

Sector And Industry Variables | Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks:

Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Update: March 2022

March 31, 2022

(**Editor's note:** This sector and industry variables report incorporates the content previously covered in "Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Update: February 2022," published Feb. 25, 2022. In addition, this report updates the variables contained in tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.)

Overview And Scope

Here S&P Global Ratings provides additional information on the variables derived from the application of the criteria "Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions," Dec. 9, 2021, that it uses primarily when applying its methodologies to develop the stand-alone credit profile and issuer credit rating on a financial institution ("Financial Institutions Rating Methodology," Dec. 9, 2021). This report is intended to be read in conjunction with those criteria. For a further explanation of sector and industry variables reports, please see the description at the end of this article.

We typically update this publication every month to summarize our latest BICRA assessments, economic and industry risk scores--summarized in chart 1--and components, and related assessments (government support assessments and BICRA scores for estimates and regional averages). The variables are current as of time of publication of this article, but some may be amended before the publication of our next update. Such amendments would be communicated through our normal surveillance publications, for instance through a media release or bulletin, and would be summarized in the following monthly update of this publication.

The variables include our BICRAs by group and country (table 1), our BICRA economic risk and industry risk scores and components (table 2), and our BICRA scores for estimates and regional averages (table 4). The variables also include our government support assessment by region (table 3), which is derived from the application of our criteria ("Financial Institutions Rating Methodology"). All these variables were last published in "Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Update: February 2022," Feb. 25, 2022.

ANALYTICAL CONTACTS

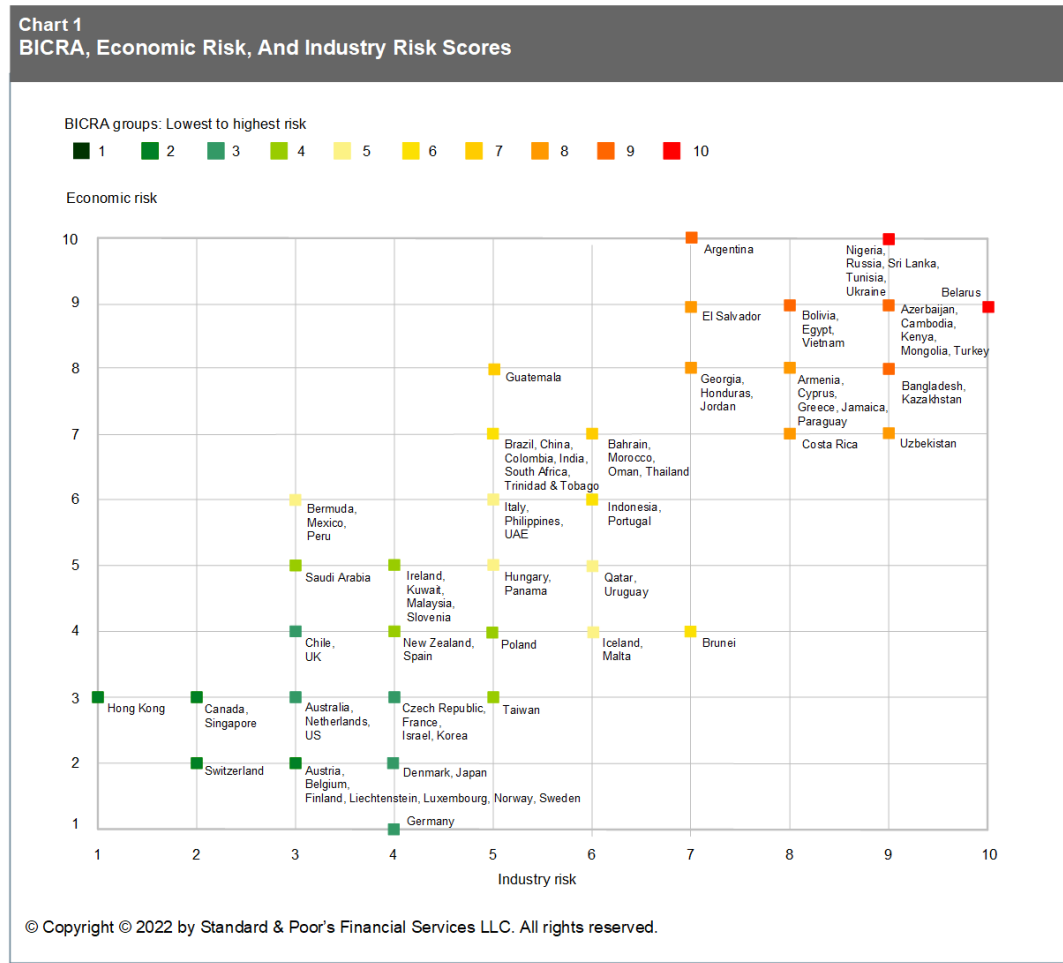
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Key Publication Information

- This article is primarily related to “Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions,” published on Dec. 9, 2021.
- In addition, the variables covered in this article include our government support assessment (see table 3), which is derived from the application of “Financial Institutions Rating Methodology,” published on Dec. 9, 2021. Moreover, our BICRA estimates and regional averages (see table 4) are derived from "Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology," July 20, 2017.
- We will typically update this publication every month to summarize our latest BICRA assessments, economic and industry risk scores and components, and related assessments.

Latest BICRA Actions And Reports

On Dec. 9, 2021, S&P Global Ratings published its revised criteria for rating financial institutions and for determining a BICRA, "Financial Institutions Rating Methodology" and "Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions," Dec. 9, 2021. The BICRA changes don't alter the fundamentals of the existing analytical framework (please see "Financial Institutions And BICRA Criteria Published," Dec. 9, 2021). These criteria are effective Dec. 9, 2021, except in jurisdictions that require local registration. In those jurisdictions, the criteria are effective only after the local registration process is completed.

Since we last published the BICRA update on Feb. 25, 2022, we have revised:

- Russia: Our BICRA to Group '10' from Group '7', our economic risk score to '10' from '7', our industry risk score to '9' from '7', and our industry risk trend to negative from stable;
- Spain: Our economic risk trend to stable from negative; and

Russia

We have revised our BICRA for Russia to Group '10' from Group '7', our economic risk score to '10' from '7', our industry risk score to '9' from '7', and our industry risk trend to negative from stable. Russian banks face heightened operating risks due to the cumulative effects of severe sanctions and other restrictions imposed by Group of Seven governments in response to the country's military actions in Ukraine. The Russian economy is facing a deep recession on the back of severe international sanctions and other restrictions. In addition to the near-term effects of the crisis, we expect financial stability risks related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict to be severe and long lasting. We now expect the Russian banking system to enter a protracted correction phase with substantially higher credit losses and structurally higher credit risks over the medium term. Weak macroeconomic conditions exacerbated by a sharp rise in interest rates, lower disposable incomes, and job losses from the closure of businesses will constrain borrowers' repayment capacity. Although higher oil prices and current account surpluses are supportive factors (assuming Russia is able to export hydrocarbons to its main markets), historically, domestic households and corporates have been limited beneficiaries of cyclical price rises. Access to external funding is very limited and could become scarcer as the full hit from economic sanctions is felt across the banking system. That said, government support via the central bank's decisions to hike the policy rate to 20%, introduce capital controls, and offer lines of credit should provide adequate access to local currency funding. Moreover, Russia's experience with sanctions since 2014 has led to a significant reduction in the banking system's reliance on external funding and assets, which will limit some potential vulnerabilities.

Spain

We have revised our economic risk trend for Spain to stable from negative. Spanish banks have been resilient to the pandemic. Asset quality, in particular, performed better than we had expected at the start of the pandemic. Nonperforming assets declined rather than increased in 2021 and 2020, while credit provisions converged close to pre-pandemic levels in 2021, after having doubled in 2020. The strong fiscal and monetary support provided by authorities helped to contain the damage of the pandemic on companies and households, and ultimately on their bank lenders too. In particular, Spanish banks made ample use of the government guarantee scheme. Therefore, although pandemic-related asset quality problems may yet emerge, it is unlikely we will see a spike in banks' provisioning.

Thailand

We have revised our BICRA for Thailand to Group '7' from Group '6', and our industry risk score to '6' from '5'. Systemic risk for Thailand's banks has risen and high leverage among borrowers is likely to persist for longer than we previously expected. Regulatory relaxation, such as a loosening of loan-to-value ratio requirements for mortgages, or an absence of any concrete action to rein in high household debt would delay a resolution of structural issues, in our view. In addition, the economic recovery remains fragile and uneven across sectors, especially in tourism, which remains well below pre-pandemic levels. The crisis in Ukraine could also further delay the normalization of international tourist arrivals in Thailand. Steps taken by the government and central bank should reduce risks for the country's banks, but it won't eliminate them. We view Thailand's relief programs (including loan classification norms) as more liberal than those of peer countries. There is an increasing divergence in economic reality and reported asset quality ratios. The banking sector's reported nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio has remained relatively stable at about 3%, supported by ongoing relief measures. In our opinion, regulatory forbearance is just prolonging the pain of underlying problem loans. At 14%, the high proportion of banks' loan books under relief measures points to incipient problems in the system. Our base case projects an orderly unwinding of imbalances. We expect the Thai banking sector's NPLs to rise gradually over the next 24 months to 5%--the highest since the 2008 global financial crisis. Indeed, it may take longer. Restructuring would provide a temporary lifeline to the borrowers and slow NPL growth. But it will not resolve the structural problems in the system. In the absence of any effective measures to reduce the high household debt burden, borrowers will remain dependent on better economic conditions and low interest rates to service their obligations on time.

Sector And Industry Variables

S&P Global Ratings uses its BICRA economic risk and industry risk scores to determine the anchor for a financial institution, which is the starting point of a rating (see paragraph 7 in the financial institutions criteria).

Our BICRA criteria evaluate and compare the relative strength of global banking systems. BICRA scores are on a scale from 1 to 10 (see table 1), with group 1 representing the lowest-risk banking systems and group 10 the highest-risk ones (see paragraph 4 in the BICRA criteria).

Table 1

BICRAs By Group And Country

(Group '1' to '10', from lowest to highest risk)

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
	Austria	Australia	Ireland	Bermuda
	Belgium	Chile	Kuwait	Hungary
	Canada	Czech Republic	Malaysia	Iceland
	Finland	Denmark	New Zealand	Italy
	Hong Kong	France	Poland	Malta
	Liechtenstein	Germany	Saudi Arabia	Mexico
	Luxembourg	Israel	Slovenia	Panama
	Norway	Japan	Spain	Peru
	Singapore	Korea	Taiwan	Philippines
	Sweden	Netherlands		Qatar
	Switzerland	U.K.		United Arab Emirates
		U.S.		Uruguay
Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9	Group 10
Brazil	Bahrain	Armenia	Argentina	Belarus
Brunei	Guatemala	Costa Rica	Azerbaijan	Nigeria
China	Morocco	Cyprus	Bangladesh	Russia*
Colombia	Oman	El Salvador	Bolivia	Sri Lanka
India	Thailand*	Georgia	Cambodia	Tunisia
Indonesia		Greece	Egypt	Ukraine
Portugal		Honduras	Kazakhstan	
South Africa		Jamaica	Kenya	
Trinidad and Tobago		Jordan	Mongolia	
		Paraguay	Turkey	
		Uzbekistan	Vietnam	

*Indicates a change in BICRA since our previous monthly article published Feb. 25, 2022. Data as of March 29, 2022. BICRAs -- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessments. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

A BICRA analysis for a country incorporates the entire country's financial system, taking into account the impact of entities other than banks on the financial system. It also looks at the conditions under which rated and unrated entities operate (see paragraph 5 in the BICRA criteria).

The two main analytical components to the BICRA criteria are: economic risk and industry risk (see table 2 and paragraph 12 in the BICRA criteria).

A banking sector's economic risk is determined by the structure, performance, flexibility, and stability of the country's economy, actual or potential imbalances in the economy, and the credit risk stemming from economic participants, mainly households and enterprises (see paragraph 13 in the BICRA criteria).

The industry risk is determined by the quality, effectiveness, and track record of bank regulation and supervision, as well as the competitive environment of a country's banking industry, including its risk appetite, structure, risk-adjusted financial performance, and possible distortions in the market. Industry risk also addresses the variety and stability of funding options available to banks, including the role of the central bank and government (see paragraph 14 in the BICRA criteria).

Table 2

BICRA Economic Risk And Industry Risk Scores And Components

(Group '1' to '10', from lowest to highest risk)

Country	BICRA Group	--Economic risk factors and descriptors--				--Industry risk factors and descriptors--			
		Economic Resilience	Economic Imbalances	Credit risk in the economy	Economic risk/Trend	Institutional framework	Competitive dynamics	Systemwide funding	Industry risk/Trend
Switzerland	2	Very Low	Low	Low	2/Stable	Low	Low	Low	2/Stable
Finland	2	Very Low	Low	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable
Austria	2	Very Low	Low	Intermediate	2/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low	3/Negative
Norway	2	Very Low	Intermediate	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable
Sweden	2	Very Low	Intermediate	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable
Luxembourg	2	Very Low	Intermediate	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Very Low	3/Stable
Belgium	2	Low	Low	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Very Low	3/Stable
Liechtenstein	2	Low	Low	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable
Hong Kong	2	Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3/Stable	Very Low	Low	Very Low	1/Stable
Canada	2	Very Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3/Stable	Very Low	Low	Low	2/Stable
Singapore	2	Very Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3/Stable	Very Low	Low	Low	2/Stable
Germany	3	Very Low	Very Low	Low	1/Stable	Intermediate	High	Very Low	4/Stable
Japan	3	Low	Very Low	Low	2/Stable	Intermediate	High	Very Low	4/Stable
Australia	3	Very Low	High	Low	3/Stable	Low	Low	Intermediate	3/Positive
Denmark	3	Very Low	Low	Intermediate	2/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	4/Stable
Netherlands	3	Very Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable
U.S.	3	Low	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Very Low	3/Positive
Korea	3	Low	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Positive
France	3	Low	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Stable
Czech Republic	3	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	4/Stable
Israel	3	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Stable
U.K.	3	Low	Intermediate	High	4/Stable	Low	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable
Chile	3	High	Low	Intermediate	4/Negative	Intermediate	Low	Low	3/Stable
Taiwan	4	Low	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable	Intermediate	Very High	Very Low	5/Stable
New Zealand	4	Very Low	High	Intermediate	4/Negative	Intermediate	Low	High	4/Stable
Spain	4	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	4/Stable*	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Stable
Poland	4	High	Low	Intermediate	4/Stable	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Negative
Saudi Arabia	4	High	Intermediate	Intermediate	5/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable
Ireland	4	Low	High	High	5/Positive	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Negative
Slovenia	4	Intermediate	Intermediate	High	5/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	4/Stable
Malaysia	4	High	Low	High	5/Negative	Intermediate	High	Low	4/Stable
Kuwait	4	High	Intermediate	Intermediate	5/Stable	High	Intermediate	Low	4/Stable
Malta	5	Intermediate	Low	High	4/Negative	Very High	Intermediate	Intermediate	6/Stable
Iceland	5	Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate	4/Negative	Intermediate	High	High	6/Stable
Panama	5	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Negative	Intermediate	Low	Very High	5/Stable
Hungary	5	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Stable	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Stable
Qatar	5	Low	High	High	5/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Very High	6/Stable
Uruguay	5	High	Low	High	5/Stable	High	High	Intermediate	6/Stable
United Arab Emirates	5	Low	High	Very High	6/Stable	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Stable
Italy	5	Intermediate	High	High	6/Positive	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Stable
Bermuda	5	Intermediate	Very High	Intermediate	6/Stable	Intermediate	Low	Intermediate	3/Stable
Peru	5	High	Very Low	Very High	6/Negative	Low	Intermediate	Intermediate	3/Stable
Mexico	5	Very High	Intermediate	Intermediate	6/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	Low	3/Stable
Philippines	5	Very High	Low	High	6/Stable	High	Intermediate	Intermediate	5/Stable
Brunei	6	Intermediate	Low	High	4/Stable	Extremely High	Intermediate	Low	7/Stable
Portugal	6	Intermediate	High	High	6/Stable	Intermediate	High	High	6/Positive
Indonesia	6	High	Low	Very High	6/Negative	High	High	Intermediate	6/Stable
China	6	Intermediate	High	Very High	7/Positive	High	High	Very Low	5/Stable

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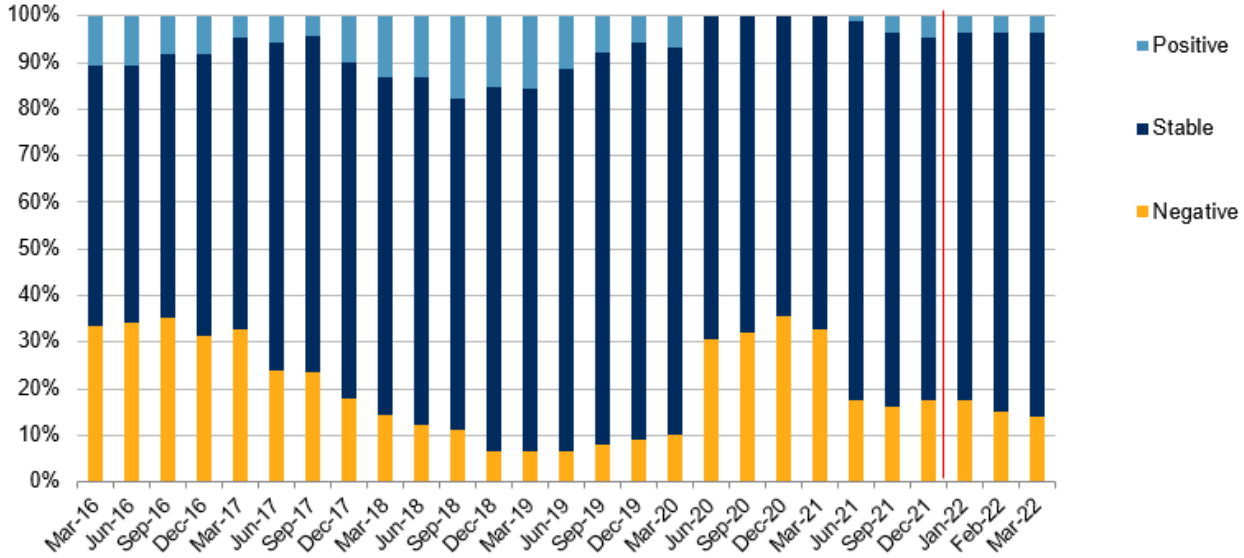
India	6	High	Intermediate	Very High	7/Stable	High	High	Low	5/Stable
Colombia	6	High	High	High	7/Stable	High	Intermediate	Intermediate	5/Stable
Brazil	6	Very High	Intermediate	High	7/Stable	Intermediate	High	Intermediate	5/Stable
Trinidad and Tobago	6	Very High	Intermediate	Very High	7/Stable	High	High	Low	5/Stable
South Africa	6	Very High	High	High	7/Stable	Intermediate	Intermediate	High	5/Stable
Bahrain	7	High	High	Very High	7/Stable	Intermediate	High	High	6/Stable
Thailand	7*	High	High	Very High	7/Negative	Very High*	High	Low	6*/Stable
Morocco	7	Very High	Intermediate	Very High	7/Stable	Intermediate	High	High	6/Stable
Oman	7	Very High	High	High	7/Stable	Intermediate	High	High	6/Stable
Guatemala	7	Extremely High	Intermediate	Very High	8/Stable	High	Intermediate	Intermediate	5/Stable
Costa Rica	8	High	High	Very High	7/Negative	High	Extremely High	High	8/Stable
Uzbekistan	8	Very High	Intermediate	Very High	7/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable
Honduras	8	Very High	Intermediate	Extremely High	8/Stable	Very High	Intermediate	High	7/Stable
Georgia	8	Very High	High	Very High	8/Stable	Intermediate	High	Very High	7/Stable
Jordan	8	Extremely High	Intermediate	Very High	8/Stable	High	High	High	7/Stable
Cyprus	8	Intermediate	High*	Extremely High	8/Stable	High	Very High	Very High	8/Stable
Greece	8	High	Very High	Very High	8/Stable	High	Very High	Very High	8/Stable
Armenia	8	Very High	Intermediate	Extremely High	8/Stable	Very High	High	Very High	8/Stable
Paraguay	8	Very High	Intermediate	Extremely High	8/Stable	Very High	Very High	High	8/Stable
Jamaica	8	Extremely High	Intermediate	Very High	8/Negative	High	Very High	Very High	8/Stable
El Salvador	8	Extremely High	Intermediate	Extremely High	9/Negative	High	Intermediate	Very High	7/Negative
Kazakhstan	9	High	High	Extremely High	8/Stable	Extremely High	Very High	High	9/Stable
Bangladesh	9	Very High	Low	Extremely High	8/Stable	Extremely High	Extremely High	Intermediate	9/Stable
Bolivia	9	Very High	High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Very High	Very High	High	8/Stable
Vietnam	9	Very High	High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Extremely High	Very High	Intermediate	8/Stable
Egypt	9	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable	Extremely High	High	High	8/Stable
Mongolia	9	High	Very High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable
Azerbaijan	9	Very High	High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable
Cambodia	9	Very High	High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable
Kenya	9	Very High	High	Extremely High	9/Stable	Extremely High	Very High	High	9/Stable
Turkey	9	Very High	Very High	Very High	9/Stable	Very High	Very High	Very High	9/Negative
Argentina†	9	Extremely High	High	Extremely High	10/Stable	High	High	Very High	7/Negative
Belarus	10	Very High	Very High	Very High	9/Stable	Extremely High	Very High	Extremely High	10/Stable
Sri Lanka	10	Very High	Very High	Extremely High	10/Stable	Very High	Very High	Very High	9/Negative
Ukraine	10	Very High	Very High	Extremely High	10/Stable	Very High	Very High	Very High	9/Positive
Russia	10*	Extremely High*	High*	Extremely High*	10*/Stable	Very High*	Very High*	Very High*	9*/Negative*
Nigeria	10	Extremely High	High	Extremely High	10/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Stable
Tunisia	10	Extremely High	High	Extremely High	10/Stable	Extremely High	High	Very High	9/Negative

*Indicates a change in BICRA score/trend since our previous monthly article published Feb. 25, 2022. Data as of March 29, 2022. BICRA -- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment. †We have released a comprehensive BICRA report since we last published this report. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Chart 1a

Chart 1a

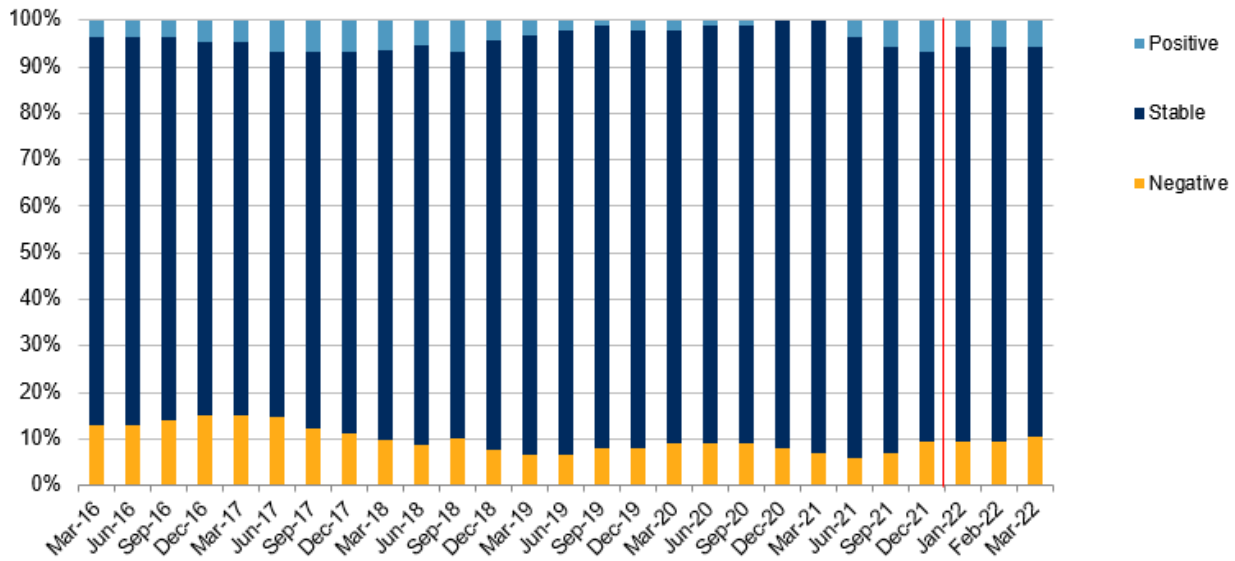
Economic Risk Trends



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Chart 1b

Industry Risk Trends



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We assess the capacity and willingness of sovereigns (see table 3) to support failing banks (or nonbank financial institutions where applicable) during a crisis based on their systemic importance, classifying sovereigns into three groups: highly supportive, supportive, and uncertain (see paragraph 225 in the “Financial Institutions Rating Methodology”).

Table 3

Government Support Assessment By Region

--Asia-Pacific--		--CEEMEA--		--Latin America and Caribbean--	
Country	Government support assessment	Country	Government support assessment	Country	Government support assessment
Australia	Highly supportive	Kuwait	Highly supportive	Bolivia	Supportive
Brunei	Highly supportive	Qatar	Highly supportive	Brazil	Supportive
China	Highly supportive	Saudi Arabia	Highly supportive	Chile	Supportive
India	Highly supportive	United Arab Emirates	Highly supportive	Colombia	Supportive
Indonesia	Highly supportive	Israel	Supportive	Guatemala	Supportive
Japan	Highly supportive	Kazakhstan	Supportive	Mexico	Supportive
Korea	Highly supportive	Morocco	Supportive	Peru	Supportive
Malaysia	Highly supportive	Russia	Supportive	Trinidad and Tobago	Supportive
Philippines	Highly supportive	Uzbekistan	Supportive	Uruguay	Supportive
Singapore	Highly supportive	Armenia	Uncertain	Argentina	Uncertain
Taiwan	Highly supportive	Azerbaijan	Uncertain	Costa Rica	Uncertain
Thailand	Highly supportive	Bahrain	Uncertain	El Salvador	Uncertain
Vietnam	Highly supportive	Belarus	Uncertain	Honduras	Uncertain
Hong Kong	Supportive	Czech Republic	Uncertain	Jamaica	Uncertain
Bangladesh	Uncertain	Egypt	Uncertain	Panama	Uncertain
Cambodia	Uncertain	Georgia	Uncertain	Paraguay	Uncertain
Mongolia	Uncertain	Hungary	Uncertain		
New Zealand	Uncertain	Jordan	Uncertain		
Sri Lanka	Uncertain	Kenya	Uncertain		
		Nigeria	Uncertain		
		Oman	Uncertain		
		Poland	Uncertain		
		Slovenia	Uncertain		
		South Africa	Uncertain		
		Tunisia	Uncertain		
		Turkey	Uncertain		
		Ukraine	Uncertain		
--North America--		--Western Europe--			
Country	Government support assessment	Country	Government support assessment		
Bermuda	Supportive	Austria	Uncertain		
Canada	Supportive	Belgium	Uncertain		
United States of America	Uncertain	Cyprus	Uncertain		
		Denmark	Uncertain		
		Finland	Uncertain		
		France	Uncertain		
		Germany	Uncertain		
		Greece	Uncertain		
		Iceland	Uncertain		
		Ireland	Uncertain		
		Italy	Uncertain		
		Liechtenstein	Uncertain		
		Luxembourg	Uncertain		

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Malta	Uncertain
Netherlands	Uncertain
Norway	Uncertain
Portugal	Uncertain
Spain	Uncertain
Sweden	Uncertain
Switzerland	Uncertain
U.K.	Uncertain

*Indicates a change in our government support assessment since our previous monthly article published Feb. 25, 2022. CEEMEA -- Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Note: Data as of March 29, 2022. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Countries for which we do not perform BICRAs are assigned estimates or proxies (depending on the magnitude of rated entities' aggregate exposure to issuers in these jurisdictions) for the purpose of computing risk-adjusted capital ratios. These estimates are made using a simplified BICRA analysis for jurisdictions that rated banks have significant aggregate exposure to--typically of US\$5 billion or more (across all the entities we rate). We may also perform a BICRA estimate if rated banks' aggregate exposure is not significant, but we consider it appropriate to assign an estimate. Our BICRA proxies are usually calculated for jurisdictions for which global exposure is not very significant (i.e., typically below US\$5 billion). The proxies are based on our foreign currency sovereign rating on the country for which we estimate the BICRA and economic and industry risk scores (see paragraph 12 in the "Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology," July 20, 2017). The BICRAs, economic risk scores, equity market groups (see paragraph 125), and long-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings that we assign to groups of countries and to regions represent the GDP-weighted average of BICRAs, economic risk scores, equity market groups, and long-term foreign currency sovereign credit ratings on the countries in these groups and regions (see paragraph 151 in "Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology").

Table 4

BICRA Scores For Estimates And Regional Averages

--BICRA Estimates--		
	BICRA Group	Economic Risk
Andorra	7	6
Bahamas	7	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	9
Bulgaria	7	7
Croatia	7	7
Estonia	4	4
Latvia	5	4
Lithuania	5	5
Romania	7	7
Serbia	7	7
Slovakia	5	6
--BICRA Regional Averages--		
	BICRA Group	Economic Risk
Africa	9	9
Asia Pacific	5	6
Central America and the Caribbean	8	8
Europe, the Middle East and Africa	5	5
Europe	4	4
European Union	3	3
Gulf Cooperation Council	5	5
Latin America	6	7

North America	3	3
World	5*	5

Data as of March 29, 2022. *Indicates a change in BICRA score/trend since our previous monthly article published Feb. 25, 2022. For the purposes of calculating the scores in the table, the North America region includes only Canada and the U.S.

Related Criteria

- Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- Sovereign Rating Methodology, Dec. 18, 2017
- Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, July 20, 2017
- Banks: Rating Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011

Related Research

- Outlook Revised To Stable On Top Spanish Banks And Subsidiaries Following Similar Action On Spain; Ratings Affirmed, March 22, 2022
- Four Thai Banks Downgraded As Structural Issues Persist; Outlooks Stable, March 21, 2022
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Argentina, March 18, 2022
- Cyprus Banking Industry Remains In BICRA Group '8' With Stable Trends, March 16, 2022
- Russian Banks Face An Increasingly Difficult And Uncertain Operating Environment; BICRA Group Revised To '10' From '7', March 15, 2022
- Global Banks Outlook 2022: Back On Course, Dec. 13, 2021
- Evolution Of The Methodologies Framework: Introducing Sector And Industry Variables Reports, Oct. 1, 2021
- S&P To Publish Economic And Industry Risk Trends For Banks, March 12, 2013

This is a sector and industry variables report. A sector and industry variables report is a publicly available criteria-related publication that describes sector, industry, asset class, or regional variables that we expect to periodically update mainly to reflect our views on changing macroeconomic and market conditions. Sector and industry variables reports are not criteria because they do not establish a methodological framework for determining credit ratings.

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