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Inherent credit strengths but important rating constraints

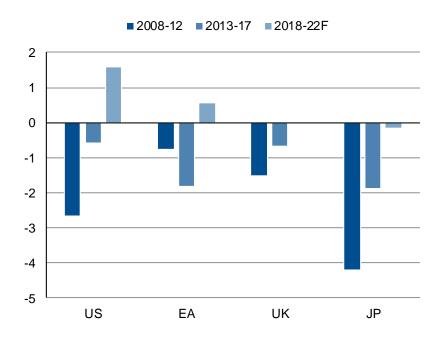
> On 21 September 2018, Scope affirmed the US sovereign rating at AA/ Stable

Credit strengths	Credit weaknesses		
 Wealthy, diversified economy 	 Weakening potential growth outlook 		
 Global reserve currency status 	 High and rising public debt burden 		
 Institutional checks and balances 	 Elevated contingent liabilities 		
 Deep, liquid capital markets 	 Polarisation and policy uncertainty 		



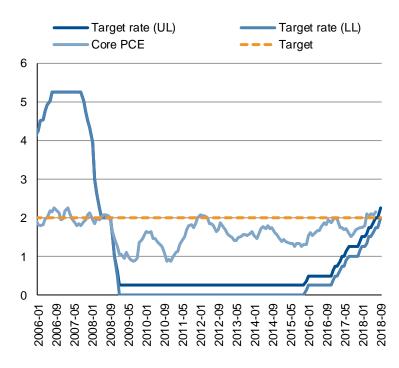
Economy above full employment; Federal reserve normalising its stance

Output gap % of potential GDP



Source: IMF, Calculations Scope Ratings GmbH

Federal funds, target and core inflation

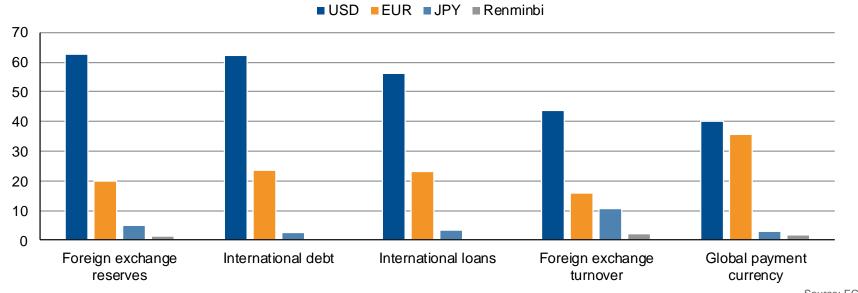


Source: Federal Reserve, Calculations Scope Ratings GmbH



Unparalleled global reserve currency status

Currency composition % of total



Source: ECB

Qualitative Scorecard

- Excellent Market access and funding sources
- Excellent External debt sustainability
- Excellent Resilience to short-term shocks

Analyst Judgement

2-notch additional uplift outside of the scorecard



Inherent credit strengths but important rating constraints

Credit strengths

- ✓ Wealthy, diversified economy
- ✓ Global reserve currency status
- ✓ Institutional checks and balances
- ✓ Deep, liquid capital markets

Credit weaknesses

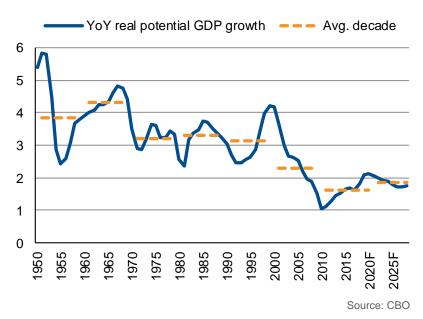
- Weakening potential growth outlook
- High and rising public debt burden
- Elevated contingent liabilities
- Polarisation and policy uncertainty



Weakening potential growth outlook due to lower productivity...

Real potential GDP growth

Y-o-Y % change

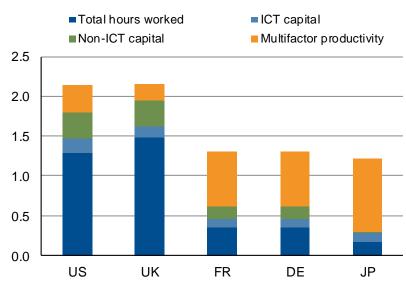


Causes

- Dwindling impact of IT revolution?
- Slower 'Schumpeterian' forces?
- Slowdown in global trade?

Contribution to real GDP growth

Avg. 2012-16, %



Source: OECD

> Impact

 Lower growth contribution from multi-factor productivity



... and a lower growth contribution from labour going forward

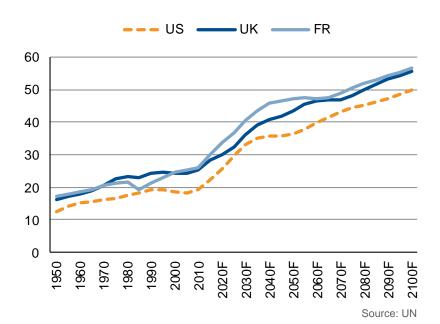
Labour participation rate



Causes

- **Demographics**
- Institutional factors
- Declining opportunities for low-skilled workers

Dependency ratio Per 100



Impact

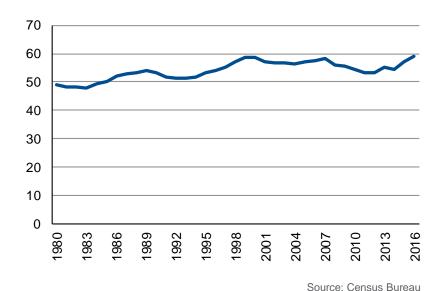
Lower growth contribution from labour



Income stagnation and inequality also dampen growth outlook

Income stagnation...

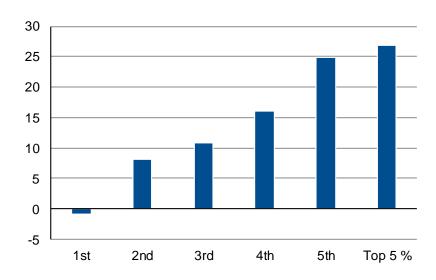
Real median household income, USD ('000s)



Causes

- Automation of tasks
- Exposure to trade
- Decline in union representation

... and rising income inequality 1995 to 2015, % change per quintile



Impact

Source: Census Bureau NB: Real mean household income

- Curbs consumption
- Weighs on labour supply
- Creates disparities in education system



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- ✓ Deep, liquid capital markets

Credit weaknesses

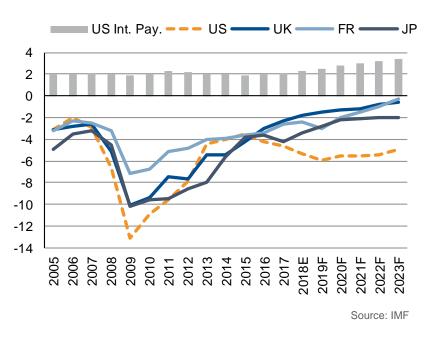
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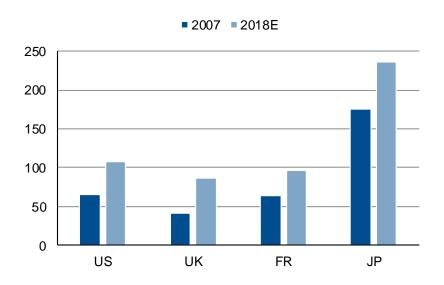
Continuous fiscal deficits and rising debt level

Fiscal balances

% of GDP



General government debt % of GDP



Source: IMF

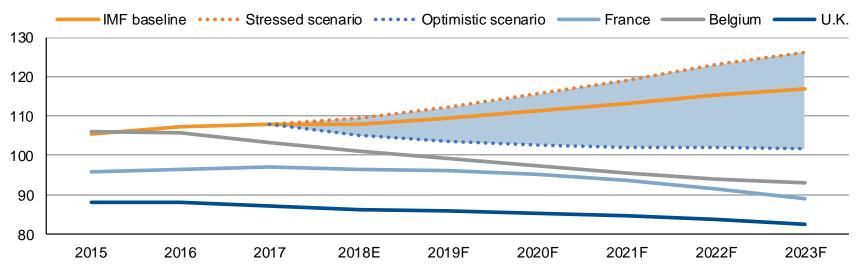
Strongly pro-cyclical fiscal policies

- Tax cuts via the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act
- Increases in defence and non-defence discretionary spending



Debt sustainability concerns

Debt sustainability analysis % 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	2013-17	2.2	-2.2	0.4	107.8
IMF baseline		2.0	-2.6	0.6	116.9
Optimistic scenario	2018-23	3.0	-1.6	0.6	101.6
Stressed scenario		1.0	-3.1	1.0	126.3



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Credit weaknesses

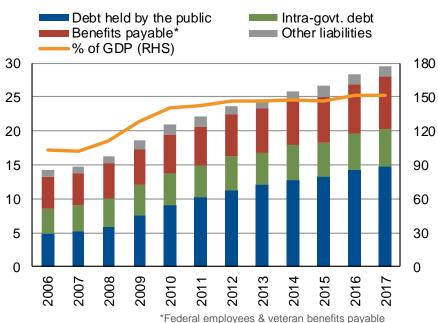
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Elevated contingent liabilities

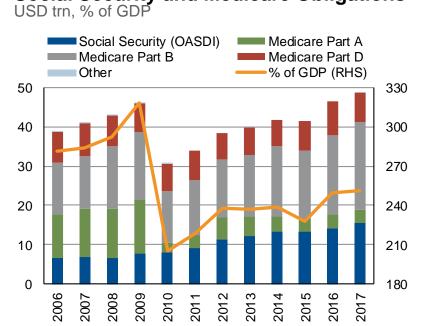
Direct liabilities

USD trn, % of GDP



Source: Financial Reports US government, Scope Ratings GmbH

Social Security and Medicare Obligations



Source: Financial Reports US government, Calculations Scope Ratings GmbH

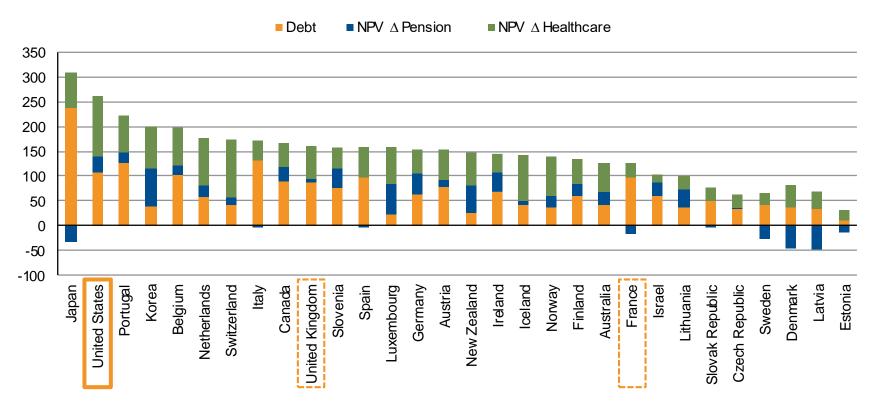
High and rising pension- and health-care liabilities

- Urgent need to implement reforms to the numerous benefit programmes



Elevated contingent liabilities

General gov't obligations, including NPV of future pension and healthcare obligations % of \mbox{GDP}



Source: IMF Fiscal Monitor April 2018



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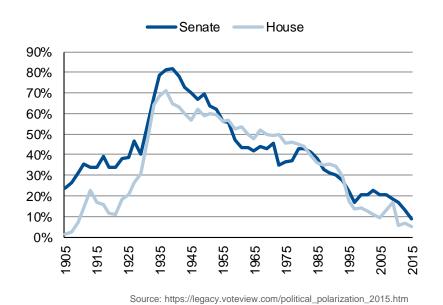
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Political polarisation at the expense of moderates

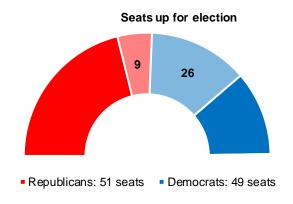
Share of moderates

% of total Congress members



Congressional elections

Senate seats



Source: US Senate

Political polarisation

Among the electorate and in Congress

November 2018 elections

- House and Senate elections unlikely to lead to new bipartisan spirit
- Senate most likely to remain with Republican majority; House uncertain



Policy uncertainty and rising global risks

Political polarisation

- Lack of bipartisan collaboration
- Delays, filibuster

Inability to address



- Weakening potential growth outlook
- High and rising debt level
- Pension and health-care liabilities

America First Agenda

- Protectionist trade policies
- Unilateral decisions

Risk of



- Heightened global imbalances
- Trade war and financial stability risks
- America alone?



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Positive rating-change drivers

- Improved potential growth outlook
- Debt trajectory on downward path
- Reduction of contingent liabilities

Credit weaknesses

- ✓ Weakening potential growth outlook
- ✓ High and rising public debt burden
- ✓ Elevated contingent liabilities
- ✓ Polarisation and policy uncertainty

Negative rating-change drivers

- Reduced global role of the US dollar
- Deterioration in public finances
- Weakening fiscal framework



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Additional research

- ✓ Rating report September 2018
- ✓ <u>US Fiscal Outlook: Politically polarising tax cut boosts short-term growth, raises deficits</u>
- ✓ US Government Obligations & Contingent Liabilities: A High and Rising Fiscal Risk
- ✓ Polarisation in US Politics is Leading to Policy Inaction and Uncertainty
- ✓ The Unparalleled Status of the US Dollar in an Evolving Global Environment



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