Sovereign & Public Sector

23 August 2024



Kingdom of Sweden

Rating report

Rating rationale

Wealthy, diversified economy: Sweden benefits from a wealthy, internationally competitive and diversified economy, which has proven resilient during the Covid-19 pandemic and energy crisis. The sharp rise in interest rates dampened economic growth in 2023 with GDP contracting by 0.2% as consumption weakened. Growth has started to pick up in 2024 driven by a turnaround in the global manufacturing cycle leading to stronger exports, and rising consumer confidence as interest rates gradually decline. We expect economic growth of 0.4% in 2024 and 2.0% in 2025.

Robust fiscal framework and low public debt ratio: The government has shown fiscal restraint in recent years, thereby helping to contain inflationary pressures. The rating is supported by Sweden's strong fiscal framework, which includes a surplus target for net lending of 0.33% of GDP on average over a business cycle, as well as a debt anchor of 35% of GDP (+/-5%). We expect the debt-to-GDP ratio to increase slightly to 36.4% this year on the back of lower tax receipts amid slow economic growth, and a capital contribution of SEK 25bn (0.4% of GDP) to the Riksbank. Debt-to-GDP is expected to gradually fall to 32.7% in 2029 as the general government budget balance returns to a surplus.

Robust external position: Sweden is an open, diversified economy that has benefitted from current account surpluses over the last two decades and has a net external creditor position. Paired with a good level of reserves and the Swedish Krona's regional safe haven status, these aspects shield the country from short-term shocks.

Rating challenges: i) financial stability risk, including from high household and corporate debt levels; and ii) the risk of a more severe, persistent correction in the housing market.

Figure 1: Sweden's sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars		Quant	Quantitative		Political risk**	Qualitative***	Final
		Weight	Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	Notches	rating
Domestic economic risk		35%	aa+			1/3	
Public finance risk		20%	aaa			1/3	
External economic risk		10%	aa	CEI	Sweden	1/3	
Financial stability risk		10%	aaa	SEK	Sweden	- 1/3	
	Environmental factors	5%	aaa	[+0]	[-0]	1/3	AAA
External e Financial ESG risk	Social factors	7.5%	bb-			0	
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			0	
Sovereign Quantitative Model			aaa			+1	
Addition	al considerations					0	

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

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Local 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 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

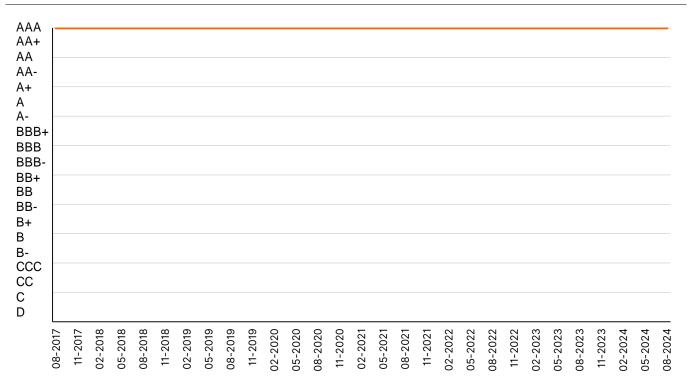
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
Wealthy, diversified and competitive economy	High household and corporate debt levels
Strong fiscal framework and low public debt	Risk of severe and persistent housing market correction
Robust external position	

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	 Deterioration in fiscal outlook, resulting in a significant increase in public debt Significant deterioration in economic outlook, for example resulting from a sharp correction in the housing market

Figure 2: Rating history¹



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.

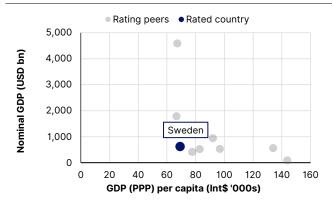


Domestic economic risk

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

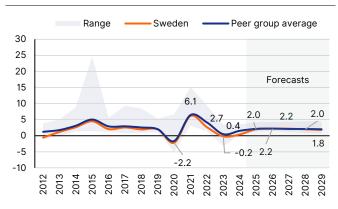
SQM* indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa+	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Moderate growth potential of around 1.8%
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	Riksbank is a credible and effective monetary authority; received capital contribution of SEK 25bn in 2024 from government to restore level of equity
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Strong	+1/3	Competitive economy, favourable business environment and highly skilled labour force; healthy labour market with high employment and labour force participation rates

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



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

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



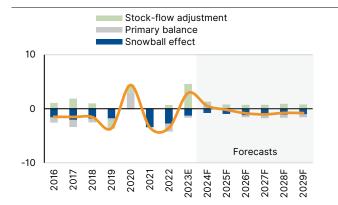
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

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

SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Fiscal policy framework	Strong	+1/3	Appropriate countercyclical response to the Covid-19 and energy crises; track record of prudent fiscal policies and strong fiscal framework including a surplus target and debt anchor
aaa	Long-term debt trajectory	Neutral	0	Low public debt and stable public debt trajectory in the long term
	Debt profile and market access	Neutral	0	Excellent market access, low government financing costs and relatively short debt maturity

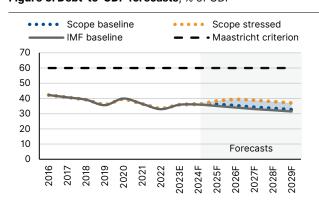
Figure 5: Contributions to change in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

*Sovereign Quantitative Model.

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



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

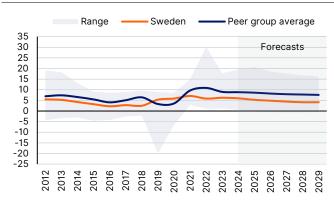


External economic risk

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

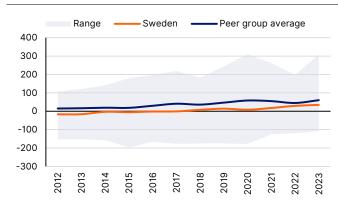
SQM indic	cative	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa		Current account resilience	Neutral	0	External sector competitiveness underpins track record of current account surpluses
	а	External debt structure	Neutral	0	High external debt, especially in the financial institutions sector, in line with peers
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Strong	+1/3	Net external creditor position; regional safe-haven status of Swedish Krona	

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO forecasts, Scope Ratings

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



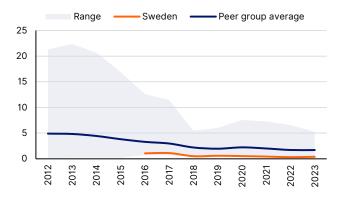
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

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

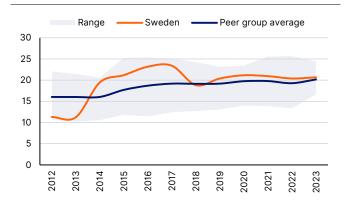
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Banking sector performance	Neutral	0	High bank capitalisation levels; dependent on global financial markets for funding
222	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Prudent oversight under Riksbank and Financial Supervisory Authority
aaa	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	High private-sector indebtedness, large size of the banking sector vis-à-vis the real economy and highly interconnected financial system; high interest rate sensitivity given short mortgage rate fixation; house price correction

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

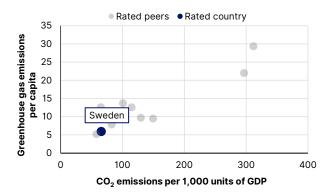


Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

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

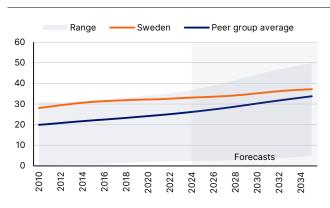
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Strong	+1/3	High environmental standards, ambitious targets for achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 and very high carbon taxes
ааа	Social factors	Neutral	0	Relatively favourable demographics compared with peers, advanced social safety net and healthy labour market
	Governance factors	Neutral	0	High-quality institutions, minority ruling coalition government, NATO membership since March 2024

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per capita/GDP (2022), mtCO₂e



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

Reserve-currency adjustment

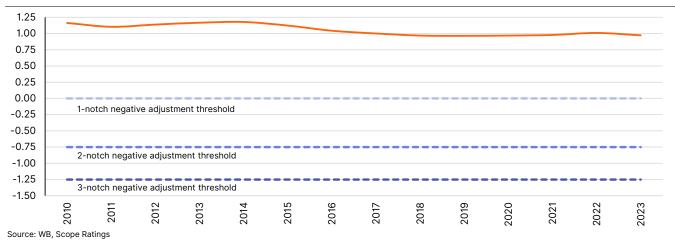
Figure 13: IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

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 14: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Sweden, 3-year moving average



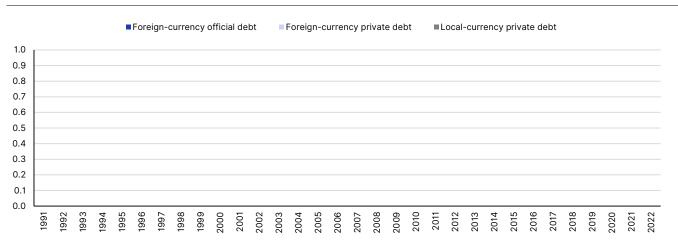


Additional considerations

No adjustment was applied to the rating from additional considerations.

Appendix I. Sovereign default history

Figure 15: Sovereign default history, USD m



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

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



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

Appendix III. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification Advanced economy

5y USD CDS spread (bp) as of 23 August 2024 12.0



Appendix IV. 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
nic	GDP per capita (PPP), Int\$ '000s	IMF	54.1	55.5	54.8	60.4	65.9	68.0
onor	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	555	534	547	640	590	593
Domestic Economic	Real growth, %	IMF	2.0	2.0	-2.2	6.1	2.7	-0.2
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	2.0	1.7	0.7	2.7	8.1	5.9
Dor	Unemployment rate, %	WB	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.7	7.4	7.6
υø	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	39.2	35.6	39.9	36.5	32.9	35.9
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.9
<u> </u>	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	0.7	0.5	-2.9	-0.1	1.5	0.4
a jc	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	2.5	5.3	5.9	7.1	5.8	6.2
tern	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0
External Economic	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	7.9	14.0	8.4	17.7	29.4	34.6
la 5	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	23.1	18.5	18.8	21.1	19.9	20.8
i∏ tS	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	131.9	131.1	137.8	135.1	133.0	126.5
	CO. per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO.e	EC	76.8	74.0	73.5	67.9	65.8	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	24.4	24.0	23.3	22.3	22.2	-
ပ္	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	82.7	82.9	82.5	82.8	83.4	-
ESG	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.9
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	-
	Political stability, index	WB	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	-

^{*}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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