# **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Rating Report**



#### **Credit strengths**

- Wealthy economy with solid fundamentals
- Sound public finances and robust fiscal framework
- · Strong external position
- Very strong institutions and political stability

#### **Credit challenges**

- Exposure to developments in global taxation and financial markets
- Rising vulnerabilities in the real estate sector
- Long-term fiscal pressure from an ageing population

#### **Ratings and Outlook**

#### Foreign currency

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

#### Local currency

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

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#### **Rating rationale:**

Wealthy economy with solid fundamentals: Luxembourg benefits from its high wealth levels and competitive economy, supported by strong labour productivity and high value-added sectors such as financial services and information and communication technology. These factors, combined with forceful policy support, contribute to Luxembourg's economic resilience as demonstrated throughout recent crises and its robust medium-term growth outlook.

**Sound public finances and ample fiscal buffers:** Luxembourg's public finances benefit from very low public debt and substantial fiscal space, providing ample buffers to face future shocks driven by consistent fiscal surpluses. Comprehensive fiscal support resulted in a mild weakening of the budget balance and the near-to-medium term fiscal outlook.

**Strong external position:** Euro area membership, consistent current account surpluses and large external creditor position mitigate risks linked to Luxembourg's small, open economy and volatile net international position.

Rating challenges include: i) a small, open economy that is exposed to developments in global taxation frameworks and international financial markets; ii) rising financial vulnerabilities linked to the evolution of the real estate sector and elevated private debt levels amid monetary tightening; and iii) long-term fiscal pressures linked to population ageing and generous social security systems.

#### Luxembourg's sovereign-rating drivers

| Risk pillars           |                          | Quan   | titative          | Reserve currency* | Qualitative** | Final  |  |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|--|
|                        |                          | Weight | Indicative rating | Notches           | Notches       | rating |  |
| Domestic Economic Risk |                          | 35%    | aa-               |                   | 0             |        |  |
| Public                 | Finance Risk             | 20%    | aa+               |                   | 0             |        |  |
| External Economic Risk |                          | 10%    | aa+               | <b>5115</b>       | 0             |        |  |
| Financ                 | Financial Stability Risk |        | aaa               | EUR<br>[+1]       | -1/3          |        |  |
|                        | Environmental Factors    | 5%     | bbb+              | [''']             | 0             | AAA    |  |
| ESG<br>Risk            | Social Factors           | 7.5%   | а                 |                   | 0             |        |  |
| TRISIR                 | Governance Factors 12.5% |        | aaa               |                   | 0             |        |  |
| Indica                 | tive outcome             |        | aaa               | 0                 |               |        |  |
| 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

N/A

#### **Negative rating-change drivers**

- Growth outlook deteriorates substantially
- · Fiscal fundamentals weaken significantly
- Vulnerabilities in the financial system threaten macro-economic stability

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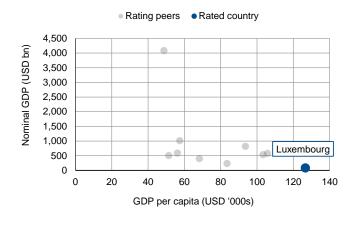
# **Rating Report**

#### **Domestic Economic Risk**

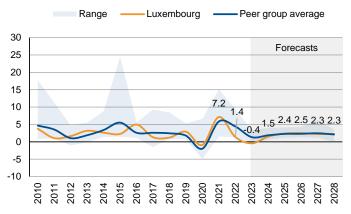
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Luxembourg's Domestic Economic Risk

|  | CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component                        | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|---|
|  |                             | Growth potential of the economy             | Strong     | +1/3                | High growth potential, supported by sound economic policies and high value-added sectors        |
|  | aa-                         | Monetary policy<br>framework                | Neutral    | 0                   | ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank   |
|  |                             | Macro-economic stability and sustainability | Weak       | -1/3                | Small, open economy that is subject to volatility; exposed to changes in global tax environment |

#### Nominal GDP and GDP per capita



#### Real GDP growth, %



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

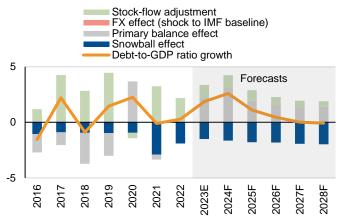
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

#### **Public Finance Risk**

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

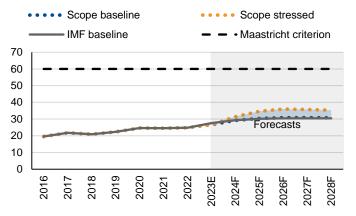
|  | CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component           | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
|  |                             | Fiscal policy framework        | Neutral    | 0                   | Effective fiscal policy framework with track record of conservative budgetary management |
|  | aa+                         | Debt sustainability            | Neutral    | 0                   | Very low debt levels; moderately rising debt trajectory over the forecast horizon        |
|  |                             | Debt profile and market access | Neutral    | 0                   | Favourable debt profile with a low interest payment burden                               |

#### Contributions to changes in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

#### **Debt-to-GDP forecasts**, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

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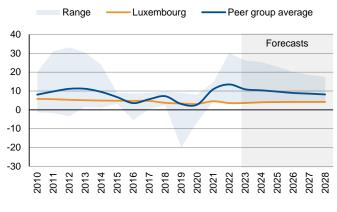
# **Rating Report**

#### **External Economic Risk**

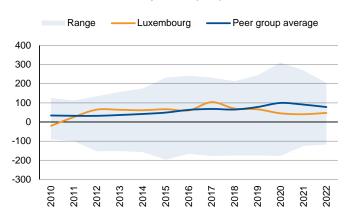
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Luxembourg's External Economic Risk

|  | CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component                     | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale   |
|--|-----------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|---|
|  |                             | Current account resilience               | Neutral    | 0                   | Strong current account surpluses; reliance on financial service exports; sensitive to dividend policies vis-à-vis foreign investors |
|  | aa+                         | External debt structure                  | Neutral    | 0                   | High external debt levels offset by external assets with a net international creditor position                                      |
|  |                             | Resilience to short-term external shocks | Neutral    | 0                   | Euro-area membership mitigates risks from strong integration with global financial markets  |

#### Current-account balance, % of GDP



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



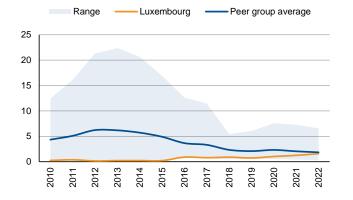
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

#### **Financial Stability Risk**

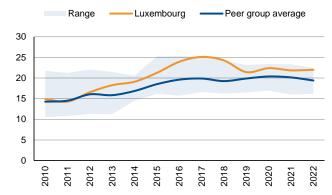
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Luxembourg's Financial Stability Risk

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component       | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | Banking sector performance | Neutral    | 0                   | Efficient banking sector with large capital buffers and strong asset quality but some profitability pressures                                  |
| aaa                         | Banking sector oversight   | Neutral    | 0                   | Efficient, credible oversight frameworks under the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Central Bank of Luxembourg and the ECB |
|                             | Financial imbalances       | Weak       | -1/3                | Imbalances in the housing sector due to demand and supply mismatches; high private debt levels mitigated by high net household wealth          |

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



Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



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Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

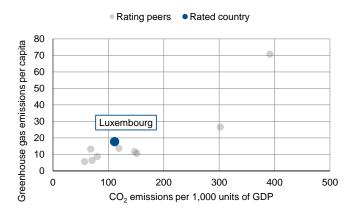
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

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

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

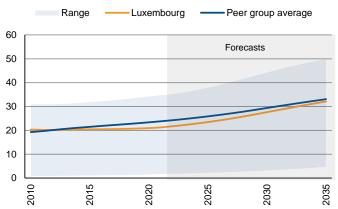
| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component  | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|---|
|                             | Environmental factors | Neutral    | 0                   | Ambitious climate goals with accelerating climate policy momentum; limited share of renewables; rapid population growth poses challenges    |
| aaa                         | Social factors        | Neutral    | 0                   | Strong social outcomes, supported by generous social systems; increasing women participation rates; poverty and inequalities are increasing |
|                             | Governance factors    | Neutral    | 0                   | Strong democratic institutions and stable political landscape; policy continuity expected following recent elections                        |

#### $\textbf{CO}_2$ emissions per GDP, mtCO $_2$ e



Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

#### Old age dependency ratio, %



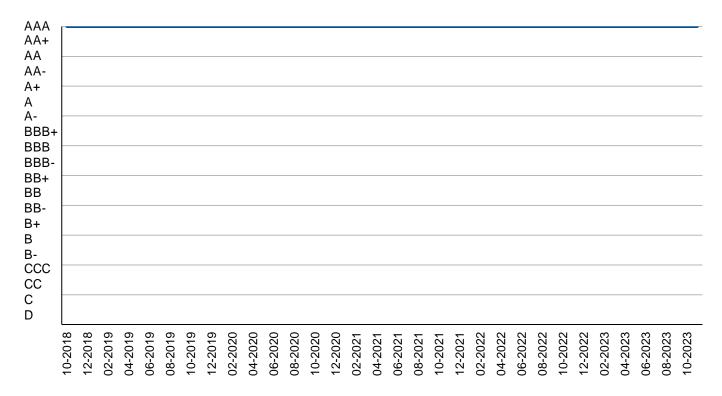
Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings

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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.



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    | 118.0 | 113.8 | 118.1 | 134.8 | 127.6 |
| ni ti                  | Nominal GDP, USD bn                                       | IMF    | 71.0  | 69.8  | 73.9  | 85.6  | 82.3  |
| Domestic<br>Economic   | Real growth, %  | IMF    | 1.2   | 2.3   | -0.8  | 5.1   | 1.5   |
|                        | CPI inflation, %  | IMF    | 2.0   | 1.7   | 0.0   | 3.5   | 8.1   |
|                        | Unemployment rate, %                                      | WB     | 5.6   | 5.6   | 6.8   | 5.3   | 4.7   |
| ပ စု                   | Public debt, % of GDP                                     | IMF    | 20.9  | 22.4  | 24.5  | 24.5  | 24.3  |
| Public<br>Finance      | Net interest payment, % of revenue                        | IMF    | -0.5  | -0.5  | -0.5  | -0.6  | -0.6  |
|                        | Primary balance, % of GDP                                 | IMF    | 2.8   | 2.0   | -3.7  | 0.5   | -0.5  |
| nic                    | Current-account balance, % of GDP                         | IMF    | 4.7   | 4.6   | 4.1   | 4.8   | 4.0   |
| External               | Total reserves, months of imports                         | WB     | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.1   | 0.1   |
| m n                    | NIIP, % of GDP  | IMF    | 59.2  | 68.0  | 68.7  | 38.6  | 28.5  |
| i <u>a</u> ≯           | NPL ratio, % of total loans                               | IMF    | 0.9   | 0.7   | 1.0   | 1.3   | 1.6   |
| Financial<br>Stability | Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets                   | IMF    | 24.6  | 22.8  | 20.7  | 21.8  | 21.6  |
| 를 ऊ                    | Credit to the private sector, % of GDP                    | WB     | 105.6 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 104.6 | -     |
|                        | CO <sub>2</sub> per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO <sub>2</sub> e | EC     | 136.3 | 134.3 | 115.0 | 111.4 | -     |
|                        | Income share of bottom 50%, %                             | WID    | 19.1  | 19.7  | 18.9  | 19.0  | -     |
| ESG                    | Labour-force participation rate, %                        | WB     | 71.8  | 72.8  | 72.9  | 74.1  | -     |
|                        | Old-age dependency ratio, %                               | UN     | 20.6  | 20.8  | 21.0  | 21.3  | 21.7  |
|                        | Composite governance indicators*                          | WB     | 1.7   | 1.7   | 1.7   | 1.7   | -     |

<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) Advanced economy N/A

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