

Kingdom of Denmark

This annex refers to the release of the monitoring note of 28 May 2021

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

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

Annex II: Selected indicators

Selected macroeconomic indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020E	2021F	2022F
GDP per capita (USD '000s), EOP	54.9	57.8	61.7	60.3	60.5	67.2	70.2
Real GDP, % change	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.9	-2.7	2.1	3.8
Unemployment rate, %	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.5
CPI, % change	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.4
Policy rate, %, EOP	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
General government balance, % of GDP	-0.1	1.8	0.7	3.8	-1.1	-3.3	-1.0
General government debt, % of GDP, EOP	37.2	35.5	33.8	33.0	43.4	43.4	43.5
Current account balance, % of GDP	7.8	8.0	7.0	8.9	7.9	8.0	7.8

Yearly averages except where stated otherwise. Source: IMF, Danmarks Nationalbank, Scope Ratings GmbH

Annex III: Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification²

5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 28 May 2021

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

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Annex IV: Analytical rationale for QS assessments

Denmark	May 2021	Assessment	Rationale				
Peers*	Austria, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland						
Domestic economic risk	Growth potential	Neutral	Robust growth potential, and pre-crisis track record of sustained growth				
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	The fixed-exchange-rate policy ensures low inflation and has supported external competitiveness, but restricts the central bank's ability to control money supply				
	Macro-economic stability & sustainability	Strong	Competitive economy, favourable business environment and highly-skilled labour force support productivity growth; highly flexible labour market				
Public finance risk	Fiscal policy framework	Strong	Appropriate response to Covid-19 shock with sizeable countercyclical stimulus; pre-crisis track record of balanced budgets				
olic ance	Debt sustainability	Neutral	Modestly-increasing debt trajectory				
Pul	Debt profile & market access	Neutral	Excellent market access, low government financing costs, in line with that of peers				
Financial External stability risk economic risk	Current account resilience	Neutral	Low cyclicality of export composition and external sector competitiveness support current account resilience				
	External debt structure	Neutral	Relatively-high external debt especially that of the financial institutions sector				
	Resilience to short-term shocks	Strong	Very large net external creditor position, regional safe-haven currency				
	Banking sector performance	Neutral	High capitalisation levels, declining profitability				
	Banking sector oversight	Neutral	Prudent oversight under Danmarks Nationalbank and the FSA				
	Financial imbalances	Weak	High private-sector debt, large size of the banking sector vis-à-vis the real economy, high interconnectedness within the Danish financial system				
ESG risk	Environmental risks	Neutral	Strong environmental standards, ongoing allocation of resources to achieve ambitious long-term targets for carbon neutrality and emissions reduction				
	Social risks	Neutral	Relatively-favourable demographics, well-established social safety nets, inclusive labour market				
	Institutional and political risks	Strong	High-quality institutions and stable political environment				

*Peers relate to selected sovereigns with a similar indicative rating per Scope's Core Variable Scorecard.