

Federal Republic of Germany

This annex refers to the release of the monitoring note of 22 January 2021.

Annex I: Summary of core variable scorecard, reserve currency adjustment and qualitative scorecard¹

	Implied rating of core variable scorecard (CVS)	aa+ 1				
	Reserve currency adjustment					
Weight	Qualitative scorecard (QS) for long-term issuer ratings					
20%	Growth potential of the economy	Weak				
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral				
	Macro-economic stability and sustainability	Neutral				
20%	Fiscal policy framework	Strong				
	Debt sustainability	Strong				
	Debt profile and market access	Strong				
20%	Current account resilience	Strong				
	External debt structure	Neutral				
	Resilience to short-term shocks	Strong				
	Banking sector performance	Neutral				
20%	Banking sector oversight	Neutral				
	Financial imbalances	Strong				
20%	Environmental risks	Weak				
	Social risks	Neutral				
	Institutional and political risks	Neutral				
	QS adjustment (notches)	1				
	Additional considerations (notches)	0				
	Final rating	AAA STA				

Annex II: Selected indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020E	2021F
GDP per capita (USD '000s)	42,029	44,611	47,867	46,548	-	-
Real GDP, % change	2.2	2.6	1.3	0.6	-5.0	4.2
CPI, % change	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.2
General government balance, % of GDP	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.5	-6.0	-5.1
General government debt, % of GDP	69.2	65.0	61.6	59.5	68.7	72.3
Current account balance, % of GDP	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.1	5.8	6.8
Gross external debt, % of GDP	152.5	146.1	144.8	144.0	-	-

Source: Macrobond, IMF, Scope Ratings GmbH

Annex III: Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification² ΑE 5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 19 January 2021 11

¹ The weighting and explanation of all rating factors are described in Scope's 'Sovereign Ratings' methodology, available on www.scoperatings.com

² AE = advanced economy; EMDE = emerging market and developing economy

Annex IV: Analytical rationale for QS assessments

Germany	January 2021	Assessment	Analytical rationale				
Peers*	Austria, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxembourg						
Domestic economic risk	Growth potential	Weak	Weak growth potential, reflecting large investment gap and structural challenges in key industries				
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	Appropriate central bank response to the 2020 global crisis; high central bank credibility				
	Macro-economic stability & sustainability	Neutral	Competitive and diversified economy; but weaknesses in digitalization and ageing-related labour market challenges				
ınce	Fiscal policy framework	Strong	Strong policy response to Covid-19 crisis; debt brake on federal and regional level contribute to retain large-scale fiscal space				
c fina risk	Debt sustainability	Strong	Moderate public debt with high resilience to adverse scenarios				
Public finance risk	Debt profile & market access	Strong	Primary benchmark issuer in the euro area, reflected in decreasing interest payments despite higher debt burden				
External economic risk	Current account resilience	Strong	Diversified and competitive export base; strong track record of current account surpluses				
	External debt structure	Neutral	Moderate external debt				
	Resilience to short-term shocks	Strong	Benefits from euro area membership, large external-creditor position				
Financial stability risk	Banking sector performance	Neutral	Low profitability and unfavorable cost structure of the banking sector balanced by adequate capitalisation and moderate exposure risks to NFC debt				
inanc	Banking sector oversight	Neutral	Oversight under the National Supervisory Authority and the ECB as part of Banking Union				
Sta	Financial imbalances	Strong	Moderate household and private sector indebtedness; limited systemic risks in the financial system				
ESG risk	Environmental risks	Weak	Structural challenges related to transition risks in view of carbon neutrality targets amid economic importance of energy-intensive key industries				
	Social risks	Neutral	Weak demographics in form of ageing workforce balanced by high social inclusion and improving labour force participation; rising inequality risks, reinforced by the Covid-19 crisis.				
	Institutional and political risks	Neutral	High-quality institutions and stable political environment				

