Council of Europe Development Bank

Rating report

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook
AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt
AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook
S-1+/Stable

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The AAA/Stable rating of the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) reflects: i) its 'Excellent' institutional and financial profiles, which drive our 'aaa' assessment of the bank's intrinsic credit profile, and ii) 'Very High' shareholder support. In detail:

- **Institutional profile:** The CEB benefits from the increasingly strategic role it plays for its shareholder governments as well as from its excellent governance. The bank's social mandate – unique among European supranational institutions – has served shareholders well in helping finance their responses to the Covid pandemic and Ukraine crisis. The completion of the 2022 capital increase supports the bank's ability to deliver on its Strategic Framework for 2023-27 given the growing demand for social investments throughout Europe.
- **Financial profile:** The CEB's leverage improved substantially following the completion of the 2022 capital increase in December 2024. This has helped mitigate a key credit challenge relative to rating peers and gives the bank some headroom to increase its operations. In addition, sustained, albeit moderate profits strengthen its capital base with retained earnings. The CEB's excellent asset quality with no non-performing loans is driven by its low-business risk profile, high average borrower quality, preferred creditor status for its sovereign exposure and diversified portfolio across geographies. Climate risks are low and carefully managed with all activities aligned with the Paris Agreement. Finally, the bank's liquidity profile is exceptionally strong while its funding profile benefits from excellent market access.
- **Shareholder support**: The CEB benefits from highly rated key shareholders (with a weighted average rating of A+) and a record of timely shareholder support, as reflected in the capital increase completed in 2024 for which 38 of its 42 eligible shareholders subscribed. It was also the first time a capital increase included a paid-in portion, demonstrating the shareholder's strong financial commitment to the bank.
- **Outlook and triggers:** The Stable Outlook reflects a balanced set of risks over the next 12 to 18 months. The ratings/Outlooks could be downgraded if, individually or collectively: i) the CEB recorded sustained losses, leading to a marked deterioration in its capital base; and/or ii) its liquidity buffers were significantly reduced.

Figure 1: Scope's assessment of rating drivers

Source: Scope Ratings

Credit strengths and challenges

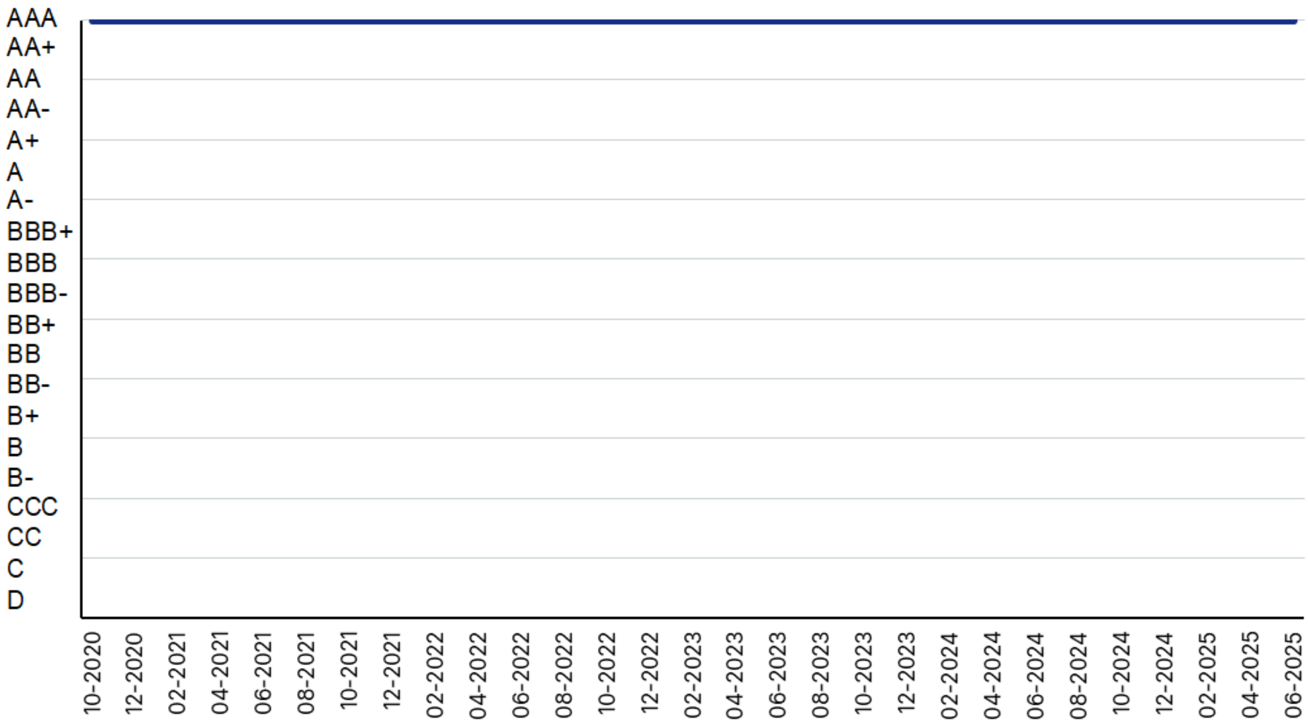
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
• Excellent asset quality • Very high liquidity buffers • Strong shareholders • Increasing strategic importance	• High leverage relative to rating peers

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects Scope's view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

Positive rating-change drivers	Negative rating-change drivers
• Not applicable	• Losses that reduce the capital base • Significant reduction in liquidity buffers

Figure 2: Rating history



Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment.
Source: Scope Ratings

Credit profile

We determine a capitalised supranational's rating by assessing its intrinsic credit profile based on its institutional and financial profiles, which is complemented with an assessment of shareholder support. We map these two assessments to determine an indicative rating range that can be adjusted by up to one notch to determine the final rating. For details, please see our methodology.

Intrinsic credit profile – Institutional profile: Excellent

Notches	2	1	0	-1	-2
Assessment	**Excellent**	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak

We assess the credit risk of supranationals, placing a significant emphasis on the importance of their mandate to their members and associated environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations.

The CEB's institutional profile is assessed as 'Excellent'. This reflects its excellent governance and its social development mandate, putting the bank at the forefront of promoting social cohesion and integration in Europe. The bank has made important contributions to shouldering the costs of the military conflict in Ukraine and is set to participate in the reconstruction phase together with other European institutions and development banks.

Mandated activities

Importance of the mandate

Mandate focused on social cohesion and integration

Established in 1956, the CEB is the only European multilateral development bank with an exclusively social mandate for its 43-member states. Funding on the international capital markets enables the bank to extend loans for socially oriented investment projects that are economically viable across Europe. Its Strategic Framework 2023-2027 emphasises social development and inclusion, refugees and migrants, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ukraine's social sectors. The CEB's very high importance to its shareholders underpins our 'Very Strong' assessment.

Environmental factors

Growing importance of social inclusion-climate change nexus

Environmental concerns are not at the core of the CEB's mandate but have grown in importance to its activities. Climate change is a factor of strategic importance for the bank given disproportionate consequences for lower income and vulnerable groups. The social inclusion-climate change nexus led the bank to identify 'climate action' as a key theme of interaction with its core activities, and to include 'natural or ecological disasters' and 'protection of the environment' into its areas of intervention. The incorporation of environmental considerations in social investment projects continues to strengthen the high relevance of the bank given its contribution to the REPowerEU Plan and InvestEU Fund, as well as to tackle challenges such as making buildings more energy efficient. We also view positively the investment from the CEB's treasury into ESG-bonds to facilitate private participation in sustainability projects.

Social factors

Leading provider of social investments across Europe

The CEB's mandate is to support social cohesion in Europe through the implementation of socially oriented investments. The bank provides funding and expertise for projects with high social impact in its member states. Its Strategic Framework for 2023-27 aims to leverage on increased demand for social investments throughout Europe, among which the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Ukraine's social sectors. Its areas of intervention include, among others, 'health and social care', 'education and vocational training', as well as 'social and affordable housing'.

Swift response to Covid pandemic, Ukraine crisis

The high importance of the CEB's social mandate is reflected in the high subscription rate of the 2022 capital increase completed in 2024. The bank has a proven track record to decisively support its membership during the Covid pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine military conflict.

Since 2022, the CEB proved supportive in responding to the large flows of refugees resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine via its Migrant and Refugee Fund (established in 2015) and Ukraine Solidarity Fund (2022) to support the most impacted members states. After the formal adhesion of Ukraine in 2023, the bank approved in 2024 EUR 303m in projects to support housing and health infrastructure. The CEB is expected to continue playing a critical role, both in terms of crisis management and the reconstruction of social infrastructure, in line with the Council of Europe's Revised Action Plan for Ukraine for 2023-27.

Strategic implementing partner for the European Commission

The high importance of the CEB's mandate is also reflected in its partnership with the European Commission. In 2022, the bank became an implementing partner of the InvestEU Programme for the period 2021-27. It manages a portfolio of about EUR 400m loans, which is set to grow to EUR 500m, which is partially covered by the European Commission InvestEU guarantee.

Finally, the CEB has demonstrated its relevance to provide emergency-related support, particularly after natural disasters, for example in Türkiye, Iceland and Romania. We also note that since 2020, the CEB's activities have been fully aligned with the United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and that the bank plays a growing importance on the international stage by assuming for the first time the Chair of the Heads of MDBs Group in 2025.

Governance factors

Relatively diversified, mostly European shareholder base

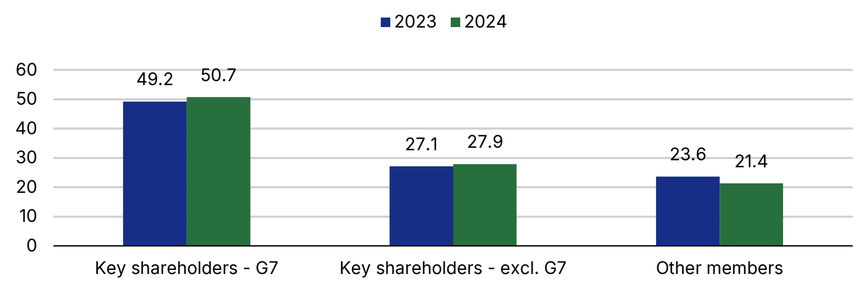
The CEB is the only multilateral development bank with an exclusively social mandate, with total assets of EUR 38.6bn. It is owned by 43 countries, and all 46 countries in the Council of Europe can become members. Its governing board has full authority over the bank's strategic decisions but can delegate powers to the administrative council. The board appoints the governor and the chair of the administrative council.

Shareholder concentration is moderate, with no member state being able to dominate the decision-making process on its own. Most voting shares are held by the largest European countries (Annex I): France, Germany and Italy hold more than half (50.7%, or 16.9% each) of the subscribed capital, alongside Spain (11.0%), the Netherlands (3.7%), Belgium (3.0%) and Greece (3.0%), which thus constitute the bank's key shareholders. Following the capital increase completed in 2024, the share of subscribed capital held by the key shareholders rose from 76.4% to 78.6%. Even so, this has no impact on our assessment of the shareholder concentration and control. Most decisions require a qualified majority of more than half of members holding two thirds of votes cast.

Strong governance, with internal and external controls

The governing board and administrative council are assisted by an independent auditing board in charge of certifying the financial statements and operational accounts, which are also reviewed by an external auditor.

Figure 3: Subscribed capital among members
% total – YE



Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Intrinsic credit profile – Financial profile: Excellent

We assess a capitalised institution's financial profile along three rating factors: i) capitalisation; ii) asset quality; and iii) liquidity and funding.

	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak
Rating notches	**≥ +16**	< 16; ≥ +13	< 13; ≥ +10	< 10; ≥ +7	< 7; ≥ +4	< 4; ≥ 1	< 1

The CEB's financial profile is assessed as 'Excellent'. This reflects its: i) 'Strong' capitalisation, sustained ability to generate profits and retain capital; ii) 'Excellent' portfolio quality and asset performance; and iii) 'Excellent' liquidity and funding (Annex II).

Capitalisation

Notches	≥ 5	4	**3**	2	1	0	-1	≤ -2
Assessment	Excellent	Very Strong	**Strong**	Strong	Adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Weak

Our analysis focuses on the supranational's capacity to absorb losses, taking into account the long-term and counter-cyclical nature of its operations and its ability to generate and retain capital.

Strong capitalisation and leverage ratio in line with rating peers

Our assessment reflects the CEB's capital increase, conservative capital framework and its track record of generating and retaining capital. An implied leverage ratio forms the cornerstone of our capitalisation assessment, which assumes that the CEB operates at the maximum leverage per its statute. This ratio thus acknowledges the possibility of counter-cyclical activities per its mandate.

The numerator aggregates paid-in capital (EUR 1.8bn as of end-2024), accumulated reserves and retained earnings (EUR 2.9bn) and retained profits in 2024 (EUR 124.3m). We also include 10% of the callable capital of highly rated shareholders (AA- or above), which we estimate at EUR 3.7bn and 25% of the callable capital that highly rated shareholders have already fully authorised and appropriated (the only one being Denmark for EUR 129.6m)[1], resulting in a total of EUR 402.6m of callable capital that we include in our capitalisation assessment. As the CEB has not issued hybrid debt securities to date, total capital was EUR 5.2bn.

For the denominator, we rely on the CEB statute[2], which allows for maximum leverage at 2.5[3] times its subscribed capital, accumulated reserves and profit, i.e. roughly EUR 31.6bn. The resulting capitalisation ratio of 16.4% is moderately lower than its 5-year average (estimated at 17.3%) and consistent with other multilateral development banks.

The capital increase[4] (EUR 4.1bn, among which EUR 1.2bn paid-in) enabled the CEB to address a key credit challenge as the bank was operating close to full capacity per its risk appetite framework following the Covid pandemic and the Ukraine crisis.

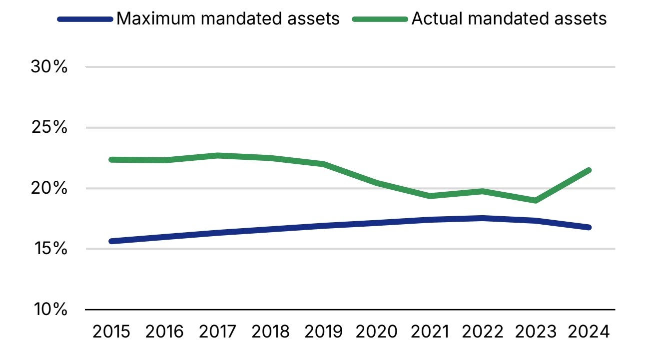
Headroom improved after the capital increase but remains below that of peers

As a result, the actual capitalisation ratio increased significantly to 23.2% as of end-2024, up from 18.4% in 2023 while the headroom between the actual capitalisation and the capitalisation level assuming maximum leverage increased to 6.8pp as of end-2024, up from 1.2pp per end-2023. Relative to the CEB's internal targets, the self-reported gearing ratio relative to capital declined from 2.54 in 2023 to 1.81 in 2024, ending the upside trend recorded since 2014 after the previous capital increase (effective in 2011). This lower leverage ratio points to a better alignment of the bank's subscribed capital with its Strategic Framework 2023-27.

1 For the CEB, shareholder willingness to provide support is assessed as 'High', enabling the inclusion of callable capital into our capitalisation metrics.
2 The CEB has a historical ceiling of 2.5 its subscribed capital, reserves and net profit.
3 The gearing ratio was temporarily increased in 2023, from 2.5 to 2.6, until the effectiveness of the capital increase.
4 The capital increase was approved in December 2022, became effective in February 2024, and was completed in December 2024.

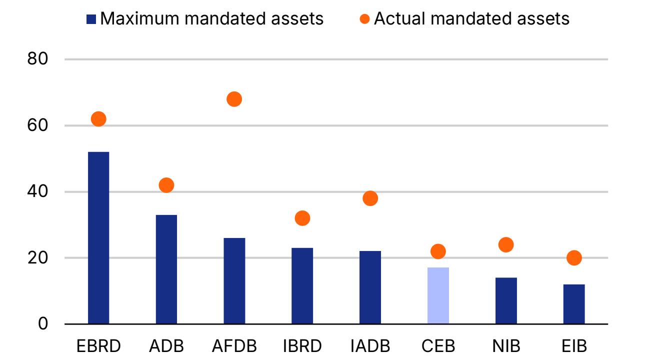
The average annual volume of loan approvals is projected to stand at EUR 4.3bn on average by 2027, which is consistent with the EUR 3.9bn average over 2019-23 and the completion of capital increase in 2024. However, despite the capital increase, we note that the lending headroom remains low compared to peers. Assuming continued lending growth of around 5-6% over the coming years – in line with the average over the past decade – the CEB's additional lending headroom relative to its statutory limit should decline again to around 3-4pp by 2027.

Figure 4: Capitalisation over time
% 3Y weighted average



Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Figure 5: Capitalisation ratio vs peers
% 3Y weighted average, YE 2024-23



Maximum refers to capitalisation under full capacity. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings.

Robust profit-generating capacity, bolstered by higher interest rates

We also note the CEB has a proven ability to generate and retain profits. The net result increased by 14% in 2024 to EUR 124.3m, a record high since 2015, among which EUR 112.3m were allocated to general reserves. Net profits and conservative financial management enable the bank to continue strengthening its capital base over time.

We assess the ability to retain earnings by net income adjusted for unrealised, interim fair value net gains (losses) from equity investments or fair value changes of derivative financial instruments. Adjusted net income[5] was EUR 133.4m in 2024, up from EUR 115.9m in 2023, resulting in a three-year weighted average return on equity of 3.0%.[6]

Figure 6: Retained net result
EUR m

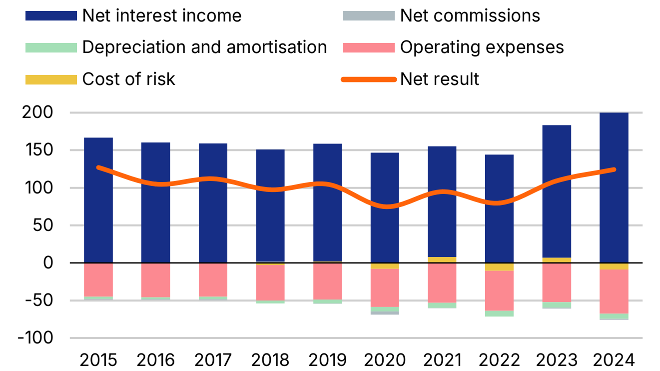
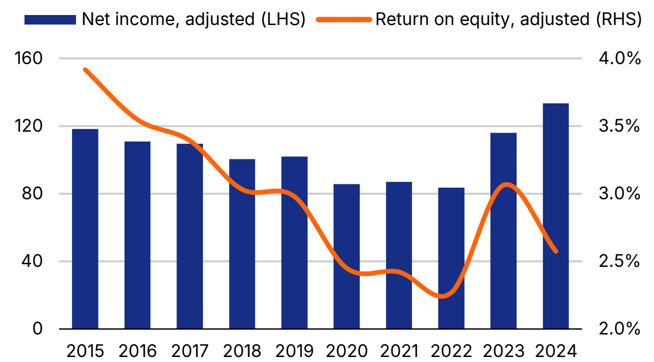


Figure 7: Net income and return on equity
EUR m (LHS); % (RHS)



Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

[5] Reported net income, netting out volatile and unrealised items, which are unrealised net gains (losses) due to equity investments or fair value changes of derivative instruments.
[6] Rounded to full number.

Asset quality

Notches	≥ 5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	≤ -2
Assessment	**Excellent**	Very Strong	Strong	Strong	Adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Weak

Our analysis is structured around a forward-looking qualitative assessment of the supranational's portfolio quality, including an evaluation of climate risks and of possible credit enhancements, as well as a quantitative assessment of the portfolio's past asset performance.

Low-risk profile, conservative lending, preferred creditor status

The CEB's excellent asset quality, including risk mitigants, reflects its low-risk business profile, underpinned by its focus on highly rated public sector borrowers, a moderate share of private sector exposure, very limited and well-mitigated climate risks, no equity exposures, and a relatively diversified portfolio across geographies, sectors and counterparties. The bank has never recorded a credit default, credit risk event or late payment, reflecting its strong preferred creditor status.

Portfolio quality

Loans to European countries, limited private sector exposure

The CEB has disbursed EUR 22.9bn as of end-2024. The exposure is skewed towards sovereigns (52%) and public sector (30%). Financial institutions (14%) and corporates (4%) account for a relatively modest share of total exposure, in line with the bank's mandate. In terms of geographic exposures, the top 10 country exposures, based on the nominal value of loans outstanding, account for more than two thirds (68%) of total loans (EUR 22.9bn). The cumulative exposure to Spain, Poland, France, Italy, and Germany represents 44% of total loans. Based on our sovereign ratings, the weighted average rating of these sovereign exposures is assessed as 'a'.

Moderate exposure to non-investment grade sovereigns

Strong portfolio quality reflects both the CEB's selective and gradual approach towards lending. Türkiye (BB-/Stable) is the sixth largest exposure by member states (before credit risk mitigation), but its share in total loans remains contained and has declined since 2019. Similarly, the bank' exposure to Serbia (BB+/Positive) and Georgia (BB/Negative) remains contained at 6% of total loans. Ukraine's membership enables direct lending since 2023, but it is exclusively channelled to the sovereign with a modest exposure of EUR 115.8m as of end-2024, or 0.5% of loans. The CEB's conservative approach to Ukraine is complemented by grants and technical assistance.

Relatively high average borrower quality

We estimate the average borrower quality of the overall portfolio at around 'a-', which corresponds to a 'Strong' assessment per our methodology. We use the average sovereign rating of the top 10 country exposures as our starting point. We then adjust the average borrower quality for the other asset classes downwards, by two notches for public institutions (main countries of operation refer to advanced economies), three notches for banks and, conservatively, six notches for corporates.

Figure 8: Portfolio by type
%, YE 2024

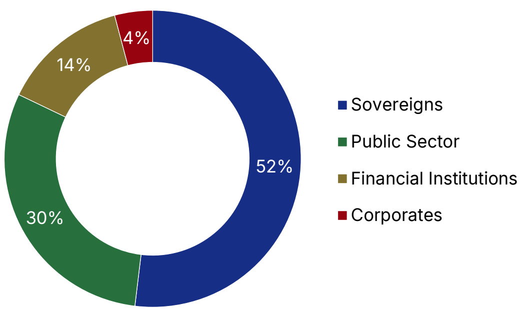
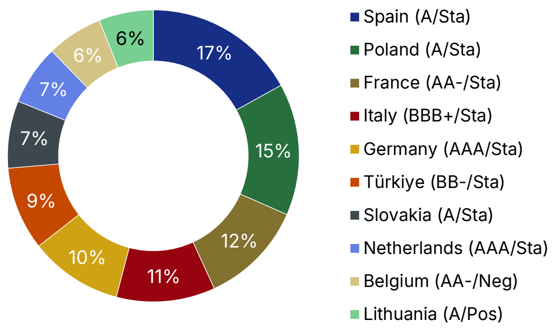


Figure 9: Portfolio by geographic exposure
%, YE 2024



Figures may not add up due to rounding. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Figure 10: Estimated average borrower quality

Portfolio	EUR bn	%	Estimated average quality
Sovereigns	11.8	51.9%	a
Public sector	6.9	30.2%	bbb+
Financial institutions	3.1	13.8%	bbb
Corporates	0.9	4.1%	bb
Overall estimated portfolio quality	**22.9**	**100%**	**a-**

Estimated borrower qualities in lower case. Figures may not add up due to rounding. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Climate risks

We assess climate-related credit risks by adjusting our estimates of the borrower quality for each asset class on an aggregate basis. We aim to identify climate-related credit risks that exceed those already captured under our initial borrower quality assessment and consider mitigating factors and specific policies that reduce or eliminate identified risks.

Low exposure to physical and transition climate risks

We use our sovereign ratings as inputs when approximating the credit quality of: i) sovereign and sovereign-guaranteed exposures (52% of the CEB's portfolio, average borrower quality of 'a'), ii) other public sector borrowers (30%, 'bbb+'), and iii) financial institutions (14%, 'bbb'). For these exposures, we do not adjust further our estimate of the borrower quality for climate risks.[7]

For non-financial corporates (NFC) exposures (4%, 'bb'), we may adjust our initial estimate of the borrower quality at the portfolio level depending on the share of the portfolio that we identify as having high and unmitigated physical and transition risks.

Low exposure to physical climate risks

For **physical risks**, we use the top 20 country exposures (accounting for more than 90% of the CEB's loan portfolio) and the ND-GAIN index to estimate the share that may be exposed to high risks. On this basis, we estimate that 52% of exposures are in countries assessed as having 'low' risks, 25% with 'very low' risks, and 15% in countries with 'moderate' risks. As we assume that private sector exposures to physical risks are correlated with physical risks at the country level, we estimate that the share of the NFC portfolio having 'high' physical risks is around 7%.[8] This mostly relates to non-EU countries (Türkiye, and Serbia).[9]

Negligible exposure to transition risks

For **transition risks**, we consider the CEB has minimal exposure to high-risk sectors in line with its social mandate. The bank set an exclusion list of projects and industrial operations from its lending activities, including extractive industries. We also note that its main sectors of activity are classified as moderate-risk in the UNEP FI's classification of overall transition risk per sector.

In a first step, we thus estimate that high climate risks represent a small share of the NFC loan portfolio (7%). In a second step, we consider climate risk management and specific policies that mitigate or eliminate identified risks. This includes the average loan maturity, which we estimate at around six years, which reduces the risks from long-term climate change. As we adjust exposures with a remaining tenor of over one year and up to seven years for 50%, we estimate that the adjusted high climate risk exposure is negligible (around 3%).

On this basis, we do not adjust our estimate of the borrower quality for NFCs ('bb') since the share of the NFC portfolio assessed as having high climate risks is below the 25% threshold defined in our methodology (Annex III). Finally, for comparison, we note that the CEB's assessment of its climate risks of its sovereign and sub-sovereign exposures confirm that only 29% (19%) of its exposures face high transition (physical) risks (TCFD report 2023).

[7] This is because i) climate risks are already included in our assessment of sovereign ratings, ii) climate factors are sufficiently captured on aggregate given our top-down, framework driven approach for rating government-related entities and sub-sovereigns, and iii) banks typically exhibit widely diversified portfolios across geographies and sectors, resulting in climate risks that can be approximated via the sovereign rating input. For details, please see our methodology.
[8] We usually rely on the top 20 country exposures and extrapolate physical risks for the remainder of the portfolio.
[9] Top 20 country exposures account for about 92% of the portfolio.

Strong financial and operational management of climate risks

Moreover, we note that the CEB has established strong management and reporting practices, which further mitigate climate risks. The bank has strengthened its due diligence and internal risk assessment framework to align all its operations with the Paris Agreement since January 2024.

The resilience of projects and counterparties against climate related risks is systematically assessed for sovereigns through counterparty- and transaction-based approaches. We also note that the bank is expanding its climate risk methodologies for local and regional governments. Although no carbon price is used to assess potential climate-related risks on its risk profile, the CEB factors in the potential impact of a higher carbon price on the repayment capacity of its counterparties. The CEB is expected to continue strengthening internal climate risk assessment frameworks with the objective to integrate climate scorecards into its internal risk metrics as the bank deepens its climate approach of social investment projects.

Portfolio quality – credit enhancements

Consistent record of benefiting from preferred creditor status

We provide a two-notch uplift to our initial estimate of the portfolio quality ('a-') given the CEB's credit enhancements, which improve our final assessment of the portfolio quality from 'Strong' to 'Excellent' (Annex IV). This reflects its preferred creditor status on its sovereign and public sector exposures, additional protections via security arrangements, and widely diversified exposures across countries, sectors and individual counterparties.

For the CEB's sovereign and public sector exposures, we acknowledge the bank's record of being exempt from sovereign debt restructurings as was the case during Greece's (BBB/Stable) default. Following the 1992 resolution of Yugoslavia, the CEB was able to fully recover the debt it was owed. Overall, this is consistent with the bank's internal risk assessment with sovereigns systematically classified in stage 1. We thus assess the CEB's sovereign exposures as benefiting from preferred creditor status and, similarly, its public sector exposures as being well-protected.

Figure 11: Loan portfolio split by sector
EUR bn (LHS); % (RHS), YE

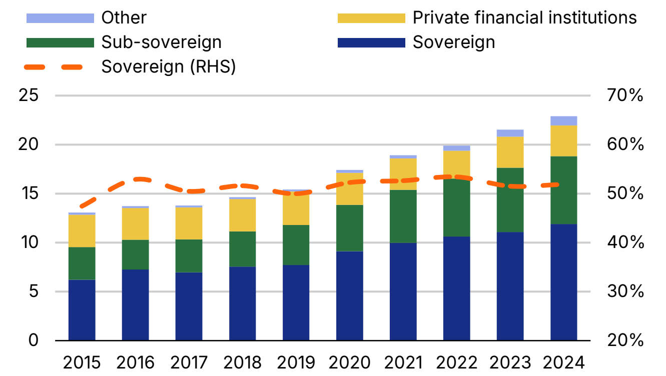
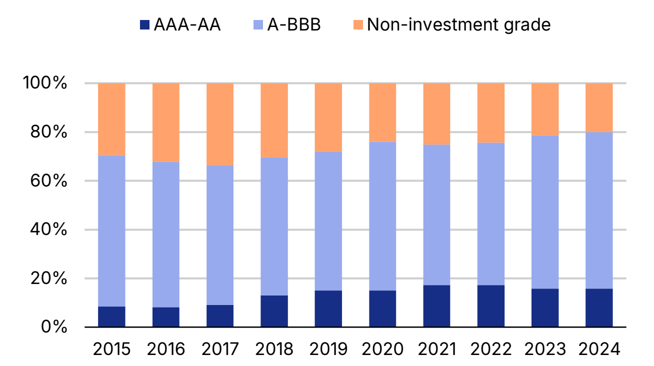


Figure 12: Portfolio by credit risk profile
% total, YE



Note: before credit risk mitigation. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

80% of the loan portfolio assessed as well protected

In addition, the CEB has security arrangements for EUR 6.9bn (or 30% of its total loan outstanding). These consist mainly of guarantees (EUR 6.9bn) and collateralised loans (EUR 78m), which enable the CEB to transfer about 7% of its portfolio from non-investment grade to investment grade.

After credit enhancements, the CEB's asset quality improves markedly, with about 87% of its portfolio classified as investment grade. This reflects, for example, the guarantee extended by the European Commission (EUR 127.8m) in the context of the InvestEU portfolio (EUR 401.4m). The guarantee is expected to increase (EUR 159m) alongside the InvestEU portfolio (up to EUR 500m). Finally, we note that, in March 2025, the CEB and EIB signed an agreement to facilitate co-financing and to leverage collective financial strength and expertise.

Equity-type exposure

The CEB has no equity exposures in line with its mandate.

No equity exposure

Portfolio diversification

The CEB's loan portfolio is well diversified across countries. The top 10 country exposures amount to 68% of total loans. Moreover, internal lending policies set counterparty limits to ensure sufficient diversification of the portfolio. Among the 13 counterparties or groups of counterparties viewed as large exposures (more than 10% of prudential equity) as of end-2024 (excluding sovereigns), none exceeded the 25% internal limit on prudential equity (or the 800% limit when considering the cumulative total of large exposures). However, the portfolio is more concentrated across sectors when compared with similar lenders, which reflects the bank's exclusively social mandate.

High portfolio diversification across regions

Asset performance

The CEB benefits from an excellent asset quality with no default, credit risk event or late payment from its counterparties in 2024. It only registered one non-performing loan – defined as amounts more than 90 days in arrears (stage 3) – since its inception in 1956. In addition, the portfolio has been remarkably resilient through adverse economic conditions, with neither the Covid pandemic nor Ukraine crisis having material implications for its asset performance. This reflects the strong credit profile of the bank's main counterparties (mostly sovereign and sovereign-related entities), recognition of PCS, as well as effective risk management and monitoring practices. Accordingly, the level of provisions for credit risk (stage 1 and 2) is relatively low albeit rising slightly with outstanding loans.

Excellent asset quality reflects large sovereign exposures

Moreover, the Strategic Framework for 2023-27 sets out a conservative and gradual path for the bank's activities in Ukraine, with an outstanding portfolio of EUR 115.8m as of end-2024. Credit risks are also mitigated by the Ukraine Solidarity Fund funded by donors, which enables the bank to operate in Ukraine while limiting its direct exposure. We expect this strategy to continue and to have a limited impact on asset quality given the CEB's excellent risk management practices.

Conservative and gradual approach towards Ukraine

Finally, the CEB's exposure to entities domiciliated in Türkiye (BB-/Stable) is material, above 6.3% of total loans in 2024. However, the share of loans to Turkish entities has steadily declined since 2019. We also note that this exposure – which includes state owned banks – relates to the Turkish sovereign given credit enhancement mechanisms, and thus benefits from the bank's PCS. The CEB has never recorded an impairment on loans related to Turkish entities during past financial crises. All these factors support our view that the bank's exposure to Türkiye is manageable.

Tail risk relates to high exposure to Türkiye

Figure 13: NPL ratio
% of total loans, 3Y average

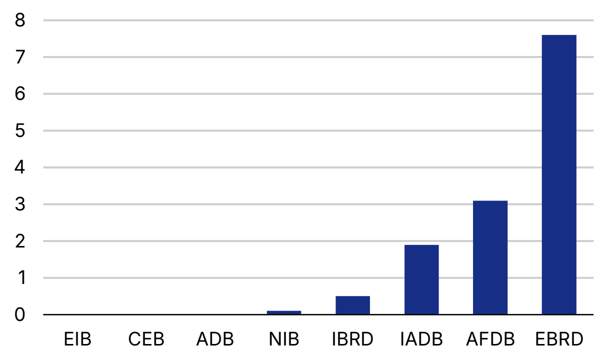
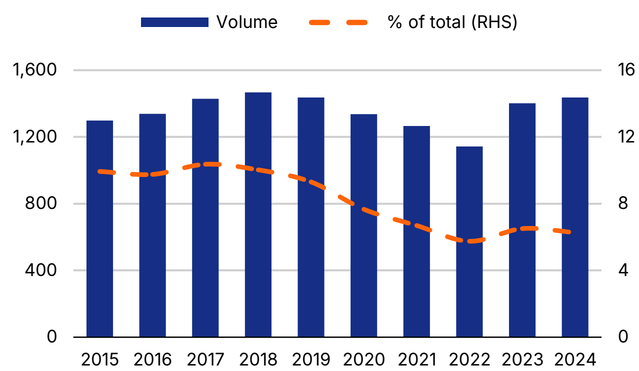


Figure 14: Exposure to Türkiye
EUR m (LHS); % of total loans (RHS)



Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Liquidity and funding

Notches	≥ 6	≥ 4	≥ 2	1	≥ 0	-1	≤ -2
Assessment	**Excellent**	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Adequate	Moderate	Weak

Our analysis focuses on the supranational's: i) available liquid assets to meet financial obligations and expected disbursements over an extended period; and ii) funding operations, including the stability and diversification of its market access.

Liquidity coverage

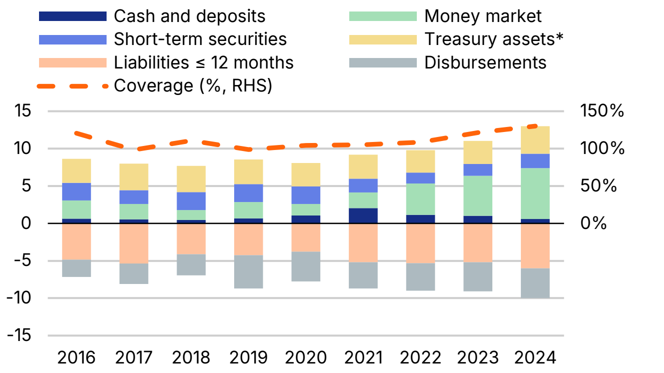
Conservative liquidity policies

The CEB's prudent liquidity management relies on comprehensive risk indicators and accumulation of liquid assets. We estimate liquid assets at EUR 13.0bn as of end-2024 (EUR 11.0bn end-2023). We include assets that are the least sensitive to sudden market or interest rate changes, specifically, cash and deposits (EUR 608.6m), treasury bills and securities with a maturity of less than or equal to 12 months (EUR 8.7bn) and treasury assets with a maturity above 12 months rated AA- or above (EUR 3.7bn).

High liquid assets relative to liabilities due within 12 months

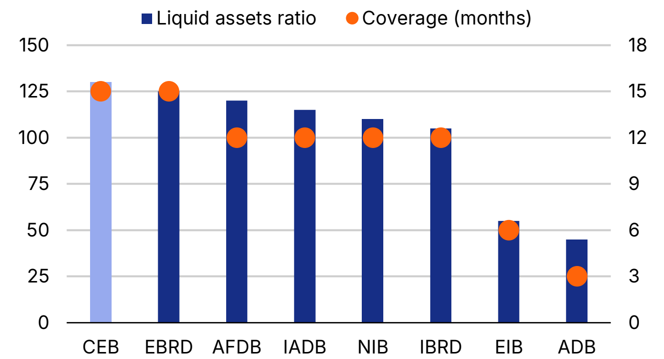
Conversely, liabilities maturing within a 12-month period amounted to EUR 6.0bn in 2024 (EUR 5.2bn in 2023), while gross disbursements are estimated at EUR 3.0-3.5bn for 2025 in line with the annual average under the Strategic Framework 2023-27. This brings our proxy of 'total liabilities due within one year' to about EUR 9.2bn as of end-2024. We include the disbursements over the next 12 months to reflect the CEB's social mandate to continue, and even expand, its activities under challenging economic and financial circumstances.

Figure 15: Liquid assets, liabilities and disbursements
EUR bn (LHS), % (RHS)



*Treasury assets above 12 months with a minimum rating of AA-.

Figure 16: Liquid assets ratio and coverage of obligations
% (LHS), coverage without market access in months (RHS)



NB. 3Y weighted average. A 50% liquid assets ratio implies coverage of obligations for a period of six months without capital markets access. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Excellent liquidity coverage, higher than peers

On this basis, we calculate a three-year weighted average liquid asset ratio of 130%[10] over 2022-24. This ratio implies that all outstanding liabilities and all committed disbursements due within a year can be financed for 15 months using available liquid assets, without needing to access capital markets. This ratio is elevated, even compared with similar development banks.

Moreover, CEB liquidity policies prescribe a 'survival horizon', a period during which it can meet its cashflows without accessing markets but selling assets with a maturity of over 12 months. The bank also aims to maintain a 'self-sufficiency period', during which it can meet its cash outflows without accessing markets or selling assets for a 6-month minimum. As of end-2024, both metrics were comfortably above their limits, at 18 and 14 months respectively. Finally, the CEB's Liquidity Coverage Ratio (606%) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (134%) materially exceed the 100% limit.

[10] Rounded to nearest fifth.

Funding

Excellent market access through diverse instruments, currencies, and maturities

The CEB benefits from excellent access to international capital markets to fund its operations. This reflects its frequent and benchmark issuer status, and diversified funding strategy both in terms of currencies and instruments. Funding activities combine the issuance of large liquid benchmarks in US dollars and euros (89% of issuances in 2024), with regular issuances in Australian dollars (6%) and British pounds (3%). In 2024, the CEB issued its first Social Inclusion Bond (SIB) denominated in Australian Dollar, and a benchmark SIB issuance of EUR 1.25bn at seven-year. The bank also made an inaugural private placement in Chinese yuan.

Regulatory preference, in line with rating peers

Total debt outstanding amounted to EUR 30.9bn at end-2024, against EUR 27.9bn in 2023, and is exclusively denominated in euros, after accounting for currency swaps. The CEB benefits from a favourable regulatory treatment as its bonds are designated as high-quality liquid assets under the Basel Framework and are eligible for a 0% risk weight and the ECB's asset purchase programmes.

Regular market issuer with moderate authorised borrowing capacity relative to rating peers

The annual funding volume has increased in recent years, although it remains moderate relative to peers. In 2024, the volume issued reached EUR 6.2bn, compared to the borrowing authorisation of EUR 7.0bn, down from a record-high of EUR 6.98bn in 2023. The borrowing authorisation is set at EUR 7.5bn for 2025. As of end-May, the CEB has covered more than 60% of its programme.

The CEB's redemption profile is stable. Still, liabilities due in 1-5 years (EUR 20.3bn) are broadly covered by assets with the same maturity (EUR 12.8bn), resulting in moderate funding risk. The coverage ratio of 63% as of end-2024, down from 67% in 2023, is slightly below that of its peers.

Figure 17: Green and sustainability supranational issuance
EUR bn (LHS); % total outstanding (RHS)

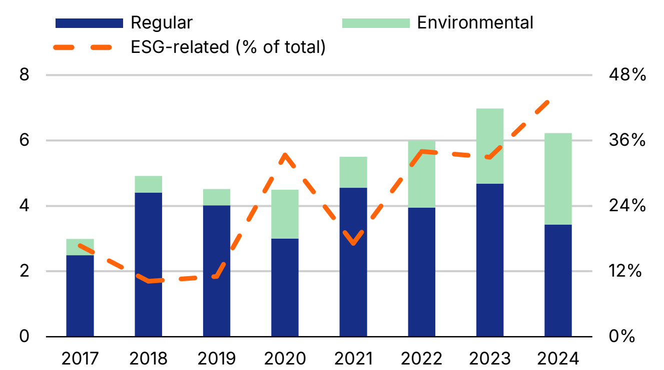
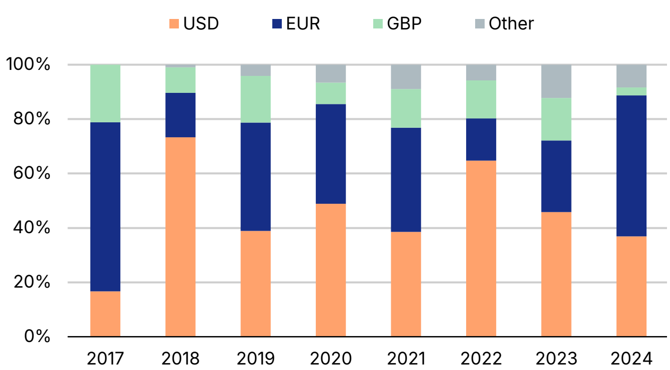


Figure 18: Distribution by currency
% total outstanding



Source: Bloomberg, CEB, Scope Ratings

Diversified investor base, mostly centred around Europe

The CEB benefits from a large and well-diversified investor base that includes asset managers and banks committed to environmental, social and governance factors and official institutions. Higher funding volume, supporting the Strategic Framework 2023-27, and the enhancement of the SIB framework, which integrates a portfolio reporting approach highlighting environmental credentials, could support the further diversification of the CEB's investor base.

One of the leading issuers of social bonds covering more than one third of funding needs

In 2024, the CEB issued EUR 2.8bn of SIB, or more than 40% of annual issuances, and reached a EUR 10bn milestone in total SIB issuances since their establishment in 2017. SIB issuances are conducted through the bank's various bond issue programmes. Finally, the CEB has adopted a buyback policy at the request of bondholders to support liquidity in the secondary market.

Additional liquidity considerations

No adjustment for contingent liabilities, interest, FX or derivative exposures

The potential risk from contingent liabilities and guarantees is limited. The CEB's key source of interest rate risk stems from movements in funding or lending spreads. The CEB manages FX risk through strict limits on net open position for each currency (EUR 1m) and via currency swaps to hedge market risk. Derivatives are used to manage interest rate and/or FX risk, but not for trading.

Shareholder support: Very High

We assess an institution's shareholder support through the ability and willingness of supranational shareholders to provide timely financial support.

Notches	3	2	1	0
Assessment	Excellent	**Very High**	High	Moderate

The CEB's shareholder support is assessed as 'Very High'. This reflects primarily the 'High' ability and willingness of key members to provide financial support, if ever needed.

Key shareholder rating

Highly rated key shareholders except Türkiye

The CEB's key shareholder group comprises the largest European economies – Germany (AAA/Stable), France (AA-/Stable), Italy (BBB+/Stable), Spain (A/Stable), the Netherlands (AAA/Stable), Belgium (AA-/Negative) and Greece (BBB/Stable) – and Türkiye (BB-/Stable). This results in a weighted average rating of A+, slightly below similar supranational lenders, but still signalling robust key shareholder capacity to support the CEB, if needed.

Moreover, of the bank's 43 member states, 14 are rated AA- or above[11], constituting almost 50% of its subscribed capital, providing additional confidence about shareholders' ability to provide timely support as appropriate.

Following the capital increase, the share of subscribed capital held by the key shareholders increased from 76.4% in 2023 to 78.6% in 2024. The weighted average rating also increased by 1 notch to A+ following the upgrades of Spain (September 2024), Türkiye and Greece (both December 2024), which more than offset the impact of the downgrade of France (October 2024). We note that the key shareholder rating is resilient to a hypothetical downgrade of Belgium.

Figure 19: Key members

Key members	Rating	Capital subscription (%)	
		Original	Adjusted
France	AA-/Stable	16.9	21.5
Germany	AAA/Stable	16.9	21.5
Italy	BBB+/Stable	16.9	21.5
Spain	A/Stable	11.0	14.0
Türkiye	BB-/Stable	7.2	9.1
Netherlands	AAA/Stable	3.7	4.7
Belgium	AA-/Negative	3.0	3.9
Greece	BBB/Stable	3.0	3.9
		78.6	**100.0**
Key member rating			**A+**

Figures may not add up due to rounding. Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

Limited overlap between key shareholders and main countries of operation

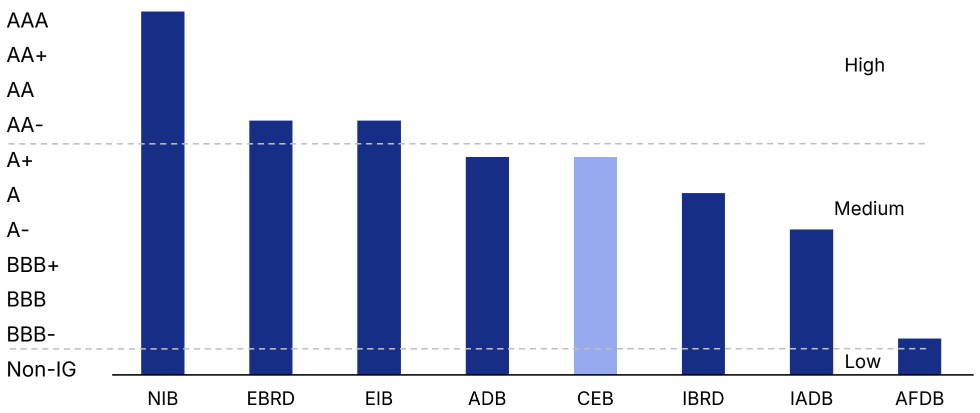
The CEB's operations in the jurisdictions of its key shareholders constitute more than 70% of its operations. However, we exclude the operations in countries rated AA- or above as the credit quality of such highly rated shareholders is unlikely to deteriorate materially even in times of financial distress. On that basis, the operations in Spain (A/Stable), Türkiye (BB-/Stable), and Italy (BBB+/Stable) together account for about 37% of loans. This reflects a moderate risk of material credit deterioration arising simultaneously in countries expected to provide support if ever needed.

[11] We rely on internal estimates for sovereigns not publicly rated.

We note that Türkiye is one of the bank's main shareholders, holding 7.2% of the subscribed capital and also one of the most important countries of operations (6.3% of loans). However, the share of loans granted to Türkiye has declined over time. We also consider that other key shareholders will be willing and able to provide timely support and additional financial resources if ever needed.

Limited risks related to highly speculative credit among key shareholders

Figure 20: Key member rating vs peers



Average key shareholder rating drives our assessment of shareholders' ability to provide support. Source: Scope Ratings

Willingness to provide support

We assess the willingness of CEB members to provide adequate financial support in a timely manner, if ever needed, as 'High'.

Strong legal basis for capital call

The CEB has a strong legal basis for significant and timely shareholder support. We assess positively the credibility of the CEB's callable capital, its guidelines and legal underpinnings with clear rules and mechanisms governing the capital call. For each capital increase, the governing board determines, upon uniform conditions for all members, the percentage to be paid up and the corresponding payment dates (Article IV, Articles of Agreement).

We also note that the governing board can suspend the voting rights, corresponding to the sum due and not paid up, of any member which has failed to pay on time the part of the capital falling due (Article IX). Overall, this provides a strong legal basis for a capital call and highlights members' willingness to provide financial resources when needed to enable the bank continuing to deliver on its mandate.

Record of regular, successful capital increases

Moreover, the CEB has a record of large and regular capital increases (seven since its inception), demonstrating shareholders' economic strength and political commitment to the bank's mandate. We note the high participation rate in the subscription of the seventh capital increase (38 out of 43 eligible member states holding 95.15% of the capital offered for subscription). It was the first-ever capital increase with paid-in capital that demonstrates strong and immediate financial commitment from the shareholders. The share of paid-in capital to subscribed capital increased from 11% in 2023 to 18% in 2024. We also note that the CEB never faced any capital call to date or a withdrawal of subscribed capital, demonstrating long-term commitment from its membership.

Indicative rating: 'aaa'

We first map the assessments for the institutional and financial profiles to determine the supranational's intrinsic credit profile. In a second step, we complement this assessment with our assessment of the strength of shareholder support to determine the indicative rating.

Figure 21a: Intrinsic credit profile

Intrinsic Credit Profile		Institutional Profile				
		Excellent	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak
Financial Profile	Excellent	**aaa**	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa
	Very Strong (+)	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-
	Very Strong	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-	a+
	Very Strong (-)	aa+	aa	aa-	a+	a
	Strong (+)	aa	aa-	a+	a	a-
	Strong	aa-	a+	a	a-	bbb+
	Strong (-)	a+	a	a-	bbb+	bbb
	Adequate (+)	a	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-
	Adequate	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+
	Adequate (-)	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb
	Moderate (+)	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-
	Moderate	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b+
	Moderate (-)	bb+	bb	bb-	b+	b
	Weak (+)	bb	bb-	b+	b	b-
	Weak	bb-	b+	b	b-	ccc
	Weak (-)	b+	b	b-	ccc	ccc
	Very Weak (+)	b	b-	ccc	ccc	ccc
	Very Weak	b-	ccc	ccc	ccc	ccc
	Very Weak (-)	ccc	ccc	ccc	ccc	ccc

Source: Scope Ratings

Figure 21b: Mapping of intrinsic credit profile and shareholder support

Indicative Rating		Shareholder Support			
		Excellent	Very High	High	Moderate
Intrinsic Credit Profile	aaa	aaa	**aaa**	aaa	aaa
	aa+	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa / aa
	aa	aaa	aaa	aaa / aa	aa+ / aa-
	aa-	aaa	aaa / aa	aa+ / aa-	aa / a+
	a+	aaa / aa	aa+ / aa-	aa / a+	aa- / a
	a	aa+ / aa-	aa / a+	aa- / a	a+ / a-
	a-	aa / a+	aa- / a	a+ / a-	a / bbb+
	bbb+	aa- / a	a+ / a-	a / bbb+	a- / bbb
	bbb	a+ / a-	a / bbb+	a- / bbb	bbb+ / bbb-
	bbb-	a / bbb+	a- / bbb	bbb+ / bbb-	bbb / bb+
	bb+	a- / bbb	bbb+ / bbb-	bbb / bb+	bbb- / bb
	bb	bbb+ / bbb-	bbb / bb+	bbb- / bb	bb+ / bb-
	bb-	bbb / bb+	bbb- / bb	bb+ / bb-	bb / b+
	b+	bbb- / bb	bb+ / bb-	bb / b+	bb- / b
	b	bb+ / bb-	bb / b+	bb- / b	b+ / b-
	b-	bb / b+	bb- / b	b+ / b-	b / ccc
	ccc	bb- / b	b+ / b-	b / ccc	b- / ccc

Source: Scope Ratings

Additional considerations: Neutral

We acknowledge the heterogeneity of supranationals and include in our assessment idiosyncratic factors that may affect the creditworthiness of the supranational.

We have not made an adjustment to our indicative rating.

Annex I: Shareholders

Shareholders	Paid-in capital	Callable capital	Subscribed capital	Subscribed capital % of total	Rating	Callable capital rated ≥ AA-
France	302.3	1,324.0	1,626.4	16.9	AA-/Stable	1,324.0
Germany	302.3	1,324.0	1,626.4	16.9	AAA/Stable	1,324.0
Italy	302.3	1,324.0	1,626.4	16.9	BBB+/Stable	-
Spain	197.2	863.5	1,060.7	11.0	A/Stable	-
Türkiye	128.2	561.4	689.6	7.2	BB-/Stable	-
Netherlands	65.6	287.4	353.1	3.7	AAA/Stable	287.4
Belgium	54.2	237.6	291.8	3.0	AA-/Negative	237.6
Greece	54.2	237.6	291.8	3.0	BBB/Stable	-
Key shareholders	**1,406.5**	**6,159.7**	**7,566.1**	**78.6**	**A+**	**3,173.1**
Other shareholders	359.8	1,697.0	2,056.7	21.4	-	658.9
Total	**1,766.2**	**7,856.6**	**9,622.9**	**100.0**	**-**	**3,832.0**

Note: We include shareholders whose cumulative capital share, starting from the largest shareholder, comprises at least 75% of the supranational's capital. We add all marginal shareholders with identical capital subscription to calculate the key shareholder rating. Figures may not add up due to rounding. Source: Scope Ratings

Annex II: Supranational scorecard

		Analytical Pillar	Variables		Unit	+4	+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	CEB Value	CEB Assessment	CEB Notches	
Intrinsic Credit Profile (90%*)	Institutional Profile (10%)	Mandate & ESG	Mandate (50%)	Importance of mandate	Qualitative	--	--	--	Very High	High	Declining	--	--	Very High	1	Strong
				Social factors	Qualitative	--	--	--	Strong	Medium/ N/A	Weak	--	--	Strong		
				Environmental factors	Qualitative	--	--	--	Strong	Medium/ N/A	Weak	--	--	Medium/ N/A		
			Governance (50%)	Shareholder concentration	HHI	--	--	--	--	≤ 1500	> 1500	--	1100	Strong	1	Strong
				Shareholder control	%	--	--	--	--	≤ 25	> 25	--	17	Strong		
				Strategy and internal controls	Qualitative	--	--	--	Strong	Medium	Weak	--	--	Strong		
		Institutional Profile (10%)												**Excellent**		
	Financial Profile (90%)	Capitalisation (30%)	Capital/ Potential assets		%	≥ 30	< 30; ≥ 20	< 20; ≥ 15	< 15; ≥ 10	< 10; ≥ 7.5	< 7.5; ≥ 5	< 5	17	High	2	Strong
			(Capital/ Actual assets) - (Capital/ Potential assets)		pps	--	--	--	≥ 7.5	< 7.5	--	--	5	Adequate/ No uplift	0	
			Profitability (Adjusted return on equity)		%	--	--	--	≥ 3	< 3; ≥ 0	< 0	--	3	Adequate	1	
			Trend (-1; +1)												0	
		Asset quality (30%)	Portfolio quality	Incl. risk mitigants	Qualitative	--	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Excellent	Excellent	3	Excellent
			Asset performance	NPLs	% total loans	--	≤ 1	> 1; ≤ 3	> 3; ≤ 5	> 5; ≤ 7	> 7; ≤ 10	> 10	0.0	Excellent	3	
			Trend (-1; +1)												0	
		Liquidity & funding (40%)	Liquid assets ratio		%	> 100	≤ 100; > 75	≤ 75; > 50	≤ 50; > 25	≤ 25; > 15	≤ 15; > 10	≤ 10	130	Excellent	4	Excellent
			Funding access, flexibility and profile		Qualitative	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak	Very Strong	Very Strong	3	
			Trend (-1; +1)												0	
		Financial Profile (90%)												**Excellent**		
		Intrinsic Credit Profile (90%*)												**aaa**		
Shareholder Support (10%)		Shareholder Strength	Weighted average rating of key shareholders**		Avg. rating	--	≥ AA-	≥ BBB-	< BBB-	--	--	--	--	A+	2	Very High
			Share of portfolio related to key shareholders		%	--	--	--	--	≤ 50	> 50	--	25	Low / No adjustment		
			Adjusted key shareholder rating		Avg. rating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	A+		
		Willingness to support	Willingness to support		Qualitative	--	--	High	Medium	Low	--	--	High	High		
		Shareholder Support (10%)												**Very High**		
		Indicative Rating												**aaa**		
		Additional considerations (-1; +1)												**Neutral**		
		Final Rating												**AAA**		

* Weights are approximated and for illustrative purposes.

** Notches shown here correspond to Shareholder Support uplift given 'Willingness to Support' is assessed as 'High'.

Figures in the financial profile relate to a weighted three-year average for 2022-2024. Source: Scope Ratings

Annex III: Climate credit risks

Methodology input / assumptions	Source: CEB	Output / calculations

Initial portfolio quality	% of lending portfolio	Weighted average borrower quality
Sovereign	52%	a
Public sector	30%	bbb+
Financial institutions	14%	bbb
Non-financial corporates	4%	bb
Total	**100%**	**a-**

1. Transition risks: NFC

Sectors with high transition risks	% of NFC	o/w aligned with Paris Agreement	% of NFC with high transition risk
Oil & gas	0%	0%	0%
Power generation (oil, coal)	0%	0%	0%
Metals & mining (coal & steel)	0%	0%	0%
Petrochemicals, cement & concrete manufacture	0%	0%	0%
Total	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

2. Physical risks: NFC

Countries: ND-GAIN percentile	Physical risk assessment	% portfolio in countries	Assumed share of NFC with high physical risk*	% of NFC with high physical risk
0.00	Very High	0%	100%	0.0%
0.10	High	0%	75%	0.0%
0.25	Medium	0%	50%	0.0%
0.50	Moderate	15%	25%	3.8%
0.75	Low	52%	5%	2.6%
0.90	Very Low	25%	0%	0.0%
*This share is assumed and fixed.	Portfolio coverage	92%		**6.4%**
				6.9%

3. 'High' climate risks (NFC portfolio)

	% of NFC
Transition risks	0.0%
Physical risks	6.9%
	6.9%

4. Adjustment for maturity

Avg. maturity of portfolio	Adjustment
< 1Y	100%
> 1Y; < 7Y	50%
> 7Y	0%
Average maturity of NFC loan portfolio*	~ 6 years
*If unavailable, proxied with total loan portfolio.	
Adj. high climate risk exposure, % of NFC	**3.5%**

5. Notches adjustment to avg. NFC borrower quality

Notches	% of NFC with high climate risks
0	≤ 25%
-1	> 25%; ≤ 50%
-2	> 50%
Adjustment (notches)	**0**

6. Final portfolio quality (climate risk adjusted)

	% of total exposure	Before climate credit risk	Adjusted for climate credit risk
Sovereign	52%	a	a
Public sector	30%	bbb+	bbb+
Financial institutions	14%	bbb	bbb
Non-financial corporates	4%	bb	**bb**
Total	**100%**	**a-**	**a-**

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Source: Scope Ratings

Annex IV: Portfolio quality assessment

Portfolio quality (initial assessment)	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak
Indicative borrower quality	aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b

Adjustments		Indicator	Assessment/ Thresholds								
Points			+5	+4	+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3
Credit Protection	Sovereign PCS Private sector secured	*% of gross loans*	100	≥ 80	≥ 60	≥ 40	≥ 20	< 20			
Diversification	Geography	*HHI*				≤ 1000	≤ 2000	> 2000			
	Sector	*HHI*					≤ 2000	> 2000			
	Top 10 exposures	*% of gross loans*				≤ 25	≤ 75	> 75			
Equity Exposure		*% of equity*						≤ 25	> 25	> 50	> 75

Total points	+7
Adjustments	+2 categories

Portfolio quality (final assessment)	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak
Notches	3	2	1	0	-1	-2

Note: Three points usually correspond to one assessment category. In the case of the CEB, this implies up to two higher categories from the initial portfolio quality assessment based on the estimated average borrower quality.
Source: Scope Ratings

Annex V. Statistical table

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Capitalisation (EUR m)							
Scope mandated potential assets	19,805.5	20,082.5	20,262.6	20,499.6	20,925.2	22,033.3	31,556.2
Scope mandated assets (disbursed)	14,882.7	15,807.3	17,919.7	19,019.8	18,222.4	20,577.0	22,301.6
Scope total capital	3,314.8	3,425.6	3,498.5	3,593.3	3,680.9	3,784.0	5,181.5
Capitalisation ratio, potential (%)	16.7%	17.1%	17.3%	17.5%	17.6%	17.2%	16.4%
Capitalisation ratio, actual (%)	22.3%	21.7%	19.5%	18.9%	20.2%	18.4%	23.2%
Profitability (EUR m)							
Reported net income	97.5	104.7	74.8	94.8	79.7	109.2	124.3
Scope adjusted net income	100.5	102.1	85.7	87.0	83.5	115.9	133.4
Scope adjusted return on equity (%)	3.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	3.1%	2.6%
Asset quality (EUR m)							
Total gross loans	14,625.0	15,427.0	17,426.8	18,916.4	19,887.1	21,529.6	22,914.8
Non-performing loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-performing loans / gross loans (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Liquidity (EUR m)							
Liquid assets	**7,693.2**	**8,565.9**	**8,098.3**	**9,172.7**	**9,799.6**	**11,038.1**	**12,997.6**
Cash & cash equivalents, short-term money market instruments	4,167.2	5,261.9	4,950.3	6,002.7	6,780.6	7,946.1	9,300.6
Debt securities rated ≥ AA-	3,526.0	3,304.0	3,148.0	3,170.0	3,019.0	3,092.0	3,697.0
Liabilities due within 12 months and disbursements	**6,947.2**	**8,691.5**	**7,759.0**	**8,716.8**	**9,012.2**	**9,074.6**	**9,236.1**
Financial liabilities due within 12 months	4,100.2	4,236.5	3,759.0	5,190.8	5,297.2	5,174.6	5,986.1
Disbursements over the next 12 months	2,847.0	4,455.0	4,000.0	3,526.0	3,715.0	3,900.0	3,250.0
Scope liquid assets ratio (%)	110.7	98.6	104.4	105.2	108.7	121.6	140.7
Funding (EUR m)							
Annual funding volume	4,912.0	4,520.0	4,499.0	5,500.0	5,988.0	6,981.0	6,230.0
o/w social inclusion bonds	500.0	500.0	1,500.0	941.5	2,035.9	2,300.0	2,800.0
Debt outstanding, top-3 currencies (% of total)							
USD	73.3%	38.9%	48.9%	38.5%	64.7%	45.8%	36.9%
EUR	16.4%	39.8%	36.6%	38.3%	15.6%	26.4%	51.8%
GBP	9.4%	17.2%	7.9%	14.3%	13.9%	15.6%	2.9%
Equity (EUR m)							
Total equity	**3,062.4**	**3,173.2**	**3,240.8**	**3,335.6**	**3,415.3**	**3,519.6**	**4,765.9**
Paid-in capital	612.4	612.4	613.0	613.0	613.0	624.3	1,766.3
Reserves, risk funds and profit for the year	2,450.0	2,560.8	2,627.9	2,722.7	2,802.4	2,895.3	2,999.6
Callable capital counted towards capital	**252.4**	**252.4**	**257.6**	**257.6**	**257.6**	**256.5**	**402.6**
10% of callable capital rated ≥ AA-	232.5	232.5	237.7	237.7	237.7	236.6	370.2
25% of callable capital rated ≥ AA-, authorised & appropriated	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	32.4
Callable capital cap (set at 30% of total capital)	1,312.5	1,359.9	1,388.9	1,429.6	1,463.7	1,508.4	2,042.5
Total capital	**3,314.8**	**3,425.6**	**3,498.5**	**3,593.3**	**3,672.9**	**3,776.1**	**5,168.5**
Shareholder support							
Key shareholder rating	A+	A+	A	A	A	A	A+
Shareholders rated AAA (% of subscribed capital)	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.0%	27.0%	26.2%
Shareholders rated AA- or higher (% of subscribed capital)	49.5%	49.5%	50.6%	50.6%	49.6%	49.4%	48.7%
Shareholders rated BBB- or higher (% of subscribed capital)	86.8%	86.8%	86.3%	86.3%	85.5%	85.5%	89.2%

Source: CEB, Scope Ratings

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Related research

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Applied methodology

Supranational Rating Methodology, 23 May 2025

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