

## Republic of Lithuania

This annex refers to the release of the monitoring note of 9 July 2021

Annex I: Summary of core variable scorecard, reserve currency adjustment and qualitative scorecard<sup>1</sup>

|        | Implied rating of core variable scorecard (CVS)         | aa-     |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
|        | Reserve currency adjustment                             | 1       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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             | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20%    | Fiscal policy framework                                 | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Debt sustainability                                     | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Debt profile and market access                          | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20%    | Current account resilience                              | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | External debt structure                                 | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Resilience to short-term shocks                         | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Banking sector performance                              | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20%    | Banking sector oversight                                | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Financial imbalances                                    | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20%    | Environmental risks                                     | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Social risks  | Weak    |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Institutional and political risks                       | Neutral |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | QS adjustment (notches)                                 | -3      |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Additional considerations (notches)                     | 0       |  |  |  |  |  |
|        | Final rating  | A STA   |  |  |  |  |  |

## Annex II: Selected indicators

|                                   | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020E | 2021F | 2022F |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| GDP per capita (USD '000s)        | 15.0 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.9  | 22.2  | 23.6  |
| Real GDP, % change                | 2.5  | 4.3  | 3.9  | 4.3  | -0.9  | 2.7   | 3.8   |
| Unemployment rate, %              | 7.9  | 7.1  | 6.2  | 6.3  | 8.5   | 8.2   | 7.0   |
| HICP, % change                    | 0.7  | 3.7  | 2.5  | 2.2  | 1.1   | 2.0   | 2.0   |
| Policy rate, %, EOP*              | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.5  | -0.5  |       |
| Fiscal balance, % of GDP          | 0.2  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.3  | -7.4  | -6.8  | -3.5  |
| Government debt, % of GDP, EOP    | 39.7 | 39.1 | 33.7 | 35.9 | 47.3  | 50.0  | 49.0  |
| Current account balance, % of GDP | -0.8 | 0.6  | 0.3  | 3.3  | 7.9   | 5.0   | 4.0   |

Yearly averages except where stated otherwise. \*Shown for the ECB deposit facility rate Source: Macrobond, European Commission, IMF, Statistics Lithuania, Bank of Lithuania, Scope Ratings GmbH

Annex III: Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification<sup>2</sup> 5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 7 July 2021 ΑE 61

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The weighting and explanation of all rating factors are described in Scope's 'Sovereign Ratings' methodology, available on www.scoperatings.com

<sup>2</sup> AE = advanced economy; EMDE = emerging market and developing economy

Annex IV: Analytical rationale for QS assessments

| Lithuania                    | July 2021  | Assessment | Rationale  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Peers*                       | Estonia, Latvia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Malta |            |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic<br>economic risk    | Growth potential                                 | Weak       | Medium-run growth potential faces travails from adverse demographics   |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Monetary policy framework                        | Neutral    | ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank; appropriate central bank response to the pandemic crisis                    |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Macro-economic stability & sustainability        | Weak       | Shortages of skilled labour  |  |  |  |  |
| Public<br>finance risk       | Fiscal policy framework                          | Weak       | Track record of fiscal prudence, but still-sizeable shadow economy and comparatively restricted tax base                         |  |  |  |  |
| Publi<br>ance                | Debt sustainability                              | Neutral    | Moderate but rising debt levels  |  |  |  |  |
| fin                          | Debt profile & market access                     | Neutral    | Improving debt structure, long debt maturity, ability to issue on favourable terms   |  |  |  |  |
| External<br>economic<br>risk | Current account resilience                       | Weak       | Risks from higher reliance on transport services' exports and higher share of lower technology exports                           |  |  |  |  |
|                              | External debt structure                          | Neutral    | Share of direct investment in external liabilities in line with CEE peers, falling levels of net external debt                   |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Resilience to short-term shocks                  | Weak       | Very small-open economy  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial<br>stability risk  | Banking sector performance                       | Neutral    | Well-capitalised and profitable banking sector with a low NPL ratio; profitability and asset quality impacted by pandemic crisis |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Banking sector oversight                         | Neutral    | Oversight under the Bank of Lithuania and the ECB as part of Banking Union   |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Financial imbalances                             | Weak       | Concentration and spill-over risks in the banking system from dominant Nordic banking groups                                     |  |  |  |  |
| ESG risk                     | Environmental risks                              | Weak       | Transition risks in line with peers, improving but still lower policy measures compared to peers                                 |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Social risks                                     | Weak       | Above-EU-average poverty ratio, relatively high income inequality, adverse demographics  |  |  |  |  |
|                              | Institutional and political risks                | Neutral    | Stable governance framework, supported by EU and euro area memberships   |  |  |  |  |

<sup>\*</sup>Peers relate to selected sovereigns with a similar indicative rating per Scope's Core Variable Scorecard.