Sovereign and Public Sector

United KingdomRating Report



AA

STABLE OUTLOOK

Credit strengths

- Strong institutional framework
- · Large, wealthy and diversified economy
- Robust debt profile and market access

Credit challenges

- High public debt and a challenging fiscal and economic outlook
- Weak external position with persistent current account deficits
- Prolonged uncertainties surrounding the post-Brexit UK-EU trade relationship

Ratings and Outlook

Foreign currency

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

Local currency

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

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Rating rationale:

Strong institutional framework: The UK benefits from robust financial supervisory, economic and monetary governance frameworks. This strong institutional setup allows the UK to navigate political and financial market turmoil, as seen most recently in September 2022.

Large, wealthy and diversified economy: The UK economy proved broadly resilient to the Covid-19 shock, with output edging close to pre-pandemic level by late 2021. While the economic outlook has since weakened materially, comparatively high wealth and a very diversified economic base remain significant resilience factors. We expect GDP growth of 0.6% in 2023, remaining weak at 0.5% in 2024 as higher interest rates impact private consumption and investments slow.

Robust debt profile and market access: Despite the heightened volatility in gilt markets last year, the UK significantly benefits from its access to deep domestic capital markets, the City of London as one of the world's leading financial centres and sterling's status as a reserve currency. The government's debt portfolio has an exceptionally high average debt maturity of 14.3 years, with the Bank of England holding around one-third of outstanding gilts and treasury bills.

Rating challenges include: i) the country's high level of public debt and a challenging fiscal and economic outlook; ii) a weak external position with persistent current account deficits; and iii) the prolonged uncertainties surrounding the implementation of the post-Brexit UK-EU trade agreement.

United Kingdom's sovereign-rating drivers

| Risk pillars | | Quant | titative | Reserve currency | Qualitative* | Final | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--|
| | | Weight | Indicative rating | Notches | Notches | rating | |
| Dome | stic Economic Risk | 35% | aa+ | | +2/3 | | |
| Public Finance Risk | | 20% | bb | | +1/3 | | |
| External Economic Risk | | 10% | ccc | | 0 | | |
| Financ | Financial Stability Risk | | aaa | GBP | +2/3 | | |
| ESG | Environmental Factors | 5% | а | [+1] | 0 | AA | |
| Risk | Social Factors | 7.5% | bb+ | | 0 | | |
| rtioit | Governance Factors | 12.5% | aaa | | 0 | | |
| Indicative outcome | | a+ | | | +2 | | |
| Additi | ional considerations | | | 0 | | | |

Note: *The reserve-currency adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's SDR basket. **The qualitative-scorecard 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.

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects our view that risks to the ratings are balanced over the next 12-18 months.

Positive rating-change drivers

- Significant improvement of the fiscal outlook including a stable downward trajectory of public debt in the medium term
- Reduction of external vulnerabilities

Negative rating-change drivers

- Protracted fiscal deterioration leading to weaker debt sustainability
- Growth outlook weakening significantly over the medium term
- Increase in external vulnerabilities or weakening of sterling's reserve currency status
- · Weakening governance profile

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Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

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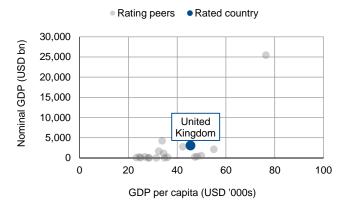
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Domestic Economic Risk

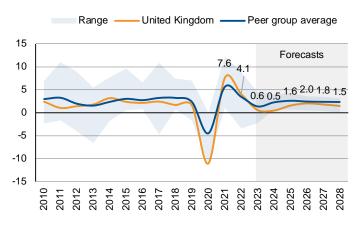
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for the United Kingdom's Domestic Economic Risk

| CVS indicative Analytical component | | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|---|
| | Growth potential of the economy | Neutral | 0 | Moderate growth potential compared with peers |
| aa+ | Monetary policy framework | Strong | +1/3 | Highly credible and effective central bank; independent monetary policy |
| | Macro-economic stability and sustainability | Strong | +1/3 | Diversified economy and flexible labour market; strong institutional framework has supported quick recoveries following recent shocks |

Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



Real GDP growth, %



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

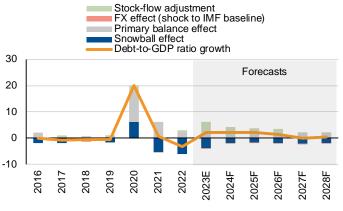
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public Finance Risk

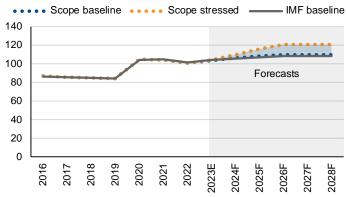
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for the United Kingdom's Public Finance Risk

| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------|---|
| | Fiscal policy framework | Neutral | | Renewed focus on budgetary discipline, but revised fiscal framework could weaken future fiscal discipline |
| bb | Debt sustainability | Neutral | 0 | Debt expected to gradually increase, but still in line with most peers |
| | Debt profile and market access | Strong | +1/3 | Excellent government market access, long average debt maturity, significant debt held by central bank, but high share of index-linked government debt |

Contributions to changes in debt levels, pp of GDP



Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

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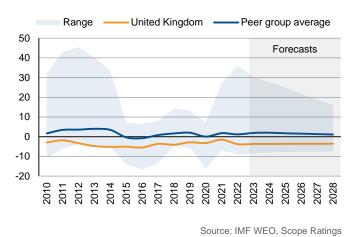
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External Economic Risk

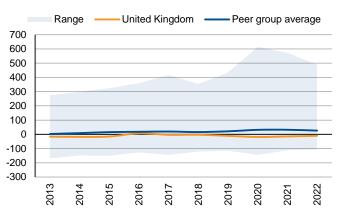
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for the United Kingdom's External Economic Risk

| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|---|
| | Current account resilience | Neutral | 0 | Expectations of persistent current account deficit |
| ccc | External debt structure | Weak | -1/3 | High external debt, with high foreign currency composition |
| | Resilience to short-term external shocks | Strong | +1/3 | Sterling as a reserve currency shields against short-term external shocks; track record of effective institutional responses to recent shocks |

Current-account balance, % of GDP



Net international investment position (NIIP), % of GDP



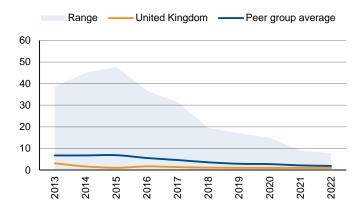
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial Stability Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for the United Kingdom's Financial Stability Risk

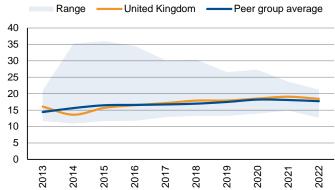
| | CVS indicative rating | Analytical component | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale |
|----|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------|--|
| | | Banking sector performance | Strong | +1/3 | Banking-system capitalisation remains sound, low NPLs, good profitability |
| aa | aaa | Banking sector oversight | Strong | ±1/3 | Sophisticated financial regulatory system and strong macro-prudential governance framework |
| | | Financial imbalances | Neutral | () | High private debt levels, high asset valuations and sharp rise in cost of borrowing |

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



Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

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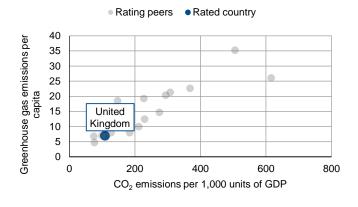
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Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk

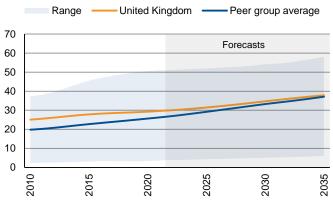
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for the United Kingdom's ESG Risk

| CVS indicative rating | Analytical component | Assessment | Notch adjustment | Rationale |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|---|
| | Environmental factors | Neutral | 0 | Ambitious commitment to carbon neutrality by 2050; low carbon intensity compared with peers; weakening of some carbon reduction commitments |
| | Substantial social safety nets; challenges include high income inequality, elevated poverty rates compared with peers and the risk of social exclusion | | | |
| | Governance factors | Neutral | 0 | Resilient institutional framework, but ongoing domestic and international Brexit-related challenges |

CO₂ emissions per GDP, mtCO₂e



Old age dependency ratio, %



Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

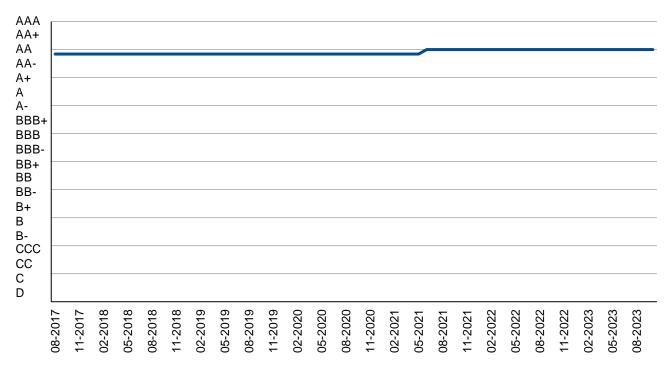
Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings

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Rating Report

Appendix I. Rating history (foreign-currency long-term issuer rating)



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, as assigned by Scope's core variable scorecard after accounting for a methodological reserve-currency adjustment.

| Peer group* |
|----------------|
| Belgium |
| Cyprus |
| Czech Republic |
| Estonia |
| France |
| Japan |
| Lithuania |
| Malta |
| Portugal |
| Slovenia |
| United States |

Publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers 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 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 |
|------------------------|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | GDP per capita, USD '000s | IMF | 43.4 | 42.8 | 40.3 | 46.4 | 45.5 |
| nic tic | Nominal GDP, USD bn | IMF | 2,881.8 | 2,858.7 | 2,706.5 | 3,123.2 | 3,081.9 |
| Domestic Economic | Real growth, % | IMF | 1.7 | 1.6 | -11.0 | 7.6 | 4.1 |
| | CPI inflation, % | IMF | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 9.1 |
| | Unemployment rate, % | WB | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| υ Φ | Public debt, % of GDP | IMF | 85.2 | 84.5 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 101.9 |
| Public Finance | Net interest payment, % of revenue | IMF | 4.5 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 8.6 |
| ᅀᇤ | Primary balance, % of GDP | IMF | -0.5 | -0.9 | -12.0 | -6.1 | -2.2 |
| al nic | Current-account balance, % of GDP | IMF | -4.1 | -2.8 | -3.2 | -1.5 | -3.8 |
| External Economic | Total reserves, months of imports | WB | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Щ N | NIIP, % of GDP | IMF | -2.9 | -11.0 | -19.1 | -14.9 | -10.5 |
| <u>ia</u> ≥ | NPL ratio, % of total loans | IMF | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Financial Stability | Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets | IMF | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 19.1 | 18.4 |
| i 문 장 | Credit to the private sector, % of GDP | WB | 133.7 | 132.3 | 146.6 | 139.3 | 130.7 |
| | CO ₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ₂ e | EC | 121.8 | 116.1 | 111.0 | 108.7 | - |
| | Income share of bottom 50%, % | WID | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.3 | - |
| ESG | Labour-force participation rate, % | WB | 78.1 | 78.4 | 78.0 | 77.4 | - |
| _ | Old-age dependency ratio, % | UN | 28.8 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 30.0 |
| | Composite governance indicators* | WB | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |

 $^{^{\}ast}$ 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 3 November 2023

Advanced economy 32.44

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