

European Union and Euratom

Rating report

Rating rationale

The AAA/Stable rating of the European Union (EU) reflects its 'High' Member support, its 'Excellent' financial profile and its 'Strong' governance. In detail:

- **Shareholder support:** The EU benefits from: i) the largest European economies being its highly rated key Member States, with a weighted average rating of AA-; ii) a track record of and solid legal basis for receiving timely financial support; iii) extraordinary support mechanisms, ensuring de facto joint and several support; and iv) a legally enshrined debt service priority combined with significant budgetary flexibility.
- **Financial profile:** The EU benefits from an excellent liquidity profile, driven by high, prudently managed liquid assets, excellent market access given its global benchmark issuer status, and a diversified funding base. As of July 2026, the EU had issued EUR 80bn of EU-Bonds out of the EUR 180bn target for 2026.

The EU's strong asset quality reflects its preferred creditor status. Challenges relate to the more than tenfold increase in its outstanding liabilities from 2020 levels over the coming years, which will result in higher debt repayments going forward. Rising support for Ukraine is likely to weigh on average asset quality of the EU's loan portfolio.

- **Governance:** The EU benefits from a strong governance and institutional framework that supports prudent financial management, transparent decision-making and the effective implementation of common policy objectives. Its budgetary framework is underpinned by EU treaties, conservative budgeting practices, multiannual expenditure ceilings and independent oversight by the European Court of Auditors, while budget adoption requires broad political consensus across Member States and the European Parliament.
- **Outlook and triggers:** The **Stable Outlook** reflects our assessment of the EU's financial buffers to withstand shocks. The rating could be downgraded if: i) highly rated key Member States were downgraded; ii) the EU's institutional setup weakened; and/or iii) the EU's liquidity buffers declined.

Figure 1: Scope's assessment of the EU's rating drivers



Source: Scope Ratings

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating

S-1+

Lead Analyst

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

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus
+49 69 6677389-85
a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

Table of contents

[Credit strengths and challenges](#)

[Outlook and rating triggers](#)

[Issuer profile and latest developments](#)

[Shareholder support: AA-](#)

[Financial profile: Excellent](#)

[Indicative rating: aaa](#)

[Annex I: Supranational scorecard](#)

[Annex II: Climate credit risks](#)

[Annex III: Member States: European Union](#)

[Annex IV: Scope's liquid asset ratio calculation for the European Union, 2021-27F](#)

[Annex V: Statistical table](#)

Credit strengths and challenges

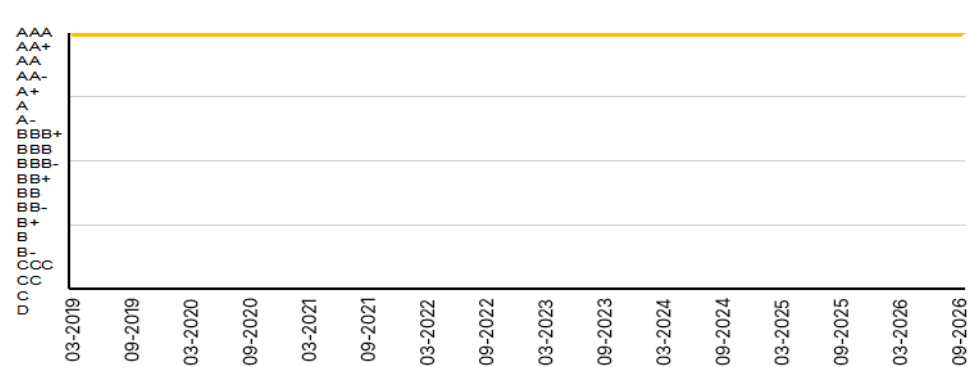
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
- Highly rated Member States, providing de facto joint and several support - Preferred creditor status - High liquidity buffers, excellent market access, budgetary flexibility - Strong governance	- Significant increase in debt - High guarantees, mostly to European Investment Bank

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	- Downgrades of key Member States - Weakening in institutional setup - Reduction in liquidity buffers

Figure 2: Rating history¹



Source: Scope Ratings

Issuer profile and latest developments

The European Union (EU) is a supranational political and economic union of 27 Member States. The EU raises funds in international capital markets to finance a range of policy objectives, including loans to Member States, support for neighbouring countries, and expenditure under the EU budget. Since 2021, the EU has become one of the world's largest supranational bond issuers through the implementation of the NextGenerationEU (NGEU) recovery instrument, which finances grants and loans supporting the post-pandemic economic recovery and the green and digital transitions. EU debt obligations are backed by the Union's budget, which is funded through contributions from Member States and other own resources.

The EU conducts debt issuance under a unified funding strategy, issuing bills and bonds across a wide range of maturities. While most borrowing is linked to the financing of NGEU and other policy programmes, the EU also continues to issue debt to fund back-to-back loans under various financial assistance mechanisms. The EU remains an active and regular presence in global capital markets and is expected to continue issuing debt over the coming years as it funds disbursements under existing programmes and refinances maturing obligations.

¹ Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating; Positive/Negative Outlooks treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment; Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment

Shareholder support: AA-

We assess shareholder support through the indicative rating of the supranational's key shareholders or members. This indicative rating is then adjusted for any extraordinary support mechanisms up to one notch.

Shareholder support	Assessment
Adj. key shareholder rating	A+
Extraordinary support (rating notches)	+1
Assessment	AA-

The EU's shareholder support is assessed at AA-. This reflects the high average key shareholder rating, the concentrated loan portfolio with an elevated share related to key shareholders, and extraordinary support mechanisms reflecting the EU's legal debt service priority and budgetary flexibility, as well as a de facto joint and several guarantee mechanism.

Key shareholder rating

The EU's and Euratom's² borrowings are ultimately backed by the EU budget. The EU budget is financed by several sources of revenues, which mostly comprise GNI-based transfers from EU Member States (around two-thirds) but also customs duties, VAT-based contributions, and an own resource based on plastic packaging waste that is not recycled. As the EU budget must not run a deficit, the GNI-based resource plays a budget-balancing role, financing the annual expenditure that is not covered by all other revenues.

EU budgetary contributions as proxy for ownership and control

The European Commission published its proposal for the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework in July 2025. This included several proposed new sources of revenue for the EU budget estimated to total around EUR 44bn annually on average (in 2025 prices). EU member states will negotiate and decide on the final proposal in coming months.

New own resources proposed by European Commission

We identify the most relevant EU Members based on the capital key of the European Central Bank (ECB), which is driven by the member states' nominal GDP and population. This balances several considerations: i) budgetary contributions based on the GNI of the Member States; ii) the fact that the EU budget benefits from its own revenue sources, which are at least partly dependent on the member states' economic size and population; iii) the political weight in decision-making processes; and iv) the relative stability of the ECB's capital key, which provides stability in this critical part of the credit analysis.

Highly rated Member States

Figure 3: Key Member States

Key shareholders	Rating	Relative relevance (%)	
		Original	Adjusted
Germany	AAA/Stable	21.8	28.0
France	A+/Stable	16.4	21.0
Italy	BBB+/Positive	13.1	16.8
Spain	A+/Stable	9.7	12.4
Poland	A/Negative	6.1	7.8
Netherlands	AAA/Stable	4.8	6.2
Sweden	AAA/Stable	2.9	3.8
Belgium	A+/Stable	3.0	3.9
		77.8	100.0
Key shareholder rating			AA-

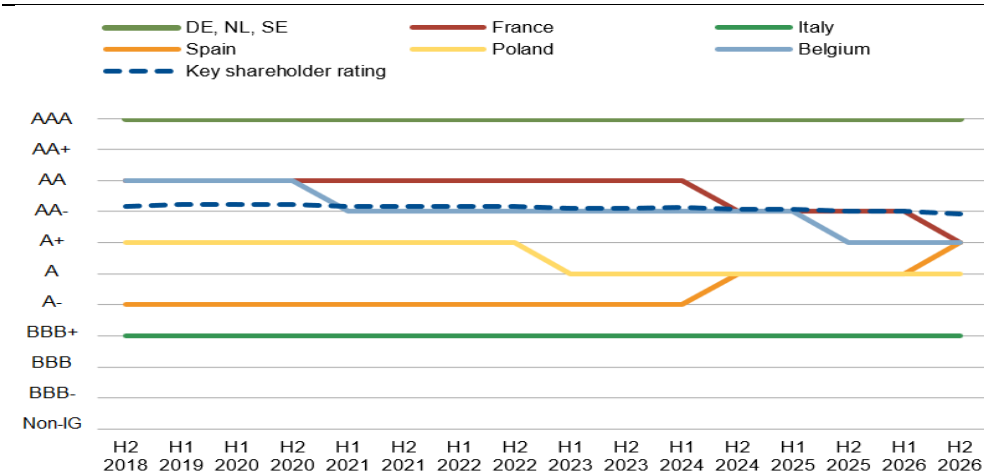
* Based on ECB key (nominal GDP and population). Source: Scope Ratings.
Source: Scope Ratings

² Euratom is a separate legal entity, but its credit profile is identical to the EU's as its debt repayment obligations are backed by the EU's budgetary resources.

The eight largest European economies account for around 75%-80% of the EU's economy, population and GNI-based national budgetary transfers and thus constitute the EU's key Member States, with a weighted-average rating of AA-. The average key shareholder rating would decline to A+ in case of a one-notch downgrade of Germany (AAA/Stable) together with a one-notch downgrade of either France (A+/Stable) or Italy (BBB+/Positive).

Key Member States with an average rating of AA-

Figure 4: EU's key Member States' rating



Source: Scope Ratings

Loans to Italy, Poland, Spain and Belgium account for about 54% of total loans (including NGEU loans, SURE and other programs). This share is likely to remain stable in the near term as continued disbursements from the NGEU programme to key Member States are largely offset by rising loan exposures to Ukraine. In our view, this reflects a moderate risk of material credit deteriorations arising simultaneously in those countries that are expected to provide support if ever needed. However, we note positively that the other key Member States, notably, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden, will have minimal loans, if any, from the EU, limiting this potential risk.

Some overlap between key Member States and countries of operation

Extraordinary support

The EU's debt servicing ability benefits from multiple layers of protection. The EU repays its debt using repayment proceeds from borrowing countries that received back-to-back financing of loans. However, in case a borrowing country fails to repay on time, 'the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission shall ensure that the financial means are made available to allow the Union to fulfil its legal obligations in respect of third parties'³. We acknowledge this legal debt service priority, taking into account the actual budgetary flexibility of the European Commission to delay significant amounts of the EU's annual expenditure of about EUR 40bn-60bn from the European regional and cohesion funds.

Legal debt service priority and budgetary flexibility

In addition, if the EU's available cash resources were insufficient to service debt, the EC would be legally entitled to draw funds from all Member States. In such an adverse event, the additionally required funds 'shall be divided among the Member States, as far as possible, in proportion to the estimated budget revenue from each of them'⁴. Member States are legally obliged to 'execute the Commission's payment orders following the Commission's instructions and within not more than three working days of receipt'⁵. We consider this to be an exceptionally strong and timely guarantee mechanism with a de facto joint and several support framework, which we reflect with a one-notch upward adjustment to our shareholder support assessment.

De facto joint and several guarantee mechanism and three-day payment horizon

³ Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Article 323
⁴ Article 14 (4) of the Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 609/2014
⁵ Article 15 (1) of the Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 609/2014

Financial profile: Excellent

We assess a non-capitalised institution’s financial profile along two sub-assessments: i) asset quality; and ii) liquidity and funding.

Asset quality: aa

We assess asset quality on a forward-looking qualitative view of the portfolio’s average credit quality. We also quantitatively assess the portfolio’s performance via a measure of non-performing exposures. The assessments are based on the material mandate-related credit risk, including loans, equity investments and guarantees, or any combination thereof as applicable.

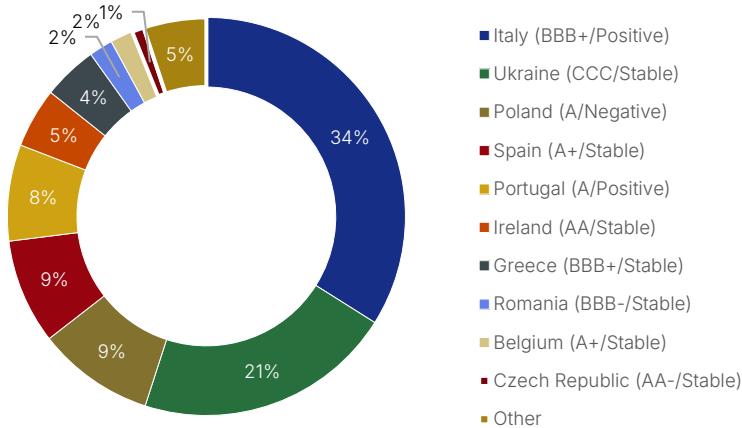
Portfolio quality: Strong

Criterion	Portfolio quality						
	aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b	ccc
	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak

The EU’s main exposure for borrowings relates to financial assistance provided via its SURE⁶, NGEU, EFSM, and 3rd Country Support including for Ukraine.

Strong portfolio quality reflects sovereign lending only and preferred creditor status

Figure 5: Country exposure, loans
%



Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Overall, the top 10 country exposures via these programmes account for almost 95% of the EU’s total direct loan exposure. On this basis, we estimate the weighted-average borrower quality at around BBB-, which corresponds to an ‘Adequate’ portfolio quality assessment based on our methodology.

Similarly, we also account for the EU’s credit risk resulting from its guarantees to: i) the EIB, in the context of its non-EU activities as well as those classified under the EFSI; ii) the EFSD; iii) the InvestEU and EFSD+ programmes; and iv) the Ukraine Investment Framework (UIF) via separate assessments in the liquidity section.

Indirect guarantee exposures to EIB’s non-EU and riskier activities

While these contingent liabilities are not funded by the EU on the capital markets, they are ultimately backed by the EU budget and thus form an important and growing part of the EU’s overall credit risk.

⁶ We note that SURE loans also benefit from guarantees of up to EUR 25bn from Member States.

Portfolio quality – credit enhancements

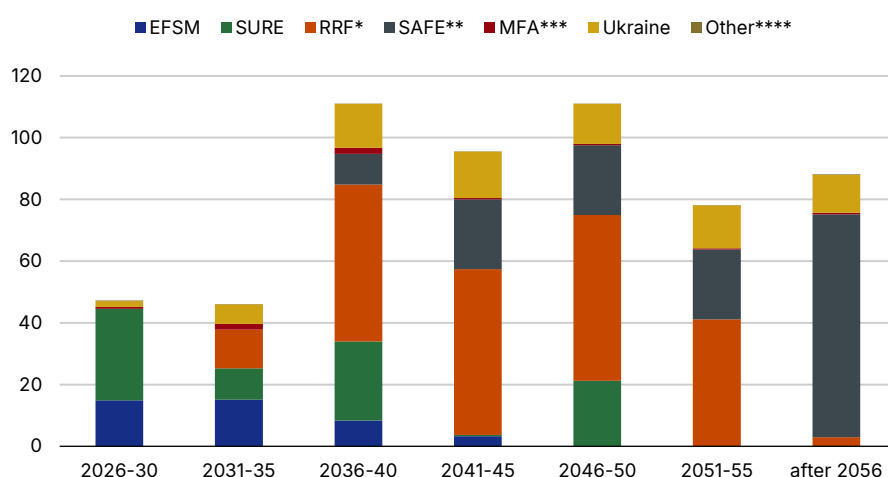
We provide an uplift to our initial estimate of the EU's portfolio quality given the EU's credit enhancements, which improve our final assessment of its portfolio quality to 'Strong' from 'Adequate'. This primarily reflects the EU's preferred creditor status.

We note positively that the EU, which lends counter-cyclically during crises as a lender of last resort, has a clear record of its loans being exempt from any debt restructurings. Despite lending to crisis-hit countries, the EU's loans have always been exempted from debt restructuring operations; although, for completion, we note that the EU's loans have been extended in the past.

While NGEU repayments can start from 2028, loan agreements indicate that Member States will make annual repayments of 5% of the disbursed amounts starting ten years after the disbursement date. The first payments are therefore expected in 2032 and the final payment of already disbursed amounts in 2056, while the maturity of SURE loans varies between 5-30 years. Overall, all NGEU loans will need to be repaid by 2058 at the latest. Loans issued under the SAFE can have maturities of up to 45 years, hence all loans issued under the programme will need to be repaid by 2071.

EU has clear track record of benefiting from preferred creditor status

Figure 6: Lending programmes loan repayment profile
EUR bn



*NGEU undisbursed but requested loan amounts assumed to be disbursed equally until 2026 and respective repayments to start 10Y after. **SAFE loans are expected to be disbursed by 2030 with repayments spread out until 2071. ***Excludes Ukraine exposures which are grouped separately. ****Includes Euratom, Western Balkan Facility, Reform and Growth Facility Moldova.

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

We expect SURE, NGEU and SAFE loans to benefit from preferred creditor status should any Member States face financial distress. The EU's portfolio is concentrated across sectors and individual counterparties due to its mandate to lend to sovereigns that require financial assistance. The overall loan repayment profile is assumed to be weighted towards the years after 2035 with a peak of around EUR 28bn in 2050 due to assumed SURE, RRF and SAFE repayments.

Since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion, the EU has developed a broad range of lending instruments to support Ukraine, including macro-financial assistance (MFA) programmes, the MFA+ programme, the loan component of the Ukraine Facility, the Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism and the recently established Ukraine Support Loan. Taken together, these instruments have resulted in outstanding disbursed loans of around EUR 80bn, underscoring the EU's central role in supporting Ukraine's fiscal and macroeconomic stability.

The EU's exposure to Ukraine is likely to increase substantially in the coming years as a significant share of committed assistance remains undisbursed. In particular, as of August 2026 only around EUR 7bn of the EUR 90bn Ukraine Support Loan has been disbursed. As a result, Ukraine is likely

Rising loan exposure to Ukraine likely to weigh on average asset quality of EU's loan portfolio

to become one of the EU's largest, and potentially the largest, single borrower exposures over time, which may weaken average asset quality of the EU's loan portfolio. The EU reserves the right to use immobilized Russian central bank assets to meet repayments, while interest and debt service costs are covered via the EU budget.

Finally, the EU is not permitted to invest in equity aside from its holdings in the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (AAA/Stable, capital subscription of 2.9%, paid-in capital of EUR 187m) and the European Investment Fund (capital subscription of 29.7%, paid-in capital of EUR 438m).

No risks from equity participations

Asset performance: aaa

Criteria	Unit	Asset performance						
		aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	B	ccc
Non-performing exposures	%	≤ 1	> 1; ≤ 3	> 3; ≤ 5	> 5; ≤ 7	> 7; ≤ 10	> 10; ≤ 15	> 15

Despite lending counter-cyclically to crisis-hit countries, the EU has not suffered any losses on its loan portfolio to date. This is supported by loan disbursements being dependent on governments' compliance with agreed policy conditions, which are also monitored by the European Commission in the context of financial assistance programmes. As of end-2025, loans of EUR 28m were in Stage 3, and EUR 21m were impaired loans from the EIB's EFSI and ELM programmes, constituting around 0.1% of the EU's total loan exposure.

No non-performing loans given preferred creditor status

Member States are expected to honour repayment obligations under SURE, NGEU and SAFE loans in full and on time. We therefore expect these programmes to have no adverse impact on the EU's asset performance, demonstrating the EU's preferred creditor status.

Liquidity and funding: aaa

We quantitatively assess the supranational's liquidity buffers and qualitatively its access to funding sources to reflect the entity's ability to continue financing operations and honouring outstanding obligations.

Liquidity

Criteria	Unit	Liquidity						
		aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b	ccc
Liquid assets ratio	%	> 100	≤ 100; > 75	≤ 75; > 50	≤ 50; > 25	≤ 25; > 15	≤ 15; > 10	≤ 10

The EU benefits from its conservative liquidity management and budgetary practices.

When considering liquid assets, we note the cyclical nature of the EU's high cash balances. During 2026, the cash balance averaged EUR 31.1bn until June, with a low of EUR 21.1bn in March. As of June 2026, the cash balance stood at EUR 29.7bn, higher than in the previous three years. Over the past decade, the cash balance never dropped below EUR 10bn. We also include the funds held in the unified funding off-budget account, which is maintained to meet upcoming NGEU disbursements and repayments. At end-2025, this account held liquid assets of EUR 65.2bn, up from EUR 33.9bn in 2024 as disbursements are expected to increase.

High cash balances and NGEU-specific liquidity account

We also include the budgetary margin in the EU's liquid assets. Specifically, the EU's total own resources ceiling – the maximum it can draw on from Member States without the need for any subsequent decision by national authorities – is set at 1.40% of the EU's estimated GNI since 2021. In addition, Member States agreed to set aside a further 0.6pp until 2058 to cover the repayment of all liabilities from NGEU borrowings. The total ceiling is thus 2.00% of the EU's GNI, or about EUR 384bn for 2026, of which EUR 115bn relate to NGEU activities.

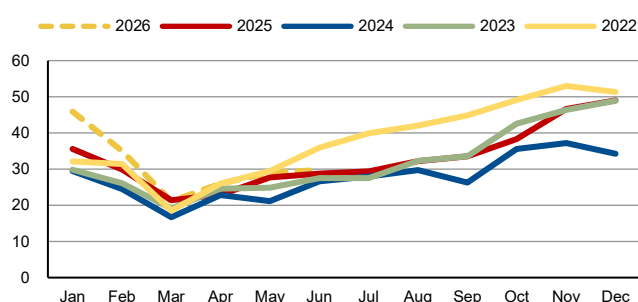
Significant additional liquidity buffer given budgetary margin

Conversely, regarding expenditures, we note that total payment appropriations, meaning actual authorised disbursements in a given year in the EU's seven policy areas⁷, averages around EUR 172bn each year based on the 2021 to 2027 multiannual financial framework.

The own resources ceiling is legally binding, and it has never been reached. Thus, we estimate the EU's liquid assets using a conservative approach, by adjusting the budgetary margin for the pro-rata budgetary contributions of Member States rated AA- or above, applying a 15% haircut to single A-rated Members, and a 40% haircut to BBB-rated Members. Based on Scope's sovereign ratings this share of assets rated above BBB- is currently at around 87%.

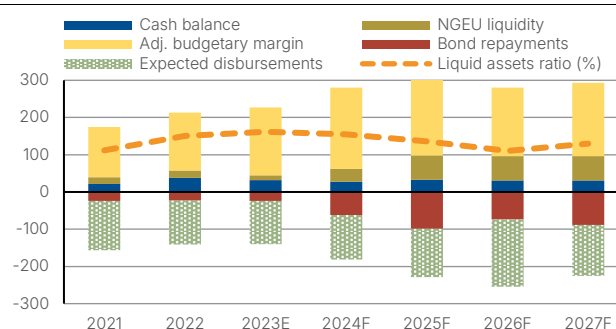
Budgetary margin adjusted for pro-rata share of highly rated Members

Figure 7: Monthly cash balances
EUR bn



Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Figure 8: Liquidity coverage
EUR bn, %



On this basis, the margin between the potential maximum contribution from the EU's Members and the actual payments during 2021-27, adjusted for 'other revenues'⁸ that increase the budgetary margin, averages around EUR 184bn over the 2021-27 period. Together with the estimated average cash balance of EUR 30.6bn⁹ and the NGEU-specific liquidity account of around EUR 40.0bn¹⁰, this results in liquid assets averaging around EUR 254bn for 2021-27.

Conversely, we estimate the EU's liabilities materialising within 12 months to average EUR 190bn for 2021-27 and at around EUR 254bn for 2026. This includes bond repayments (EUR 74.3bn) and disbursements of around EUR 180bn. We expect that the EU's disbursements will remain elevated after NGEU-related disbursements end driven by continued issuance to fund Ukraine support, the SAFE programme and rollover operations of around EUR 40-50bn per year.

Modest bond repayments but disbursements to remain high after NGEU

On this basis, we estimate the liquid assets ratio will average around 136% during 2021-27, and at around 130% in 2027. We acknowledge that our liquidity coverage ratio is conservative because NGEU disbursements can only be made once the funds are raised on the markets, pointing to a higher liquidity coverage ratio that exactly matches liquidity needs with available funds. Excluding disbursements from our calculation, we arrive at a liquidity coverage of around 580%. However, as the EU has credibly announced these disbursements, any funds that cannot be raised and thus disbursed could cast doubt on the EU's ability to fulfil its mandate.

To balance these considerations, we include an additional positive adjustment to our overall liquidity assessment to account for the fact that disbursements are only made after the funds are actually raised. This contrasts with most supnationals, whose announced disbursements often include a high share of contractually committed disbursements.

Disbursements can be postponed until funds are actually raised

⁷ Single market, innovation and digital; cohesion, resilience and values; natural resources and environment; migration and border management; security and defence; neighbourhood and the world; European public administration

⁸ Includes taxes paid by EU staff, payments from the UK stemming from the Withdrawal Agreement, fines paid by companies and budget balance from previous year.

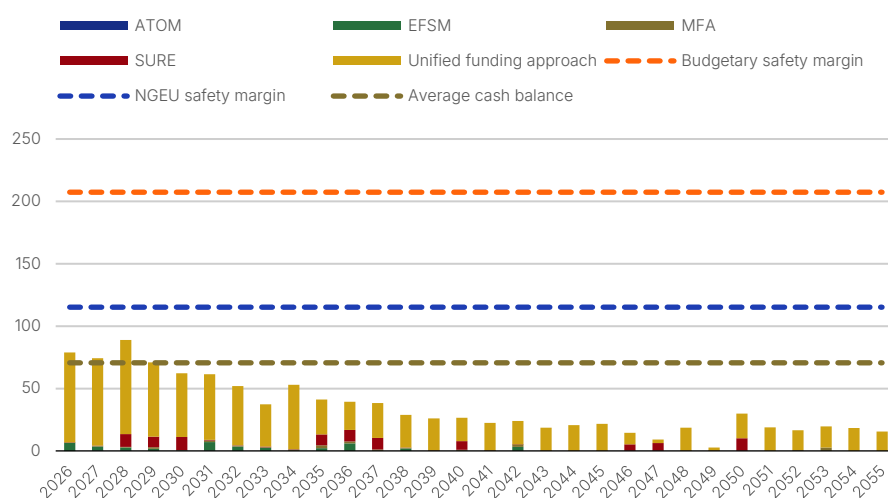
⁹ Based on full-year average cash balances for the 2021-25 period.

¹⁰ Based on full-year average cash balances held in the NGEU-specific liquidity account for the 2021-25 period.

We expect the maximum annual repayment – including bonds and bills – to amount to around EUR 89bn in 2028. This includes repayments related to the EFSM (EUR 2.8bn), SURE (EUR 10.3bn) and EUR 75.5bn related to the Commission's unified funding approach. Critically, this remains below the 0.6% of GNI earmarked until 2058 to cover repayment of all NGEU borrowings, and well below the own-resource ceiling (excluding the additional guarantee headroom for NGEU) of 1.4% of GNI.

Future bond repayments covered by cash balance and budgetary margin

Figure 9: Repayment schedule of outstanding borrowings (principal and interest) and safety margins
EUR bn



Note: The NGEU safety margin reflects the 0.6% of EU-27 GNI to cover NGEU repayments; the budgetary safety margin reflects the 2.0% of GNI own resource ceiling, deducting payment appropriations and accounting for other revenue. Average cash balances include cash deposits and the NGEU liquidity account.

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

In addition, we note that the possible liquidity risk arising from borrowings is offset by loan repayments made by Member States under the EFSM, BoP, SURE, NGEU and future SAFE loan operations. For MFA and Euratom loans, as well as different 'facilities' for the Western Balkans and Moldova, the Common Provisioning Fund (CPF) serves as a first liquidity reserve in case of a payment missed by its borrowers. The Ukraine Facility is not provisioned for in the budget, being fully covered by the headroom. Notably, there has been no payment default to date and as of December 2025, the net assets in the CPF stood at EUR 27.2bn.

Funding

	Funding						
	aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b	ccc
Assessment	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak

The EU became the world's largest supranational borrower after the launch of its funding programmes in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to the EUR 98.4bn SURE programme, new bond issuance related to NGEU, with total funding of around EUR 637bn, is set to continue throughout 2026. Past lending programmes will result in continued capital market presence over the next years with around EUR 40-50bn in rollover operations of outstanding debt. New programmes such as the EUR 150bn SAFE instrument and significant funding volumes needed for continued Ukraine support are set to further increase debt issuance. Total outstanding debt reached EUR 792bn as of end-July 2026, of which around EUR 84bn is in the form of NGEU green bonds.

EU is the largest supranational issuer as a result of NGEU and is set to retain a strong presence on capital markets

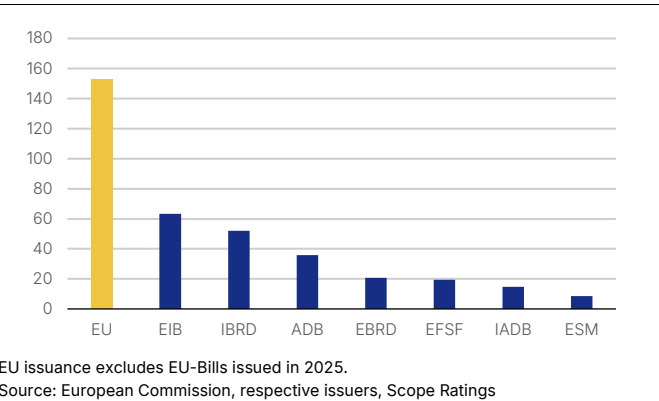
The Commission employs a diversified funding strategy similar to those of highly rated sovereign issuers. This combines regular funding plans, EU-Bills, auctions and syndicated bond issuances across maturities. Since 2023, all borrowing has been conducted under a unified funding approach via single-branded EU-Bonds, supporting the development of a deeper and more liquid EU yield curve. The Commission has further strengthened the EU debt market through initiatives including quoting arrangements, a repo facility and enhanced auction procedures. The maturity of the EU's funding framework continued to be advanced in 2026 with the inaugural pricing of a new EU Bond line against the EU yield curve in March. This reflects the strong acceptance of EU Bonds as a benchmark issuer in euro capital markets.

Unified funding strategy, EU bills programme, quoting arrangements and repo facility

Figure 10: Expected funding 2021-27
EUR bn



Figure 11: 2025 funding volume vs peers
EUR bn



EU Bonds continue to benefit from strong investor demand, supported by the EU's high credit quality and growing market liquidity. Secondary market turnover of EU Bonds increased in recent years and reached a new high in Q1 2026. While the investor base remains predominantly European due to the euro-only issuance format, the programme contributes to strengthening the euro's role as an international reserve and safe asset currency.

Strong investor demand for EU Bonds

The Commission aims to fund up to 30% of NGEU through green bonds, making the EU one of the world's largest green bond issuers. As of end-July 2026, around EUR 84bn were issued in the form of NGEU Green Bonds against approximately EUR 223bn of eligible green expenditure, supporting both sustainable finance markets and the EU's climate objectives.

One of the world's largest green bond issuers

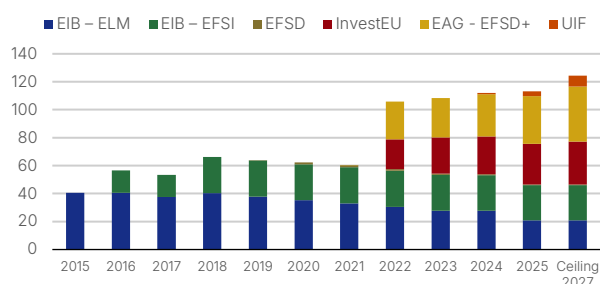
Additional considerations

We note that the EU's budget is materially exposed to contingent liabilities, specifically from its guarantees to the EIB for non-EU operations (ELM) and those classified under the EFSI, the InvestEU programme, the EFSD, EFSD+ (Global Europe) and UIF (Ukraine Facility).

The overall size of guarantees has increased substantially since 2015, initially driven by the scaling up of EFSI (from 2016 onwards) to around EUR 60bn at end-2021, and again in 2022 due to the introduction of the InvestEU, EFSD+ and UIF programmes with the overall size of guarantees reaching EUR 113bn in 2025. These three programmes are expected to further increase the overall size of guarantees. Critically, any calls under the guarantees are covered by the Common Provisioning Fund (CPF), reducing the direct impact on the EU budget.

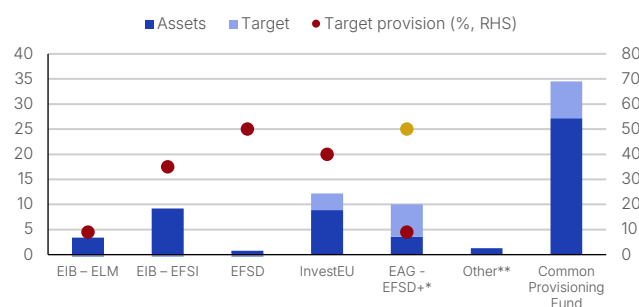
Since 2021, the CPF combines the assets of all guarantee funds, which thus constitute separate compartments within this fund. The invested CPF portfolio has a high credit quality with an average rating of A. It mainly consists of investment-grade bonds. To ensure a sufficient degree of liquidity to meet short-term commitments, approximately 10% of the portfolio is made up of cash, cash equivalents, and securities maturing within 1 year.

Figure 12: EU's guarantee programmes
EUR bn, maximum ceilings



EFSD+ includes guarantees covered by the NDICI External Action Guarantee.
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Figure 13: Guarantee fund and provision rates
EUR bn, % (RHS)



*EFSD+ provision rate of 9% for EFSD+ Investment Window 1 and 50% for Open Architecture. **Other includes CPF compartments for Post-2020 MFA, Exceptional MFA Ukraine, and Ukraine Guarantee.
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

In assessing the EU's contingent liabilities, we highlight three specific risks to the EU budget: i) the low asset quality, as measured by sovereign credit ratings, particularly regarding the high and rising exposure to Ukraine (CCC/Stable); ii) the potential risks covered by the EFSI compartment of the CPF, which is expected to see an increase in the number and volume of future guarantee calls; and iii) the potential risks covered by the EFSD and, going forward, the InvestEU, EFSD+ and UIF programmes, which will result in additional operations and new clients. Net guarantee calls have slightly increased in recent years and primarily relate to EFSI (EUR 212m), InvestEU (EUR 143m) and EFSD (EUR 137m).

At the same time, the risk borne by the EU budget is significantly curtailed by: i) the assets of the guarantee funds, with a relatively high provisioning rate for newer programmes that would absorb any losses before EU budgetary resources would be needed; and ii) the EU's conservative financial management, including ample liquidity buffers and upfront provisioning of the funds.

The EU has provided substantial financial support to Ukraine and we note the high level of provisions assigned to these exposures. Direct exposures to Ukraine stood at around EUR 70.6bn at end-2025, including (i) EUR 5.3bn legacy MFA and Euratom exposures with a provisioning rate of 9%, (ii) EUR 6bn related to the exceptional MFA I and II programmes backed by the exceptional MFA compartment in the CPF (9% first loss) and a second loss guarantee granted by Member States (61%), (iii) EUR 18bn of MFA+ loans and EUR 23.2bn under the Ukraine Facility, both backed by the EU budget 'headroom', (iv) EUR 18.1bn under the Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism, also backed by the headroom, and (v) up to EUR 90bn under the Ukraine Support Loan for which the EU reserves the right to use immobilized Russian central bank assets to meet repayments, while interest and debt service costs are covered via the EU budget.

Indirect exposures to Ukraine from all guarantees outstanding amounted to EUR 4.84bn at end-2025. These included (i) EUR 3.4bn under the ELM, with EUR 1.6bn provisioned at 70% and EUR 2.1bn provisioned at 9%, (iii) EUR 1.2bn under the UIF (Ukraine Facility), provisioned at 70%, (iii) EUR 127m under EFSD+, and (v) EUR 99m under EFSD.

Figure 14: Adequacy of provisioning

Confidence level for coverage of expected guarantee calls over next five years, %

	2025
ELM	90.0
EFSI	95.0
EFSD	90.0
InvestEU, EFSD+	N/A

Source: European Commission

Three specific risks from EU guarantees...

...mitigated by liquid assets and conservative financial management

High provisioning for Ukraine exposure

We could adjust the liquidity assessment negatively by one notch if: i) the credit quality of the largest exposures under the EIB's external lending mandate deteriorated; ii) the magnitude of the guarantee calls increased meaningfully; and/or iii) the overall size of the EU's guarantees increased further without a commensurate increase in liquid assets and provisions.

Governance: Strong

We evaluate risk management practices and the independence and effectiveness of the institution's risk management function. This is complemented by our assessment on the quality of governance, audit and risk management reports, including the quality, granularity, timeliness and frequency of financial and risk-related reporting.

	Governance: risk management, strategy and operating environment			
Assessment	Strong	Neutral	Weak	Very Weak

The EU's exceptionally strong governance and regulatory frameworks enable it to translate political priorities into financial action, including through the implementation of the EU budget via the Multiannual Financial Framework and the annual budget. Each year, the European Court of Auditors verifies the reliability of the EU's accounts, which are prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

The [Treaty on the Functioning of the EU](#) sets out: i) the general principles governing budgetary procedures and the principle of sound financial management (Article 310); ii) the principle that the budget is financed through own resources (Article 311); iii) the Multiannual Financial Framework, which establishes annual expenditure ceilings for a period of at least five years (Article 312); iv) the timetable for the financial year (Articles 313–316); and v) the procedures for budget implementation, control and the conferral of the necessary powers (Articles 317–319). On this basis, the EU follows conservative budgetary practices aimed at maintaining a balanced budget, although annual surpluses are typically carried forward to the following year's budget.

EU Treaty provides solid legal basis for EU budget

The adoption of the EU budget requires a proposal from the European Commission, followed by approval by a qualified majority of Member States (i.e. at least 15 of the 27 Member States representing at least 65% of the EU population) and a majority vote in the European Parliament. Following the UK's departure from the EU, the most economically and politically influential Member States are Germany, France, Italy and Spain (see Annex III). Nevertheless, we view positively the fact that no single Member State can dominate the EU's strategic and operational decision-making, as a blocking minority requires at least four Member States representing more than 35% of the EU population.

No single EU Member State dominates decision-making

Finally, under the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK agreed to honour all financial obligations undertaken during its membership of the EU. As a result, the UK continues to contribute to the EU budget while benefiting from EU programmes and expenditure commitments made before 2021. These obligations gave rise to liabilities and receivables for the EU amounting to EUR 41.8 billion on a net basis at the end of 2021. By the end of 2025, this amount had declined to approximately EUR 10.8 billion, which the UK is expected to settle over the coming years.

Withdrawal Agreement with EU regulates UK's financial obligations

Figure 15: EU-UK financial obligations

EUR bn

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Due from the UK	49.6	44.0	26.7	18.9	14.7	12.1
Due to the UK	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	1.9	1.3
Net receivable from UK	47.5	41.8	23.9	15.5	12.8	10.8
UK payment (expected following year)	6.8	10.9	9.1	2.4	1.5	0.5

Source: European Commission

Environmental and social factors are managed proactively and rigorously, minimising any associated reputational risks.

The EU's borrowing is permitted to finance common objectives of EU Members and include: i) loans to its Member States, via the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM), the Balance-of-Payments (BoP) financial assistance programmes, the Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), NGEU and Security Action for Europe (SAFE) instruments; ii) grants to its Member States via NGEU instruments and payments to existing EU programmes; iii) loans to non-EU countries through EU Neighbourhood support programmes including the Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) programme, financial support for Ukraine, and the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans; and finally; iv) loans for Euratom, which lends to EU Member States and non-Member States and their entities to finance projects relating to energy installations.

Mandate to provide loans and grants mostly to EU Member States and common objectives

Under the NGEU Green Bond Framework, the European Commission has established robust governance arrangements, including annual allocation and impact reporting. The framework is aligned with the International Capital Market Association's Green Bond Principles, and NGEU Green Bonds are included in the MSCI Global Green Bond Index. We assess the EU's environmental risk exposure as relatively low compared with peers, including risks related to stranded assets and potential reputational damage from activities that conflict with its mandate and environmental objectives, whether directly or through counterparties. These risks are mitigated by advanced ESG risk management practices and rigorous project selection criteria.

Established green bond framework

Indicative rating: aaa**Intrinsic credit profile**

Intrinsic Credit Profile		Governance			
		Strong	Neutral	Weak	Very Weak
Financial Profile	Excellent	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate
	Very Strong	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate
	Strong	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate
	Adequate	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak
	Moderate	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak
	Weak	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak
	Very Weak	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak

Source: Scope Ratings

Mapping of intrinsic credit profile against the shareholder support

Indicative Rating		Intrinsic Credit Profile						
		Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak
Shareholder Support	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa
	aa+	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-
	aa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-	a+
	aa-	aaa	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-	a+	a
	a+	aaa	aa+	aa	aa-	a+	a	a-
	a	aa+	aa	aa-	a+	a	a-	bbb+
	a-	aa	aa-	a+	a	a-	bbb+	bbb
	bbb+	aa-	a+	a	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-
	bbb	a+	a	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+
	bbb-	a	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb
	bb+	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-
	bb	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b+
	bb-	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b+	b
	b+	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b+	b	b-
	b	bb+	bb	bb-	b+	b	b-	ccc
	b-	bb	bb-	b+	b	b-	ccc	ccc
	ccc	bb-	b+	b	b-	ccc	ccc	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.

For the EU, no additional considerations apply.

Annex I: Supranational scorecard

Analytical Pillar				Variables		Unit		Notches						European Union	
								3	2	1	0	-1	-2	Value	Assessment
Shareholder Support	Shareholder Strength	Weighted average rating of key shareholders	Avg. rating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	AA-	a+		
		Share of portfolio related to key shareholders	%	--	--	--	--	≤ 50	> 50; ≤ 75	> 75	54				
		Adjusted key shareholder rating	Avg. rating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					
	Extraordinary Support	Additional support mechanisms	Qualitative	--	--	--	High	Neutral	--	--	High	1			
	Shareholder Support												aa-		
Analytical Pillar				Variables		Unit		Assessment						Value	Assessment
								aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b		
Intrinsic Credit Profile	Financial Profile	Asset Quality (25%)	Portfolio quality (50%)	Qualitative	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak	Strong	a	aa	
			Non-performing loans ratio (50%)	%	≤ 1	> 1; ≤ 3	> 3; ≤ 5	> 5; ≤ 7	> 7; ≤ 10	> 10; ≤ 15	> 15	0.0	aaa		
			Adjustment (-1; +1)	Qualitative									0		
	Liquidity & Funding (75%)	Liquid assets ratio (50%)	%	> 100	≤ 100; > 75	≤ 75; > 50	≤ 50; > 25	≤ 25; > 15	≤ 15; > 10	≤ 10	135	aaa	aaa		
		Funding access, flexibility and profile (50%)	Qualitative	Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak	Excellent	aaa			
		Adjustment (-1; +1)	Qualitative									1			
	Financial Profile			Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak		Excellent			
	Governance	Risk management, strategy and operating environment	Qualitative, notches			Strong (+1)	Neutral (+0)	Weak (-1)	Very Weak (-2)			Strong			
	Intrinsic Credit Profile			Excellent	Very Strong	Strong	Adequate	Moderate	Weak	Very Weak		Excellent			
Indicative Rating												aaa			
Additional Considerations						Positive	Neutral	Negative				Neutral			
Final Rating												AAA			

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings.

Annex II: Climate credit risks

Methodology input / assumptions		EU	Output / calculations		
Initial portfolio quality		% of lending portfolio	Weighted average borrower quality		
Sovereigns		100%	BBB-		
Non-financial Corporates		0%			
Financial Institutions		0%			
Public Sector		0%			
Total		100%	BBB-		
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%	0.0%	0.0%	
Power generation (oil, coal)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Metals & mining (coal & steel)		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Petrochemicals, cement & concrete manufacture		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
2. Physical risks: NFC					
<u>Countries: ND-GAIN percentile</u>		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	0%	25%	0.0%
0.75		Low	0%	5%	0.0%
0.90		Very Low	0%	0%	0.0%
*This share is assumed and fixed.		Portfolio coverage	0%		0.0%
3. 'High' climate risks (NFC portfolio)					
		% of NFC			
Transition risks		0.0%			
Physical risks		0.0%			
		0.0%			
4. Adjustment for maturity					
Avg. maturity of portfolio		Adjustment			
< 1Y		100%			
> 1Y; < 7Y		50%			
> 7Y		0%			
Average maturity of NFC loan portfolio*		N/A			
*If unavailable, proxied with total loan portfolio.					
Adj. high climate risk exposure, % of NFC		0.0%			
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	
Sovereigns		100%	BBB-	bbb-	
Non-financial Corporates		0%	0	0	
Financial Institutions		0%	0	0	
Public Sector		0%	0	0	
Total		100%	BBB-	BBB-	

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings.

Annex III: Member States: European Union

EU member states	Population (m)	GDP (EUR bn)	2024 Budgetary Contribution (EUR bn) *	ECB capital key (%) **	Rating (latest)
Germany	83.6	4,469.8	33.8	21.8	AAA
France	68.9	2,991.1	25.8	16.4	A+
Italy	58.9	2,258.0	19.4	13.1	BBB+
Spain	49.1	1,687.2	15.1	9.7	A+
Poland	36.5	922.9	8.1	6.1	A
Netherlands	18.0	1,170.6	9.9	4.8	AAA
Sweden	10.6	601.2	3.8	2.9	AAA
Belgium	11.9	642.0	7.3	3.0	A+
Romania	19.0	380.1	3.2	2.9	BBB-
Austria	9.2	514.3	3.4	2.4	AA+
Greece	10.4	248.4	2.2	1.8	BBB+
Portugal	11.4	306.7	2.7	1.9	A
Czech Republic	10.9	347.3	2.8	2.0	AA-
Denmark	6.0	417.8	3.1	1.8	AAA
Hungary	9.5	218.8	1.9	1.6	BBB
Finland	5.6	281.7	2.3	1.5	AA
Ireland	5.4	602.4	3.5	1.8	AA
Bulgaria	6.4	116.0	1.0	1.0	A-
Slovakia	5.4	136.8	1.2	0.9	A-
Croatia	3.9	93.0	0.8	0.6	A-
Lithuania	2.9	84.3	0.7	0.5	A+
Slovenia	2.1	70.5	0.7	0.4	A+
Latvia	1.9	43.0	0.4	0.3	A-
Luxembourg	0.7	89.5	0.5	0.3	AAA
Estonia	1.4	41.6	0.4	0.2	A+
Cyprus	1.0	36.5	0.3	0.2	A
Malta	0.6	24.6	0.2	0.1	A+
Total (All Member States)	451.3	18,796.0	154.3	100.0	-

*Refers to total own resources contribution according to Amending Budget No 3 of the European Union for the financial year 2025. **Weighted by GDP and population.

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Annex IV: Scope's liquid asset ratio calculation for the European Union, 2021-27F

Budgetary margin (EUR bn)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027F
Own resources ceiling (% EU GNI)	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Temporary increase (% EU GNI)	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Adj. own resources ceiling (% EU GNI)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Adj. own resources ceiling	297.5	323.2	345.0	360.0	374.7	384.0	393.6
Payment appropriations	163.50	166.5	162.1	142.6	175.4	201.2	195.2
Other revenue	17.11	17.80	20.30	27.27	39.46	29.01	29.01
Budgetary margin	151.1	174.5	203.2	244.7	238.7	211.9	227.4
of which pro-rata rated based on rating levels* (%)	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.87
Adjusted budgetary margin	134.5	155.2	182.6	219.2	213.2	183.8	197.3
Cash deposits (EUR bn)**	21.8	37.8	31.9	27.7	32.9	31.1	31.1
NGEU liquidity account	18.0	19.9	12.5	33.9	65.2	65.2	65.2
Liquid assets (EUR bn)	174.2	212.9	227.0	280.8	311.3	280.1	293.6
Estimated annual disbursements (EUR bn)***	132.6	118.3	115.9	120.1	130.6	180.0	136.7
Estimated annual bond repayments (EUR bn)****	23.8	23.2	24.5	61.6	98.6	74.3	89.0
Total liabilities (repayments and disbursements)	156.4	141.5	140.4	181.7	229.1	254.3	225.7
Liquid assets ratio (%)	111.4	150.5	161.7	154.5	135.9	110.2	130.1
Liquid assets ratio (excluding disbursements) (%)	733.0	917.7	925.6	455.8	315.9	377.3	329.9
EU GNI (EUR trn)*****	14.9	16.2	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.2	19.7

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

* Based on 2025 estimated GNI-based national contributions to EU budget and Scope's latest sovereign ratings.

** 2026 figure is an estimate based on cash balances between January to June 2026, assumed to remain constant.

*** Includes NGEU loans and grants, SURE, SAFE, MFA, Ukraine MFA+, Ukraine Facility, Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism, Ukraine Support Loan Agreement, Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans, EFSM, Euratom, BoP.

**** 2021 – 2025 based on annual accounts. 2026 onwards reflects debt bond repayments within 12 months (2026 figures shown therefore refer to 2027 expected bond repayments).

***** Based on latest European Commission estimate for 2025 in current prices, and constant 2.5% nominal growth thereafter.

Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Annex V: Statistical table

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Shareholder support						
Key shareholder rating	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-
Share of shareholders rated $\geq$ AA- (%)*	56.8	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.6	39.3
Liquidity (EUR m)						
Cash & cash equivalents	21,750	21,783	37,800	31,933	27,683	32,942
NGEU – cash account	-	18,000	19,900	12,500	33,900	65,200
Adj. budgetary margin**	40,845	134,454	155,250	182,573	219,170	213,181
Bond repayments within 12 months	10,410	23,769	23,204	24,526	61,589	98,561
Disbursements	41,275	132,644	118,253	115,899	120,126	130,575
Liquid assets ratio (%)	121	111	151	162	155	136
Funding (EUR m)						
Volume	41,365	132,554	118,253	115,999	137,981	152,575
Share of total (%)						
EUR	100	100	100	100	100	100
ESG issuance (SURE and green NGEU)	95.5	46.9	28.1	10.7	14.0	6.7
Borrowings (EUR m)						
Debts evidenced by certificates	92,565	235,376	347,981	458,503	601,303	738,943
% EU GDP	0.7	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.9
% Total budget revenue	56.4	140.1	204.6	277.5	401.6	458.5
Loans (EUR m)						
Debts evidenced by certificates	92,565	162,394	205,301	254,101	296,391	359,379
MFA	5,787	7,438	14,963	15,193	15,738	15,968
Euratom	278	350	326	313	300	300
EFSM	46,800	46,800	46,300	42,800	42,000	37,100
BoP	200	200	200	200	200	-
SURE	39,500	89,637	98,355	98,355	98,355	90,355
NGEU		17,970	45,156	79,240	108,686	155,904
MFA+				18,000	18,000	18,000
Ukraine Facility					13,112	23,163
ULCM						18,116
RGF Moldova						289
WBF						184
Guarantees (EUR m)						
Total	62,285	60,443	105,868	108,279	111,134	113,192
EIB – external lending mandate	35,372	33,026	30,599	27,729	27,786	20,880
EIB – EFSI	25,543	25,826	25,793	25,591	25,373	25,119
EFSD	1,370	1,391	1,176	1,077	760	583
InvestEU			21,280	25,767	27,042	29,104
EFSD+		200	27,020	28,115	30,173	33,965
UIF						3,540
Budget (EUR m)						
Total revenues	224,027	178,948	171,178	171,855	175,665	202,495
of which, GNI-based own resource	125,393	115,955	103,880	101,287	95,037	106,342
Total expenditures	166,612	221,046	263,128	243,292	272,873	257,134
Budgetary surplus from previous year	3,218	1,769	3,227	2,519	633	1,348
Other						
EU GNI (EUR trn)	13.6	14.9	16.2	17.2	18.0	18.7
EU GDP (EUR trn)	13.6	14.8	16.2	17.3	18.0	18.8
EU population (m)	446.1	446.9	445.8	446.0	447.8	449.5

*ECB capital key. **Difference between own resources ceiling and total payments, adjusted for other revenues and sovereign ratings. Figures may not add up due to rounding.
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Lead Analyst

Analyst

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

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus
+49 69 6677389-85
a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

Applied methodologies

[Supranational Rating Methodology](#), July 2026

Scope Ratings GmbH

Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 27891-0
Fax: +49 30 27891-100
info@scoperatings.com

Scope Ratings UK Limited

1 King William Street
London, EC4N 7AF
Phone: +44 20 3059 1051
info@scoperatings.com



Bloomberg: RESP SCOP
[Scope contacts](#)
scoperatings.com

Disclaimer

© 2026 Scope SE & Co. KGaA and all its subsidiaries including Scope Ratings GmbH, Scope Ratings UK Limited, Scope Fund Analysis GmbH, Scope Innovation Lab 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. AI-based tools may have supported the preparation of this document — subject to Scope's review and validation. Any rating or credit opinion is the outcome of human judgement. Scope retains full responsibility for the content. 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. Public Ratings are generally accessible to the public. Subscription Ratings and Private Ratings are confidential and may not be shared with any unauthorised third party.