Italian Republic Rating Report



Credit strengths

- Systemic importance for EU and EA
- · Large, wealthy and diversified economy
- Strong external position
- Low private sector debt

Credit challenges

- · High public debt and funding needs
- · Weak long-run economic growth
- Labour market rigidities
- · Challenging demographic trends

Rating rationale:

Core euro area member: Italy benefits from supportive fiscal and monetary policy frameworks under the EU and euro area institutional architecture. The economy's systemic relevance further underpins the high likelihood of support from European institutions under stressed scenarios.

Large, wealthy and diversified economy: Italy's EUR 1.9trn economy is the third largest in the EU and benefits from a wide diversification across sectors, supporting its economic resilience to shocks. Italy is set to receive EUR 194.4bn of Next Generation EU recovery funds (9.6% of average GDP over 2021-26F), which together with associated reforms should support its economic outlook.

Strong external position: Italy's record of current account surpluses has turned the country into a net creditor. This position, together with the euro's status as a global reserve currency, shields the country from external risks.

Low private indebtedness: Moderate private debt levels among Italian non-financial corporates and households support the stability of the financial system and reduce the risk of private sector liabilities materialising on the government's balance sheet.

Ratings challenges include: i) high government debt and funding needs, which are expected to remain elevated over the long term; ii) weak longer-run economic growth; iii) labour-market rigidities; and iv) an ageing and declining working-age population.

Italy's sovereign-rating drivers

		Quan	titative	Reserve currency*	Qualitative**	Final	
Risk p	Risk pillars		Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	rating	
Domes	Domestic Economic Risk		aa		0		
Public	Public Finance Risk		b		-2/3		
Extern	External Economic Risk		bbb		0		
Financ	Financial Stability Risk		aaa	EUR [+1]	0		
	Environmental Factors	5%	b-	[]	0	BBB+	
ESG Risk	Social Factors	7.5%	CCC		-1/3		
rtioit	Governance Factors	12.5%	bb+		-1/3		
Indica	tive outcome		a-	-1			
Additi	onal 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.

Positive rating-change drivers

- Debt-to-GDP remains on a firm downward trajectory
- Investment and reform implementation raise economic growth potential

Negative rating-change drivers

- Reduced support from European institutions
- Weaker economic growth outlook
- Weaker fiscal outlook

Ratings and Outlook

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating BBB+/Stable Senior unsecured debt BBB+/Stable Short-term issuer rating S-2/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating BBB+/Stable
Senior unsecured debt BBB+/Stable
Short-term issuer rating S-2/Stable

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Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

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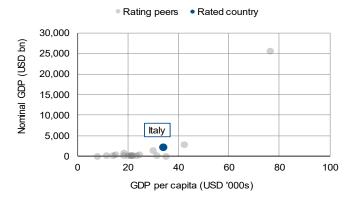


Domestic Economic Risk

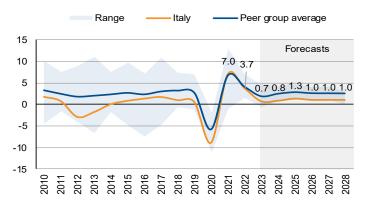
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Italy's Domestic Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential of the economy	Weak	-1/3	Weak growth potential
aa	Monetary policy framework	Strong	+1/3	ECB is a credible and effective central bank
	Macro-economic stability and sustainability	Neutral	0	Large and diversified economy, stagnant productivity and weak labour market outcome

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

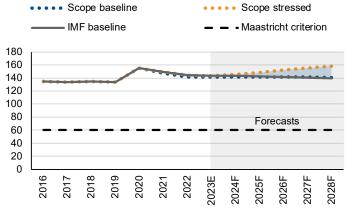
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Italy's Public Finance Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
b	Fiscal policy framework	Weak	-1/3	Expectation of gradual return to primary surplus; very limited fiscal space; EU fiscal framework in transition
	Debt sustainability	Weak	-1/3	High debt stock vulnerable to permanent increases during shocks; high off-balance sheet debt; rising ageing-related and interest expenditure
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Strong domestic investor base; large central-bank holdings of public debt; resilient debt structure, but significant financing requirements

Contributions to changes in debt levels, pps of GDP

Stock-flow adjustment Primary balance effect Debt-to-GDP ratio growth The state of the state of

Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

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Italian Republic

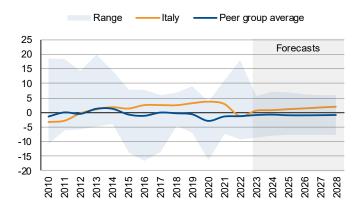
Rating Report

External Economic Risk

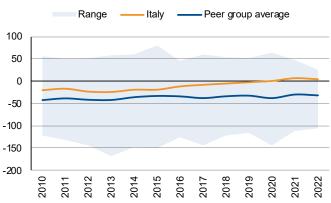
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Italy's External Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale	
bbb	Current account resilience	Neutral	0	Diversified and competitive export base; record of current account surpluses	
	External debt structure	Neutral	0	Low external debt stock; composition by sector and maturity similar to peers	
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Neutral	0	Euro-area membership protects against short-term external shocks	

Current-account balance, % of GDP



Net international investment position (NIIP), % of GDP



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

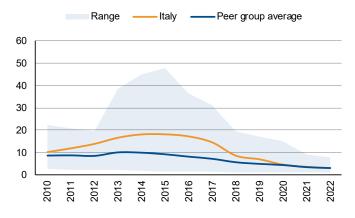
Financial Stability Risk

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

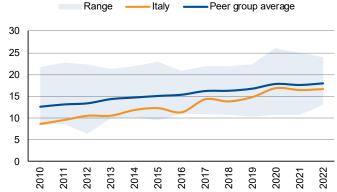
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	Solid capital buffers, high liquidity and improved profitability; sovereign-bank nexus remains a core risk
aaa	Banking sector oversight	Neutral	0	Effective oversight under European Banking Union and the Bank of Italy
	Financial imbalances	Neutral	0	Low private-sector indebtedness; declining credit growth; real estate price dynamics in line with economic conditions

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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Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Italy's ESG Risk

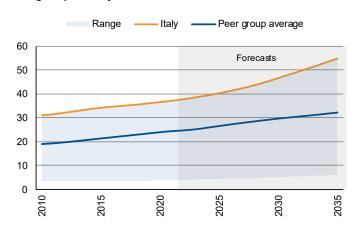
CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale		
b+	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Exposure to natural disaster risk; ambitious green transition investment programme		
	Social factors	Weak	-1/3	Adverse demographics, moderate educational outcomes, risk of social exclusion		
	Governance factors	Weak	-1/3	Fragmented political environment leading to frequent episodes of political instability; government has clear parliamentary majority		

CO₂ emissions per GDP, mtCO₂e

Rating peersRated country 40 Greenhouse gas emissions per capita 35 30 25 20 Italy 10 0 200 400 600 800 1,000 ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions per 1,000 units of GDP

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

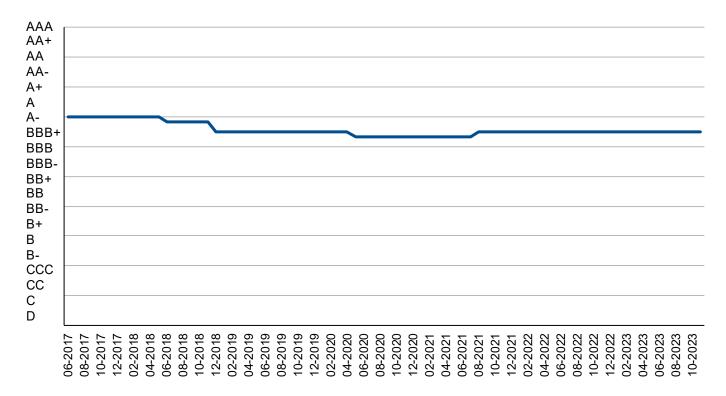
Old age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings

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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*
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
France
Latvia
Malta
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Spain
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
mic	GDP per capita, USD '000s	IMF	34.9	33.6	31.8	35.7	34.1
ono	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	2,092.9	2,011.5	1,895.7	2,115.8	2,012.0
) E	Real growth, %	IMF	0.9	0.5	-9.0	7.0	3.7
Domestic Economic	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.2	0.6	-0.1	1.9	8.7
Don	Unemployment rate, %	WB	10.6	10.0	9.2	9.5	8.1
0.8	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	134.4	134.2	154.9	149.9	144.4
Public	Net interest payment, % of revenue	IMF	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	8.6
	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	1.3	1.7	-6.4	-5.6	-3.8
a nic	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.1	-1.2
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	2.7	3.3	4.7	3.9	3.2
m m	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-5.0	-2.0	1.0	7.3	4.8
<u></u>	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	8.4	6.7	4.4	3.3	2.8
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	14.3	13.9	14.9	16.9	16.5
를 X	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	76.7	73.7	83.1	78.3	72.9
	CO ₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ₂ e	EC	133.9	129.9	126.9	128.9	125.2
ESG	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	-
	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	66.0	66.1	64.4	64.7	-
	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	35.6	36.1	36.7	37.2	37.9
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

^{*} 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 30 November 2023

Emerging market and developing economy

90.2

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