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Overview

#### **Table of contents**

- Context: Rating history and stable political environment
- > First Positive Outlook driver:
  - Debt reduction and resilient debt profile
- Second Positive Outlook driver:
  - Gradual unwinding of imbalances
- Remaining challenges
- Annexes



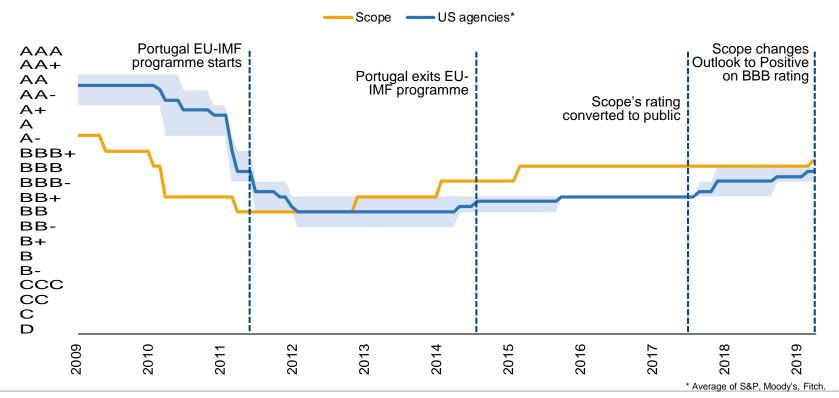
Context: Rating history and stable political environment

# > Balancing fundamental developments with rating stability

On 5 April Scope affirmed Portugal's BBB rating and changed the outlook to Positive

# Scope's rating history on Portugal vis-à-vis US competitors

Rating notches



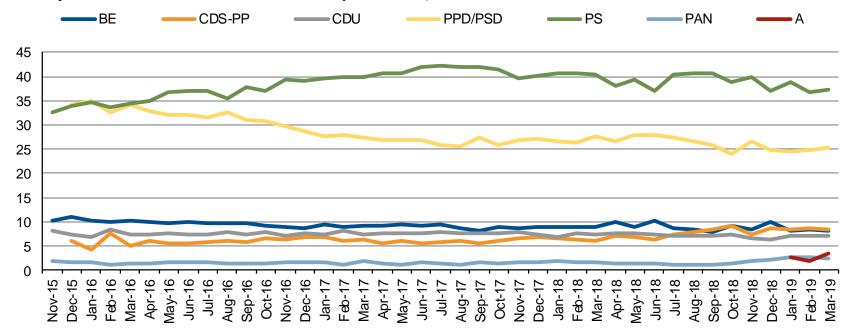


Context: Rating history and stable political environment

# Relatively stable political environment mindful of limited (fiscal) policy space

- Elections on 6 October expected to result in another government led by the ruling Socialist Party
- Contrasts Italy (policy reversal?) and Spain (policy paralysis amidst 3 elections in 4 years)

#### Chart polls since last election in 2015 (% of votes)



Source: pollofpolls.eu, Scope Ratings GmbH

PS = Socialist Party; PPD/PSD = Social Democratic Party; CDS/PP = CDS People's Party; BE = Left Bloc; PCP-PEV = Unitary Democratic Coalition; A = Alliance



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#### **Table of contents**

✓ Context: Rating history and stable political environment

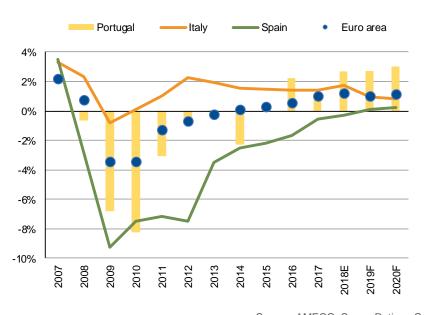
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  - Debt reduction and resilient debt profile
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  - Gradual unwinding of imbalances
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First Positive Outlook driver: Debt reduction and resilient debt profile

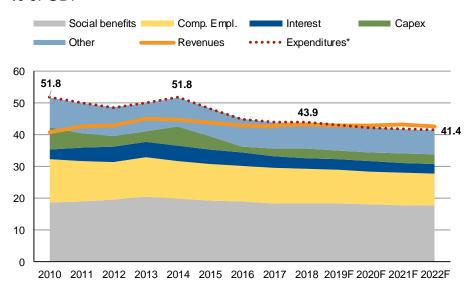
#### **Primary balances**

% of GDP



#### **Revenue Expenditure chart**

% of GDP



Source: AMECO, Scope Ratings GmbH

Source: IGCP, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Significant fiscal adjustment, mostly expenditure-driven

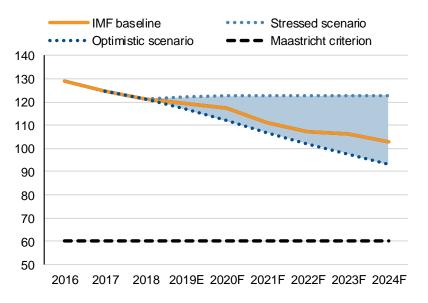
- Large cyclical component (benefits, interest payments); some structural elements (spending review)
- Gains from economic recovery (labour market) expected to persist; public investment recovery



First Positive Outlook driver: Debt reduction and resilient debt profile

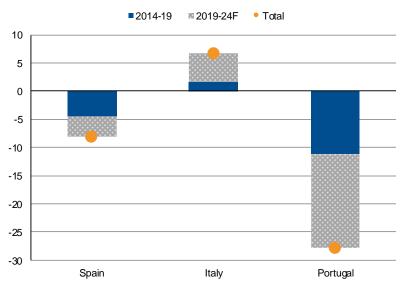
# **Debt sustainability analysis**

Debt, % of GDP



# **Debt reduction projections**

% of GDP



Source: IMF, Scope Ratings GmbH

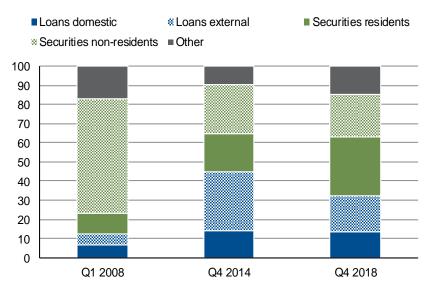
Scenario	Time period	Real GDP growth (%)	Primary bal. (% of GDP)	Real eff. int. rate (%)	Debt, end period (% of GDP)
History	2014-18	1.9	0.5	1.5	121.4
IMF baseline		1.5	3.1	0.9	102.7
Optimistic scenario	2019-24	2.0	3.3	0.8	92.9
Stressed scenario		0.5	1.1	1.5	122.8



First Positive Outlook driver: Debt reduction and resilient debt profile

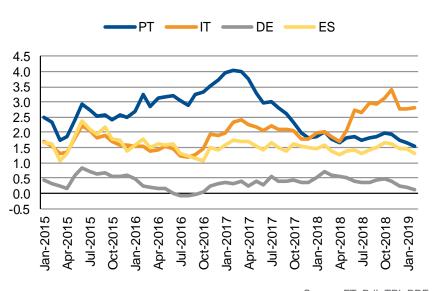
#### **Government debt holders**

% of total debt



# 10-year Government bond yields

%



Source: Haver, Bank of Portugal, Scope Ratings GmbH

Source: FT, BdI, TPI, BDE

# > Active debt management and favourable financing environment

- Significantly smoothened debt profile (IMF fully repaid)
- Large cash buffer (>50% of next year's gross financing needs)
- Investor base shift to stable sources of funding



Portugal's resilient market access



Overview

#### **Table of contents**

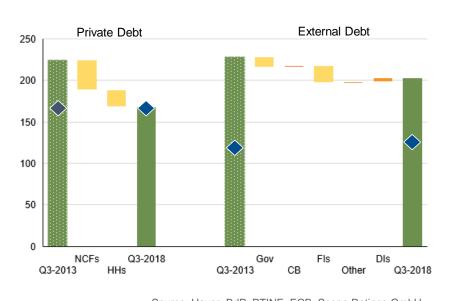
- ✓ Context: Rating history and stable political environment
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  - Gradual unwinding of imbalances
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Second Positive Outlook driver: Gradual unwinding of imbalances

#### Private and external debt: 2018 vs 2013

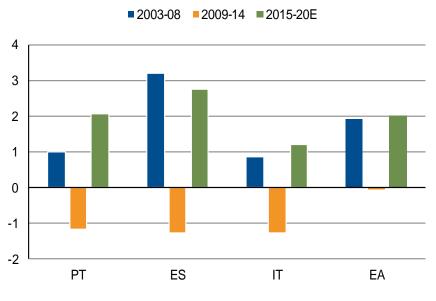
% of GDP, versus euro area average •



Source: Haver, BdP, PTINE, ECB, Scope Ratings GmbH

## **Real GDP growth**

%



Source: Haver, AMECO, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Declining private and external debt

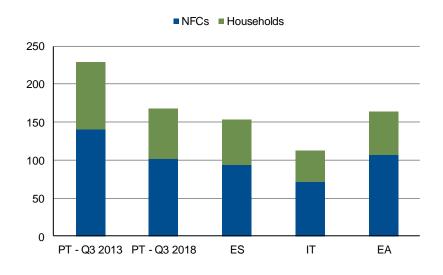
- Supported by robust economic recovery
- > Growth in line with euro area



Second Positive Outlook driver: Gradual unwinding of imbalances

#### Private sector debt

% of GDP



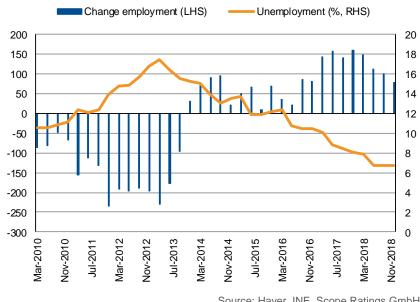
Source: Haver, INE, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Marked decline in private debt

In line with euro area

# **Employment and unemployment**

4-quarter moving sum ('000s), % labour force



Source: Haver, INE, Scope Ratings GmbH

## Labour market turnaround

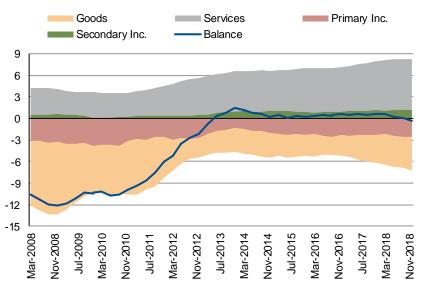
- Unemployment to record low level
- Employment growth slowing but continuing



Second Positive Outlook driver: Gradual unwinding of imbalances

#### **Current account**

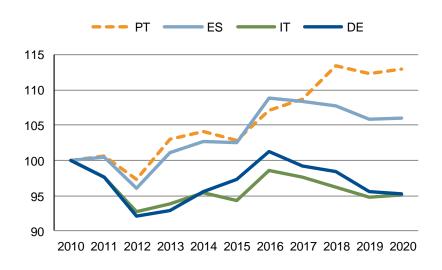
% of GDP



#### Source: Haver, Bank of Portugal, Scope Ratings GmbH

# **Share of world exports**

Incl. EU; 2010 = 100



Source: Haver, National central banks, Eurostat, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Significant turnaround in Portugal's external imbalance

- Driven by structural rebalancing of the economy; competitiveness gains; export diversification
- Balanced current account over medium-term



Overview

#### **Table of contents**

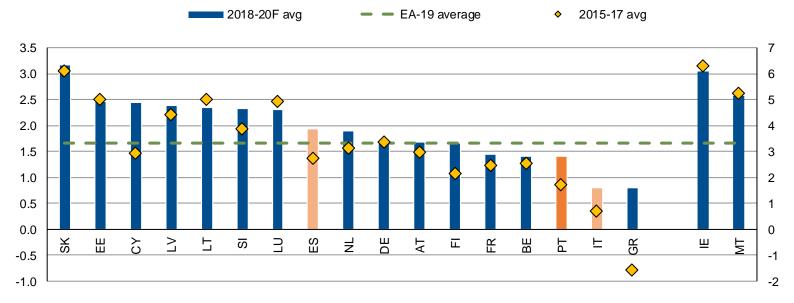
- ✓ Context: Rating history and stable political environment
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Remaining challenges: 1. Potential growth

## **GDP** potential growth

3Y average, 2018-2020F vs 2015-2017, %



Source: Haver, AMECO, Scope Ratings GmbH.
NB. IE and MT on RHS.

# Structural reforms

Significant improvement in labour market; increases in competitiveness

# Structural challenges

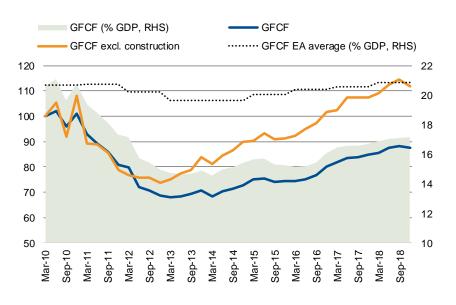
Productivity: low skilled labour force; Investment: Recovering but below euro area



Remaining challenges: 1. Potential growth

#### Investment

Gross fixed capital formation, 2010=100, % of GDP



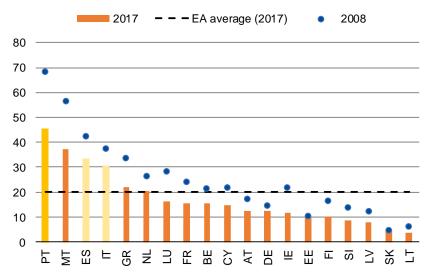
Source: Haver, INE, AMECO, Scope Ratings GmbH

#### Investment

- Full recovery excluding construction
- But overall level well below euro area average

# Share of low-skilled employed

15-64 years, % total employment



Source: Eurostat, Scope Ratings GmbH

# High low-skill, low-wage population

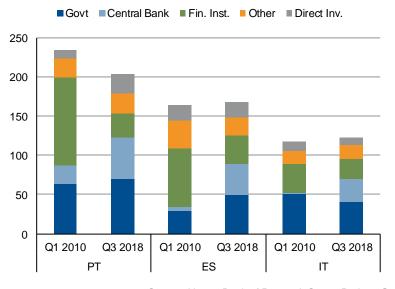
 Weighs on productivity growth, tax revenue base and creates inequality and poverty risks



Remaining challenges: 2. External imbalance

#### **External debt**

% of GDP

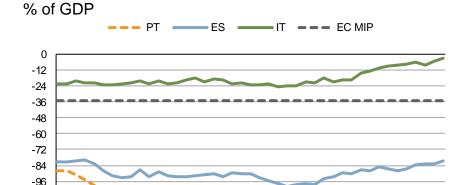


#### Source: Haver, Bank of Portugal, Scope Ratings GmbH

#### **Net International Investment Position**

Nov-2010

Jul-2011 Mar-2012 Nov-2012



Source: Haver, National central banks, Eurostat, Scope Ratings GmbH

Mar-2014 Nov-2014 Jul-2015 Mar-2016

Nov-2016

# > Despite decline in external debt, external imbalances remain high

- High negative Net IIP remains a source of concern
- Requires sustained current account surpluses (2018 minor deficit)
- Still, external debt risks mitigated by composition (official loans; FDI inflows)

April 2019 16

-108 -120

-132

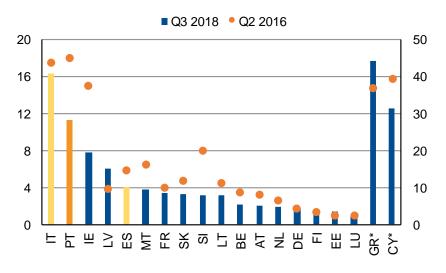
Nov-2008



Remaining challenges: 3. Banking sector

#### **Asset quality: NPLs**

% of total gross loans



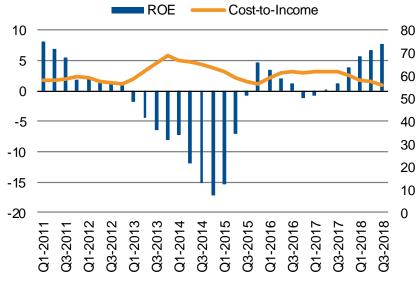
Source: Haver, IMF, Scope Ratings GmbH; NB:\*RHS

# Stabilisation of the banking sector

 Sizeable reduction in NPLs; capital and liquidity ratios in line with recommendations

#### **Profitability: ROE and Cost-to-income ratio**

4-quarter moving average, %



Source: Haver, Bank of Portugal, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Improving profitability; cost reduction

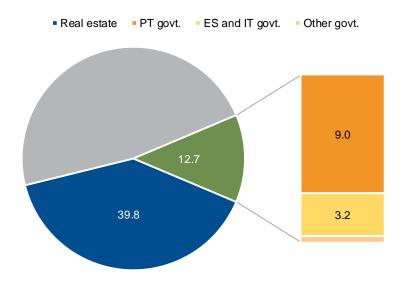
 Cyclically driven as income gains due to impairments reduction



Remaining challenges: 3. Banking sector and housing

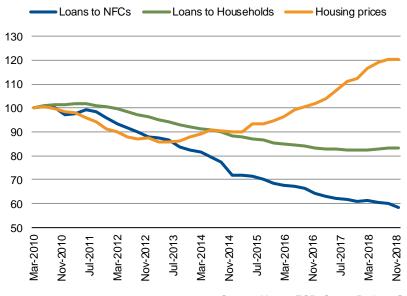
#### Bank exposure to sovereign and real estate

% of total assets



# Housing and credit

Index (2010-Q1 =100)



Source: Banco de Portugal, Scope Ratings GmbH

Source: Haver, ECB, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Banks' high exposure to sovereign and real estate assets

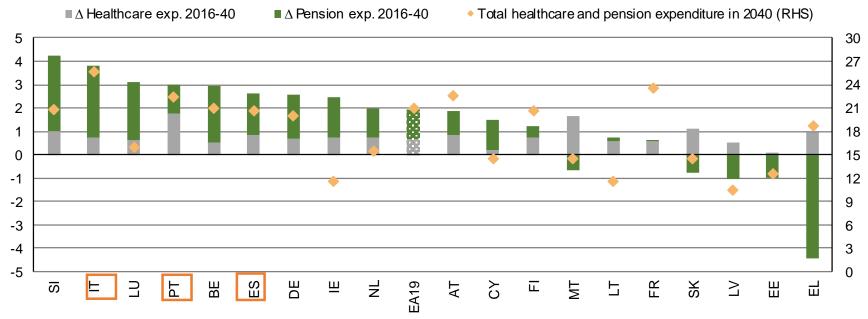
- High share of government bonds and real estate assets in banks balance sheets warrant monitoring
- Real estate prices give first sign of overvaluation, but price rebound not generated by debt accumulation
- Households remain fragile with low savings rate



Remaining challenges: 4. Ageing-related expenditure

#### **Implicit liabilities**

% GDP



Source: EC 2018 Ageing Report, Scope Ratings GmbH

# Ageing related expenditure developments pose challenges

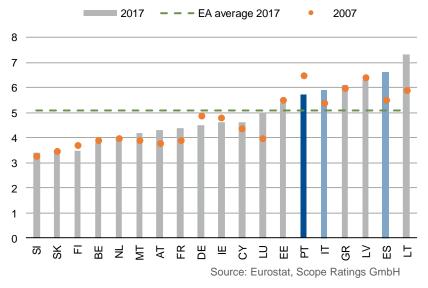
- The increase in healthcare expenditure projected to be one of the highest among euro area peers
- Portugal to have one of the highest healthcare and pension expenditures (in % of GDP) by 2040



Remaining challenges: 5. Inequality and poverty

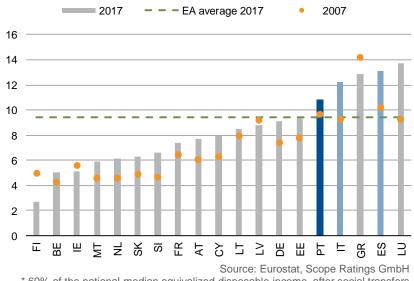
## Income quintile share ratio

Income received by the top quintile (the richest) to income received by the lowest quintile (the poorest), %



### In-work poverty rate

% of employed with disposable income below the risk-ofpoverty threshold\*



- \* 60% of the national median equivalized disposable income, after social transfers
- Decrease in income inequality: improved labour market conditions and increase in minimum wage
- But increase in in-work poverty rate:
  - ~ 20% of employees live on minimum wage; ~70% earn less than EUR 1.200
- Will the rise in the minimum wage reduce poverty and/or the education premium?



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Annexes: Credit strengths and weaknesses

# **Credit strengths**

- ✓ Euro area membership
- Ongoing unwinding of imbalances
- Sustained primary surpluses
- Favourable public debt profile

# Positive rating-change drivers

- ↑ Steady reduction in public debt
- † Higher potential growth
- ↑ Reduction of imbalances

#### **Credit weaknesses**

- High public and external debt
- ✓ High private sector debt
- Elevated ageing-related liabilities
- ✓ Low potential growth

# **Negative rating-change drivers**

- Reversal of fiscal consolidation
- Markedly lower GDP-growth
- Increases in imbalances



Annexes: Additional research

#### Additional research

- ✓ Rating report April 2019
- ✓ Q2 Sovereign Update: Slower growth, political uncertainty mitigated by easier monetary policy April 2019
- ✓ Portugal, Spain and Italy: Fiscal Convergence or Divergence? February 2019



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