#### 29 September 2023

# Kingdom of Norway Rating Report

### **Sovereign and Public Sector**



STABLE OUTLOOK

#### **Credit strengths**

- Wealthy and resilient economy
- Large net public asset position
- Strong fiscal, monetary and financial governance institutions

#### Rating rationale:

**Wealthy and resilient economy:** Norway demonstrated significant economic resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic and the energy crisis following the escalation of the Russia-Ukraine war. The economy is around 5% larger compared to pre-pandemic levels as of Q2 2023. High inflation is expected to result in slow growth during the second half of 2023 with annual growth reaching 1.2% and falling to 0.8% in 2024 before returning to a medium run average of 1.8%.

**Large net public asset position:** Norway benefits from a significant net public asset position. This is driven by savings accumulated through the sovereign wealth fund, the Government Pension Fund Global (GPFG), which has total assets of USD 1.42tn (more than four times mainland GDP in 2022).

**Strong fiscal, monetary and financial governance:** A strong fiscal, monetary and financial governance framework supports Norway's crisis resilience. The country also benefits from low central government debt issued solely to finance capital expenditure, and institutional strengths as a mature economy with one of the world's highest income per capita.

**Rating challenges include**: i) high household debt and imbalances in the residential and commercial real estate sectors; and ii) the long-term transition to a non-commodity-dependent economy, which exposes Norway to stranded asset risks.

#### Norway's sovereign rating drivers

| Risk pillars        |                          | Quan   | titative             | Reserve<br>currency | Qualitative* | Final rating |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|                     |                          | Weight | Indicative<br>rating | Notches             | Notches      |              |  |
| Dome                | stic Economic Risk       | 35%    | aaa                  |                     | +1/3         |              |  |
| Public Finance Risk |                          | 20%    | aaa                  |                     | +3/3         |              |  |
| Exterr              | External Economic Risk   |        | aaa                  |                     | +1/3         |              |  |
| Financ              | Financial Stability Risk |        | aaa                  | NOK<br>[+0]         | 0            |              |  |
|                     | Environmental Factors    | 5%     | aa                   | [+0]                | 0            | AAA          |  |
| ESG<br>Risk         | Social Factors           | 7.5%   | bbb+                 |                     | +1/3         |              |  |
| T CIOIC             | Governance Factors       | 12.5%  | aaa                  |                     | +1/3         |              |  |
| Indicative outcome  |                          |        | aaa                  |                     | +2           |              |  |
| Addit               | ional considerations     |        |                      |                     | 0            |              |  |

Note: The qualitative scorecard adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. The reserve currency adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's SDR basket. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. Source: Scope Ratings

#### **Outlook and rating triggers**

The Stable Outlook reflects our view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

| Positive rating-change drivers | Negative rating-change drivers  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| • N/A                          | Weaker macroeconomic policy     threatening long-term net public and     external asset positions             |
|                                | <ul> <li>Financial crisis damaging Norway's<br/>government and financial system<br/>balance sheets</li> </ul> |
|                                |   |

### Credit challenges

- High household debt and imbalances in the real estate sector
- Transition risk from high reliance on oil and gas

#### **Ratings and Outlook**

#### Foreign currency

| Long-term issuer rating  | AAA/Stable  |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Senior unsecured debt    | AAA/Stable  |
| Short-term issuer rating | S-1+/Stable |

#### Local currency

| Long-term issuer rating  | AAA/Stable  |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Senior unsecured debt    | AAA/Stable  |
| Short-term issuer rating | S-1+/Stable |

#### Lead Analyst

Eiko Sievert +49 69 6677389-79 e.sievert@scoperatings.com

#### **Team Leader**

Dr Giacomo Barisone +49 69 6677389-22 g.barisone@scoperatings.com

#### Scope Ratings GmbH

Neue Mainzer Straße 66-68 60311 Frankfurt am Main

Phone +49 69 6677389-0

#### **Headquarters**

Lennéstraße 5 10785 Berlin

Phone +49 30 27891-0 Fax +49 30 27891-100

info@scoperatings.com www.scoperatings.com

# in 🎔

Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

# **Domestic Economic Risk**

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Norway's Domestic Economic Risk

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component                              | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | Growth potential of the economy                   | Neutral    | 0                   | Moderate growth potential  |
| aaa                         | Monetary policy<br>framework                      | Strong     | +1/3                | Credible and effective central bank  |
|                             | Macro-economic<br>stability and<br>sustainability | Neutral    | 0                   | Favourable business environment and highly skilled labour force;<br>relatively weak economic diversification; exposure to economic<br>volatility because of oil sector |

#### Nominal GDP and GDP per capita

#### Real GDP growth, %

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

-5

-10

2010

2012 2013

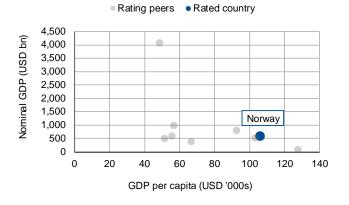
2011

2014 2015 2016 2017

Range

Norway

2018 2019



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

Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

3.3

2022

2023 2024 2025

3.9

2020

2021

- Peer group average

Forecasts

1.2 0.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8

2026

2028

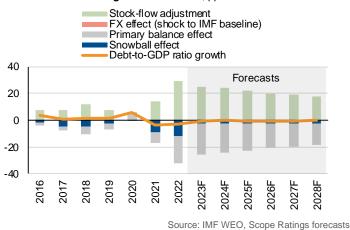
2027

### **Public Finance Risk**

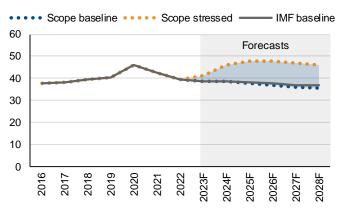
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Norway's Public Finance Risk

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component           | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---|
| aaa                         | Fiscal policy framework        | Strong     | +1/3                | Very strong fiscal framework supported by large sovereign wealth fund                   |
|                             | Debt sustainability            | Strong     | +1/3                | Debt trajectory very resilient to severe scenarios                                      |
|                             | Debt profile and market access | Strong     | +1/3                | Sizeable sovereign wealth fund, excellent market access, low government financing costs |

#### Contributions to changes in debt levels, pp of GDP



#### Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



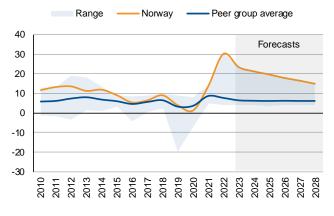
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

# **External Economic Risk**

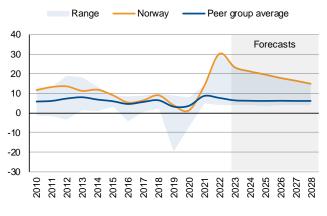
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Norway's *External Economic Risk* 

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component                     | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------------|--|------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | Current account resilience               | Neutral    | 0                   | Current account balance expected to remain high, but reliance on oil exports exposes current account to volatility |
| aaa                         | External debt structure                  | Neutral    | 0                   | High external debt, in line with that of peers   |
|                             | Resilience to short-term external shocks | Strong     | +1/3                | Very robust external creditor position, anchored by external assets of sovereign fund                              |

Current account balance, % of GDP



#### Net international investment position (NIIP), % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings

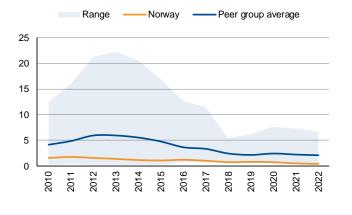
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

# **Financial Stability Risk**

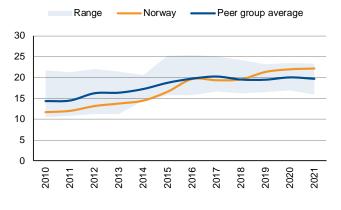
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Norway's Financial Stability Risk

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component          | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | Banking sector<br>performance | Neutral    | 0                   | High capitalisation and profitability, low non-performing loans, but high exposure to commercial real estate   |
| aaa                         | Banking sector<br>oversight   | Neutral    | 0                   | Prudent oversight under Norges Bank and the FSA, with the finance ministry responsible for implementation of macroprudential policy                      |
|                             | Financial imbalances          | Neutral    | 0                   | High household indebtedness and high exposure to changes in real<br>estate market in line with peers; high interconnectedness in the<br>financial system |

#### Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings



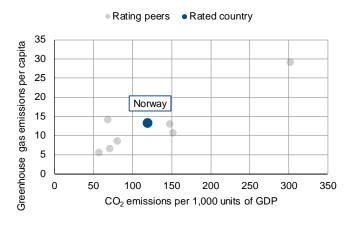
# **ESG** Risk

#### Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Norway's ESG Risk

| CVS<br>indicative<br>rating | Analytical component  | Assessment | Notch<br>adjustment | Rationale  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|--|
| aaa                         | Environmental factors | Neutral    | 0                   | High but well-managed transition risks to a post-oil economy                                     |
|                             | Social factors        | Strong     | +1/3                | Favourable demographics relative to peers and strong social safety nets, inclusive labour market |
|                             | Governance factors    | Strong     | +1/3                | High-quality institutions and stable political environment                                       |

CO2 emissions per GDP, mtCO2e

Old age dependency ratio, %



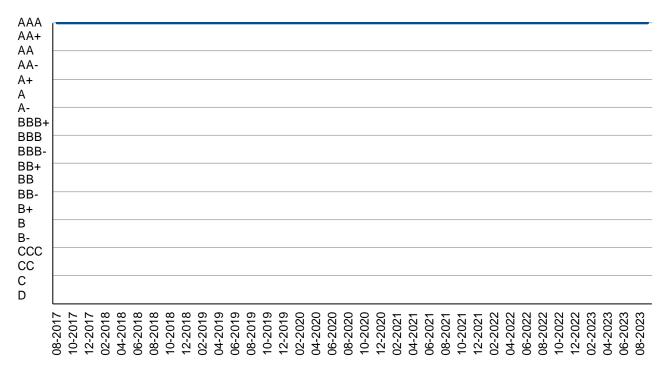
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Range -Peer group average -Norway \_ -60 Forecasts 50 40 30 20 10 0 2010 2015 2035 2020 2025 2030

Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings



# **Appendix I. Rating history**



NB. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment.

# Appendix II. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, with Scope's core variable scorecard embedding a methodological reserve-currency adjustment.

| Peer group* |
|-------------|
| Denmark     |
| Germany     |
| Ireland     |
| Luxembourg  |
| Netherlands |
| Sweden      |
| Switzerland |

Publicly rated sovereigns only; the full sample may be larger.



# Appendix III. Statistical table for selected CVS indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of six indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, the core variable scorecard, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global peers and may therefore differ from national and other selective international statistics.

| Pillar                 | Core variable                           | Source | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  | 2022  |
|------------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                        | GDP per capita, USD '000s               | IMF    | 82.8  | 76.5  | 68.4  | 90.8  | 106.3 |
| Domestic<br>Economic   | Nominal GDP, USD bn                     | IMF    | 439.8 | 408.7 | 367.6 | 490.3 | 579.3 |
|                        | Real growth, %                          | IMF    | 0.8   | 1.1   | -1.3  | 3.9   | 3.3   |
| Оü                     | CPI inflation, %                        | IMF    | 2.8   | 2.2   | 1.3   | 3.5   | 5.8   |
|                        | Unemployment rate, %                    | WB     | 3.8   | 3.7   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 3.2   |
| 0.8                    | Public debt, % of GDP                   | IMF    | 39.4  | 40.6  | 46.1  | 42.7  | 39.6  |
| Public<br>Finance      | Net interest payment, % of revenue      | IMF    | -3.9  | -3.6  | -3.7  | -2.0  | -2.8  |
| ᅀᇤ                     | Primary balance, % of GDP               | IMF    | 5.7   | 4.5   | -4.6  | 8.2   | 20.7  |
| al<br>nic              | Current-account balance, % of GDP       | IMF    | 9.0   | 3.8   | 1.1   | 13.6  | 30.4  |
| External<br>Economic   | Total reserves, months of imports       | WB     | 4.4   | 4.7   | 6.5   | 5.7   | 4.5   |
| шü                     | NIIP, % of GDP                          | IMF    | 182.3 | 244.0 | 310.2 | 269.6 | 204.1 |
| t<br>t                 | NPL ratio, % of total loans             | IMF    | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.7   | 0.5   | -     |
| Financial<br>Stability | Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets | IMF    | 19.3  | 19.5  | 20.2  | 22.2  | 21.4  |
| t, Fi                  | Credit to the private sector, % of GDP  | WB     | 142.5 | 149.4 | 163.5 | 141.2 | 113.6 |
|                        | CO₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO₂e        | EC     | 133.4 | 125.9 | 121.9 | 119.1 | -     |
|                        | Income share of bottom 50%, %           | WID    | 23.8  | 24.6  | 24.9  | 24.9  | -     |
| ESG                    | Labour-force participation rate, %      | WB     | 77.8  | 78.2  | 78.1  | 79.9  | -     |
|                        | Old-age dependency ratio, %             | UN     | 26.2  | 26.7  | 27.3  | 27.9  | 28.4  |
|                        | Composite governance indicators*        | WB     | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.7   | -     |

Average of the six World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

# Appendix IV. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification

5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 28 September 2023

Emerging market and developing economy

13.1



Rating Report

# **Scope Ratings GmbH**

### **Headquarters Berlin**

Lennéstraße 5 D-10785 Berlin

Phone +49 30 27891 0

### Oslo

Karenslyst allé 53 N-0279 Oslo

Phone +47 21 09 38 35

### Frankfurt am Main

Neue Mainzer Straße 66-68 D-60311 Frankfurt am Main

Phone +49 69 66 77 389 0

## Madrid

Paseo de la Castellana 141 E-28046 Madrid

Phone +34 91 572 67 11

## Paris

10 avenue de Messine FR-75008 Paris

Phone +33 6 6289 3512

### Milan

Via Nino Bixio, 31 20129 Milano MI

Phone +39 02 8295 8254

# **Scope Ratings UK Limited**

### London

52 Grosvenor Gardens London SW1W 0AU

Phone +44 20 7824 5180

info@scoperatings.com www.scoperatings.com

### Disclaimer

© 2023 Scope SE & Co. KGaA and all its subsidiaries including Scope Ratings GmbH, Scope Ratings UK Limited, Scope Fund Analysis GmbH, and Scope ESG Analysis GmbH (collectively, Scope). All rights reserved. The information and data supporting Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions and related research and credit opinions originate from sources Scope considers to be reliable and accurate. Scope does not, however, independently verify the reliability and accuracy of the information and data. Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, or related research and credit opinions are provided 'as is' without any representation or warranty of any kind. In no circumstance shall Scope or its directors, officers, employees and other representatives be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental or other damages, expenses of any kind, or losses arising from any use of Scope's ratings, rating reports, rating opinions, related research or credit opinions. Ratings and other related credit opinions issued by Scope are, and have to be viewed by any party as, opinions on relative credit risk and not a statement of fact or recommendation to purchase, hold or sell securities. Past performance does not necessarily predict future results. Any report issued by Scope is not a prospectus or similar document related to a debt security or issuing entity. Scope issues credit ratings and related research and opinions with the understanding and expectation that parties using them will assess independently the suitability of each security for investment or transaction purposes. Scope's credit ratings address relative credit risk, they do not address other risks such as market, liquidity, legal, or volatility. The information and data included herein is protected by copyright and other laws. To reproduce, transmit, transfer, disseminate, translate, resell, or store for subsequent use for any such purpose the information and data contained herein, contact Scope Ratings GmbH at Lennéstraße 5 D-10785 Berlin.