Sovereign and Public Sector

Public rating | 14 February 2025



Republic of Ireland

Rating report

Rating rationale

Wealthy, diversified and competitive economy: Ireland benefits from its high wealth levels and competitive economy, supported by high value-added sectors such as pharmaceuticals and information and communication technology, which underpin the country's robust growth potential.

Track record of fiscal consolidation: Continued fiscal surpluses, downward-trending debt metrics and the long maturity of public debt support Ireland's rating. The establishment of the Future Ireland Fund and the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund should further support fiscal policy in the medium- and long-term.

Strong institutional environment: Ireland has a strong institutional framework, a favourable business environment attracting foreign investment and an effective rule of law. We expect broad policy continuity and stability following the November 2024 general election and the formation of a centre-right government coalition.

Euro-area member status: Euro-area membership supports Ireland's high-growth economic model, helping attract and retain foreign investment, and it provides access to lenders of last resort for banks via the European Central Bank and sovereigns via the European Stability Mechanism.

Rating challenges: i) high dependence on multinational corporations, whose corporate tax contributions make up a significant portion of government revenues; and ii) vulnerability to shocks of domestic or international origin, given the small size and very open nature of the economy, among which tariffs and changes in corporate income tax.

Figure 1: Ireland's sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quantitative		Reserve currency*	Political risk**	Qualitative***	Final
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	Notches	rating
Dome	stic economic risk	35%	aa			0	
Public	Public finance risk		aaa		Ireland	1/3	
Exterr	External economic risk		bb-	EUR		- 3/3	
Financ	Financial stability risk		aaa			- 1/3	
	Environmental factors	5%	а	[+1]	[-0]	0	AA
ESG risk	Social factors	7.5%	bbb			- 1/3	
TISK	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			0	
Sovereign Quantitative Model		aaa				-1	
Additi	onal considerations				-1		

^{*}The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

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^{**}The political-risk quantitative adjustment is based on the World Bank's Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index.

***The qualitative scorecard analyst 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.



Credit strengths and challenges

Credit strengths

- Wealthy, diversified, and competitive economy
- · Track record of fiscal discipline, favourable debt profile
- Strong institutional environment
- Euro-area membership

Credit challenges

- High dependence on multinational corporations
- External vulnerabilities as small open economy vulnerable to shocks

Outlook and rating triggers

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

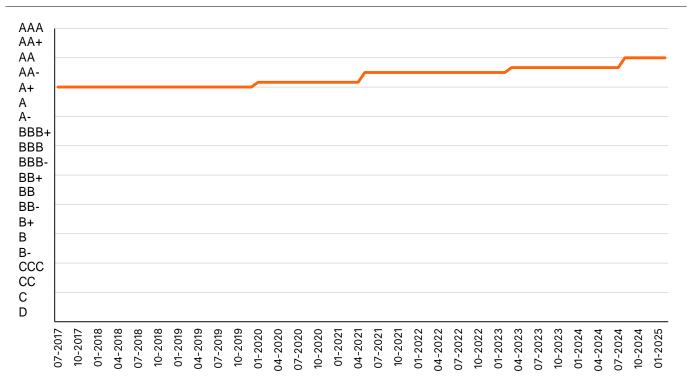
Positive rating-change drivers

- Vulnerabilities to public finances reduce significantly, including a more diversified tax revenue base
- Vulnerabilities related to external demand and financial-system risks reduce substantially

Negative rating-change drivers

- Weaker fiscal outlook and/or reversal of declining trend in debt-to-GNI* ratio
- Substantially weaker-than-expected medium-term economic growth outlook
- Private-sector and financial system risks increase meaningfully, impacting long-term macro-economic and financial stability

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.

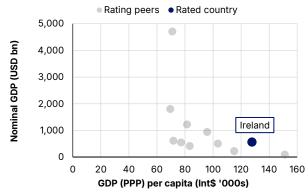


Domestic economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Ireland's Domestic Economic Risk

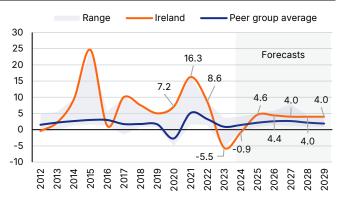
SQM ¹ indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential and outlook	Strong	+1/3	Strong growth potential, but some uncertainty around longer-term impact of global tax reforms
aa	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	ECB is a highly credible and effective central bank; effective policy framework and transmission over the cycle
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Economic structure subject to high volatility; exposure to global crises

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita (2024E)



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

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



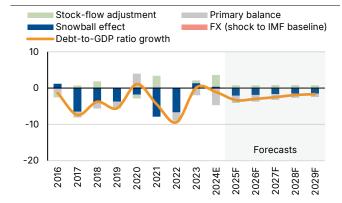
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Ireland's Public Finance Risk

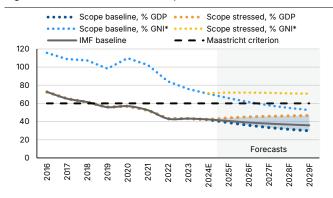
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Fiscal policy framework	Neutral	0	Prudent fiscal policies with self-imposed fiscal framework; setup of two long-term savings funds; suitable fiscal responses to recent shocks
aaa	Long-term debt trajectory Strong		+1/3	Declining public sector debt levels supported by high corporate tax revenues from multinational enterprises
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Strong market access and debt structure, liquid cash reserves, access to lenders of last resort

Figure 5: Contributions to change in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Figure 6: Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

¹ Sovereign Quantitative Model



External economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Ireland's External Economic Risk

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
bb-	Current account resilience	Weak	-1/3	Volatile current account due to contract manufacturing and intellectual property-related imports; attractive destination for foreign direct investment but longer-term risks from changes to global corporate tax rules
	External debt structure	Weak	-1/3	External debt levels declining but still higher than those of peers; significant short-term external debt
	Resilience to short-term external shocks		-1/3	Benefits from euro-area membership but exposed to global shocks

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP

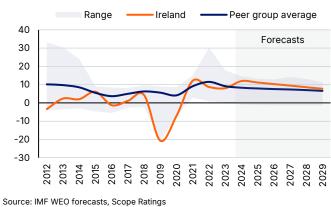
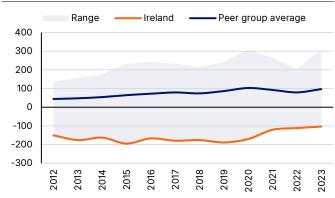


Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



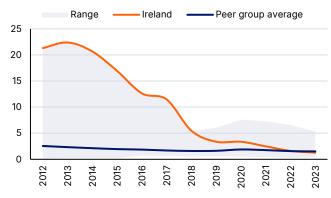
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Ireland's Financial Stability Risk

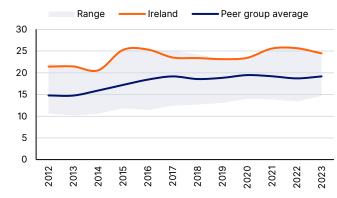
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance		0	Significantly improved banking-system resilience over last decade, elevated profitability expected to moderate
aaa	Financial sector over- sight and governance	Neutral	0	Oversight under the Central Bank of Ireland and the ECB as part of banking union
	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	Elevated private sector debt, risks from global financial-market interconnections and large size of Irish financial system

Figure 9: Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Source: World Bank (WB), Scope Ratings

Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

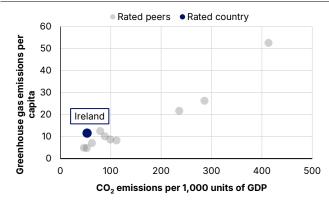


Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Ireland's ESG Risk

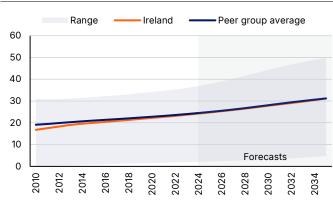
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Mixed record on environmental sustainability; however, ambitious climate action objectives
aa+	Social factors	Weak	-1/3	Favourable demographics but moderate income inequality and risks of social exclusion
	Governance factors	Neutral	0	Stable political environment under the nation's first grand coalition; policy continuity expected after November 2024 general election

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per capita/GDP (2023), mtCO₂e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

Reserve-currency adjustment

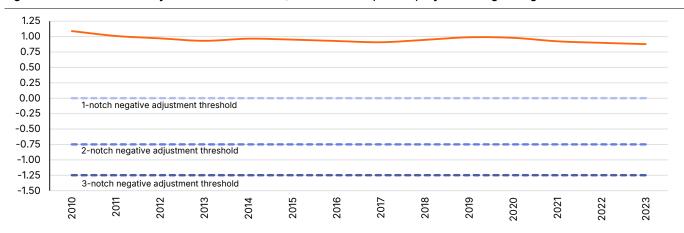
IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

Currency	U.S. dollar	Euro	Chinese yuan Japanese yen		Pound sterling	Other
IMF SDR basket weights, %	43.4	29.3	12.3	7.6	7.4	0.0
Positive adjustment, notches	3	1	1	1	1	0

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Political-risk adjustment

Figure 13: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Ireland, 3-year moving average



Source: WB, Scope Ratings

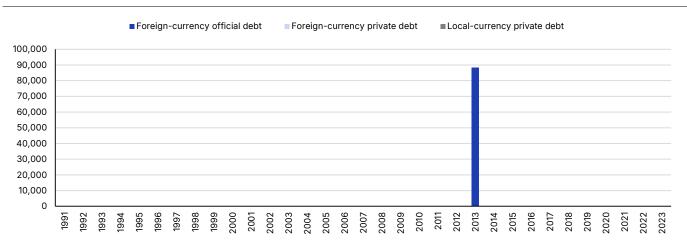


Additional considerations

Some of Ireland's standard economic variables, including GDP, provide an inaccurate picture of domestic economic activity in the country due to the large multinational enterprise sector. To better reflect underlying economic activity, authorities calculate modified figures. For example, modified GNI (or GNI*) adjusts the GDP figures to exclude net profits of companies that have been sent abroad, as well as depreciation on intellectual property, depreciation on leased aircraft and the net income of redomiciled PLCs (i.e. a company that owns large subsidiary companies which are still established overseas). To account for the modified economic variables, which are not fully captured by Scope's Sovereign Quantitative Model, one additional downwards notch is applied.

Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

Sovereign default history, USD m



Depicted private-debt defaults may not always constitute a credit event under Scope's credit-rating definitions. Source: Bank of Canada–Bank of England Sovereign Default Database, Scope Ratings.

Appendix 2. 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 sovereign quantitative model after accounting for methodological reserve-currency and political-risk adjustments.

Peer group*
Denmark
Germany
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland

^{*}Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.

Appendix 3. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification Advanced economy

5y USD CDS spread (bp) as of 13 February 2025 16.12



Appendix 4. Statistical table for selected SQM indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of five indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, 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	2023	2024
nic	GDP per capita (PPP), Int\$ '000s	IMF	85.9	91.7	97.5	116.0	131.9	127.0	127.8
ono	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	396	407	436	532	549	552	561
ic Ec	Real growth, %	IMF	7.5	5.0	7.2	16.3	8.6	-5.5	-0.2
Domestic Economic	CPI inflation, %	IMF	0.7	0.9	-0.4	2.4	8.0	5.2	1.7
Dor	Unemployment rate, %	WB	5.7	5.0	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.3	-
U Ø	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	61.5	55.9	57.0	52.6	43.1	43.3	42.4
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	6.2	5.1	4.5	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.6
L IE	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	1.6	1.6	-4.0	-0.7	2.2	2.0	4.2
le je	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	4.3	-20.7	-7.1	12.2	8.8	8.1	12.0
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
ω̈́	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	-176.6	-189.4	-170.8	-121.0	-111.7	-104.0	-
ī <u>a</u> ≥	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	5.5	3.4	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.3	-
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	22.6	22.5	22.9	23.5	24.2	24.7	25.7
ille 55	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	39.7	36.1	32.3	26.4	25.4	26.0	-
	CO2 per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO2e	EC	83.6	75.7	67.1	61.6	55.3	53.4	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-
ESG	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	72.9	73.3	71.9	74.8	76.5	77.2	-
ES	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	-
	Political stability, index	WB	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0

^{*}Average of the following five World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption, Voice and Accountability, Rule of Law, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality.



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Applied methodology

Sovereign Rating Methodology, January 2025

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