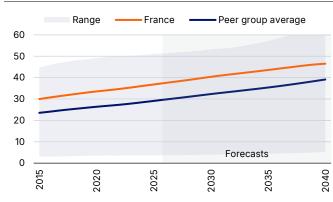
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Strong	+1/3	Low-carbon electricity mix relative to rating peers given large nuclear fleet; ambitious climate targets and policies
a+	Social factors	Neutral	0	Record of labour market reforms; relatively more favourable demographic outlook; large social safety nets vulnerable to age-related costs
	Governance factors	Weak	-1/3	High-quality institutions; governance in line with peers; political instability, fragmentation and polarisation, and upcoming elections raise uncertainty

Figure 11: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per GDP, 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

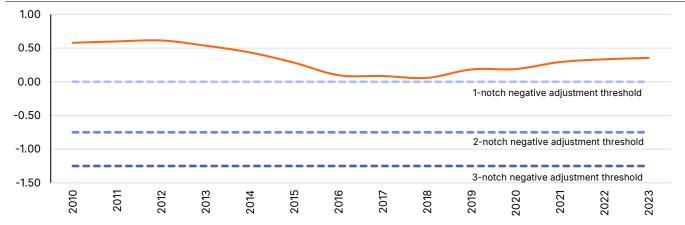
Figure 13: IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

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, France, 3-year moving average



Source: WB, Scope Ratings

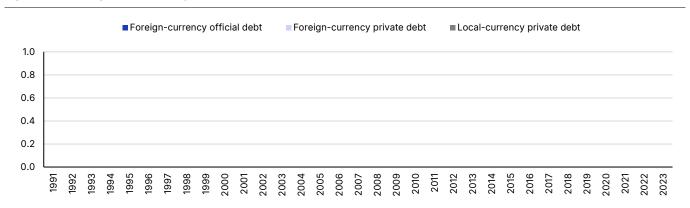


#### **Additional considerations**

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

# Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

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 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*
Austria
Belgium
Finland
Italy
Japan
Portugal
Spain
United Kingdom
United States

<sup>\*</sup>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 25 September 2025 39.18



# 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	51.2	49.6	54.0	59.1	61.7	63.7
onor	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	2,723	2,646	2,968	2,797	3,057	3,162
ic Ec	Real growth, %	IMF	2.1	-7.6	6.8	2.6	1.1	1.1
Domestic Economic	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.3	0.5	2.1	5.9	5.7	2.3
Dor	Unemployment rate, %	WB	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.3	-
., φ	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	98.1	114.8	112.7	111.3	109.7	113.1
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
<u> </u>	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	-0.9	-7.7	-5.2	-2.9	-3.7	-3.9
a jc	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	0.6	-2.1	0.3	-1.2	-1.0	0.4
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	-
шÑ	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-28.3	-34.7	-32.1	-25.2	-28.7	-19.5
ia ≥	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	15.6	15.7	16.9	16.4	17.4	17.1
i E	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	106.9	125.4	120.7	119.2	112.7	107.5
	CO <sub>2</sub> per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO <sub>2</sub> e	EC	87.1	83.8	87.6	83.1	75.0	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	20.6	20.7	20.4	20.5	20.5	
ESG	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	71.7	71.1	73.0	73.6	73.7	73.8
S	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	32.9	33.6	34.1	34.7	35.4	36.1
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-
	Political stability, index	WB	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-

<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.



#### **Analyst**

Thomas Gillet +49 30 27891-25 t.qillet@scoperatings.com

#### **Associate Analyst**

Brian Marly +33 18 62618-82 b.marly@scoperatings.com

#### **Team Leader**

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus +49 69 6677389-85 a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

#### Related research

France: upcoming confidence vote raises further uncertainty over budgetary outlook, August 2025
France: multi-year budget plan supports fiscal outlook but great uncertainty remains, July 2025
European rearmament plans: national policy choices will shape fiscal impact, March 2025
France: meeting higher defence spending will complicate fiscal consolidation, March 2025

## **Applied methodology**

Sovereign Rating Methodology, January 2025

#### **Scope Ratings GmbH**

Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin Phone: +49 30 27891-0 Fax: +49 30 27891-100 info@scoperatings.com

#### Scope Ratings UK Limited

52 Grosvenor Gardens London SW1W 0AU Phone: +44 20 7824 5180 info@scoperatings.com

#### in

Bloomberg: RESP SCOP Scope contacts scoperatings.com

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