# Kingdom of Belgium Rating Report





NEGATIVE OUTLOOK

#### **Credit strengths**

- Wealthy and diversified economy
- Favourable debt profile and strong market access
- Strong external position

#### **Credit challenges**

- High and rising public debt; wide budget deficits amid structural fiscal pressures
- Institutional rigidities and political fragmentation
- Low productivity growth, labour market rigidities and weak business dynamism

#### **Ratings and Outlook**

#### Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating AA-/Negative
Senior unsecured debt AA-/Negative
Short-term issuer rating S-1+/Stable

#### Local currency

Long-term issuer rating AA-/Negative
Senior unsecured debt AA-/Negative
Short-term issuer rating S-1+/Stable

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#### Rating rationale:

**Wealthy and diversified economy**: Belgium benefits from its high wealth levels and diversified economic structure, supported by high value-added services. This underpins resilience to shocks and shields Belgium's open economy from adverse external developments.

**Favourable debt profile and strong market access:** Government debt has a long average maturity, a low share of short-term debt and no foreign currency exposures. This robust debt profile combined with strong market access partially mitigate risks stemming from high public debt levels, elevated funding needs, and rising funding costs.

**Sound external position:** High net international investment assets, a diversified geographic export base across Europe and competitive exporting industries help mitigate external risks. Still, Belgium's external position faces several challenges related to adverse trends in competitiveness, including rising labour costs and weak productivity growth.

Rating challenges include: i) elevated and rising public indebtedness given wide budget deficits amid substantial fiscal pressures from population ageing and limited prospects for material fiscal consolidation; ii) persistent governance challenges, including institutional rigidities and high political fragmentation and polarisation at the federal and regional levels, curbing the government's capacity to address structural economic and fiscal pressures; and iii) structural economic weaknesses in the form of declining productivity growth, lagging business dynamism and labour market bottlenecks.

#### Belgium's sovereign rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quan	titative	Reserve currency	Qualitative*	Final rating	
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches		
Domes	Domestic Economic Risk		aa		0		
Public	Public Finance Risk		bb+		0		
Externa	External Economic Risk		bbb		+2/3		
Financ	Financial Stability Risk		aaa	EUR	+1/3		
ESG	Environmental Factors	5%	bbb-	[+1]	0	AA-	
Risk	Social Factors	7.5%	b+		0		
	Governance Factors	12.5%	aaa		-1/3		
Indicative outcome		a+			+1		
Additio	onal 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 Negative Outlook reflects Scope's view that risks to the ratings are tilted to the downside.

#### Positive rating-change drivers

- Fiscal consolidation is achieved, placing public debt on a downward trajectory
- Economic growth outlook improves over the medium-term

#### Negative rating-change drivers

- Fiscal deficits remain large and underpin further increases in public debt
- Economic growth momentum weakens over the medium-term
- Political instability re-emerges and leads to policy inertia

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# **Kingdom of Belgium**

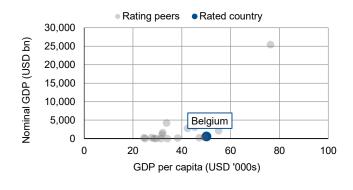
# **Rating Report**

#### **Domestic Economic Risk**

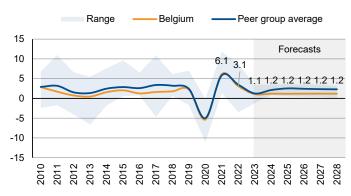
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Belgium's Domestic Economic Risk

Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
Growth potential of the economy	Weak	-1/3	Low and declining growth potential requires policy response
Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank; effective policy framework and transmission over the cycle
Macro-economic stability and sustainability	Strong	+1/3	Diversified, high-value added economy supports economic stability

#### Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



#### Real GDP growth, %



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

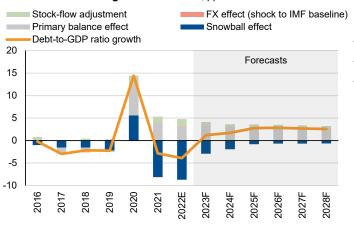
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

#### **Public Finance Risk**

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

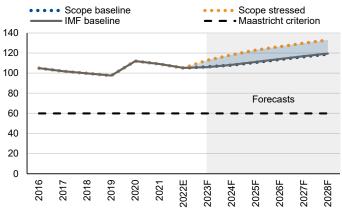
CVS indiratin	cative Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
bb+	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral		Long-term fiscal pressures due to ageing population; challenging fiscal policy coordination across different government levels
	Debt sustainability	Weak	-1/3	High and increasing public-debt levels, set to remain on an upward trajectory
	Debt profile and market access	Strong	+1/3	Low interest-payment burden, high average debt maturity, strong market access

#### 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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# **Rating Report**

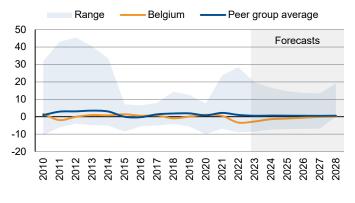
#### **External Economic Risk**

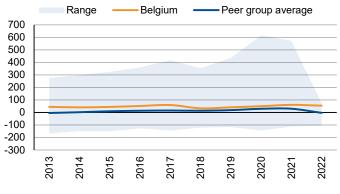
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Belgium's External Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale	
bbb	Current account resilience	Neutral	0	Post-crisis current-account deficits reflecting competitiveness challenges; diversified export base	
	External debt structure	Strong	+1/3	Comfortable positive net international investment position; favourable debt structure	
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Strong	+1/3	Euro-area membership and solid external buffers shield against short- term external risks	

#### Current account balance, % of GDP

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





Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

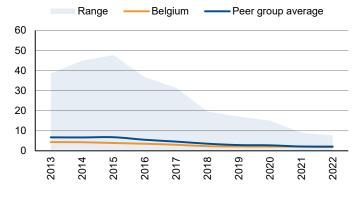
## **Financial Stability Risks**

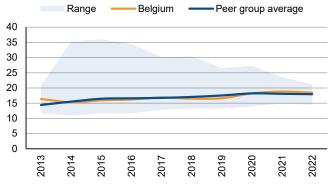
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Belgium's Financial Stability Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale		
aaa	Banking sector performance	Strong	+1/3	Strong capitalisation, asset quality and liquidity buffers; post-pandemic recovery in profitability supported by rising interest rates		
	Banking sector oversight	Neutral	0	Robust oversight under the National Bank of Belgium and the ECB as part of Banking Union		
	Financial imbalances	Neutral	0	Elevated private debt levels and significant housing market vulnerabilities; large household financial wealth		

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

Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets





Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

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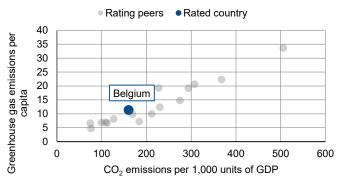
# **Rating Report**

## **ESG** risk

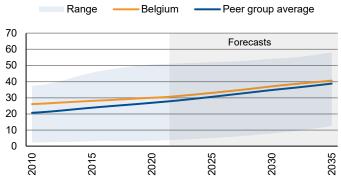
#### Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Belgium's ESG risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
а-	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	High reliance on fossil fuel imports, slow progress towards climate neutrality objectives, meaningful transition risks
	Social factors	Neutral	0	Strong social safety nets; skills mismatches and persistent regional inequalities are challenges; weak demographic trends
	Governance factors	Weak	-1/3	Political fragmentation and polarisation constrain effective policy-making; fragile government coalition poses risks of another political stalemate

#### $\textbf{CO}_{2}$ emissions per GDP, mtCO $_{2}$ e



#### Old age dependency ratio, %



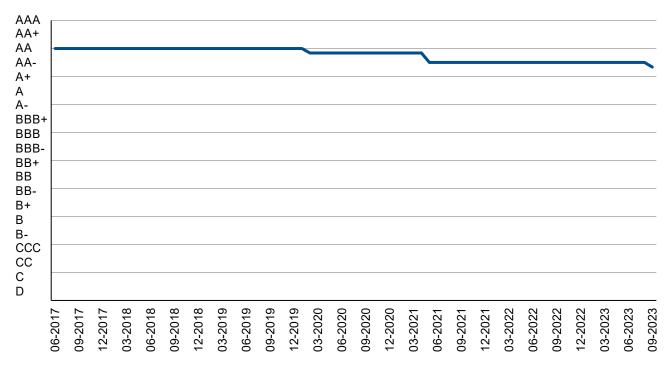
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

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.

Peer group*
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
France
Japan
Lithuania
Malta
Portugal
Slovenia
United Kingdom
United States

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	47.7	46.8	45.5	51.5	50.1
	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	543.5	535.9	524.8	594.5	582.2
Domestic Economic	Real growth, %	IMF	1.8	2.2	-5.4	6.1	3.1
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	2.3	1.2	0.4	3.2	10.3
	Unemployment rate, %	WB	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.6
ပ္ပ	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	99.9	97.6	112.0	109.2	105.3
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of revenue	IMF	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6
正证	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	1.0	-0.2	-7.3	-4.1	-3.0
nic n	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	-0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	-3.4
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	IMF	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
шñ	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	33.2	41.0	50.2	61.1	54.3
<u>ia</u> ≥	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	-
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	16.4	16.0	16.5	18.1	17.9
i 문 장	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	68.1	69.8	75.3	-	-
	CO <sub>2</sub> per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO <sub>2</sub> e	EC	172.6	168.1	161.2	160.4	-
ESG	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	-
	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	68.6	69.1	69.1	70.2	-
_	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	29.2	29.7	30.0	30.4	31.0
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-

<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 12 September 2023

Advanced economy 20.70

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