

cepAnalysis

cepDefault Index 2014

Annex

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February 2014

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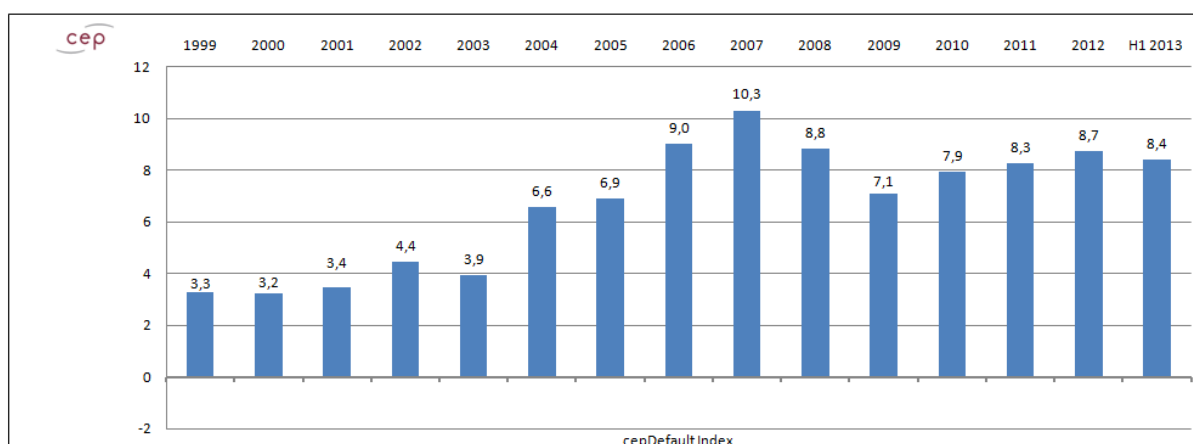
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A-1 Other European countries and Eurozone as a whole

A-1.1 Germany

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-1,3	-1,4	-0,2	2,0	1,9	4,7	5,1	6,5	7,5	6,1	6,1	6,4	6,1	7,0	7,0
CECF	4,6	4,6	3,6	2,4	2,0	1,9	1,8	2,5	2,8	2,7	1,0	1,5	2,2	1,7	1,4
cepDefault Index	3,3	3,2	3,4	4,4	3,9	6,6	6,9	9,0	10,3	8,8	7,1	7,9	8,3	8,7	8,4
Risc category	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

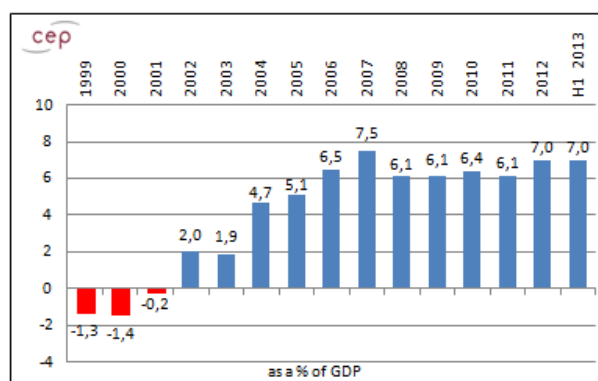


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

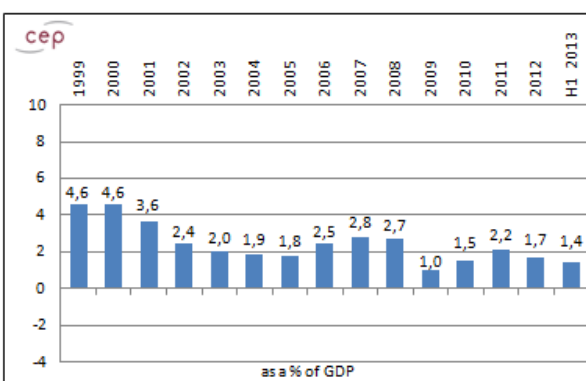
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Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

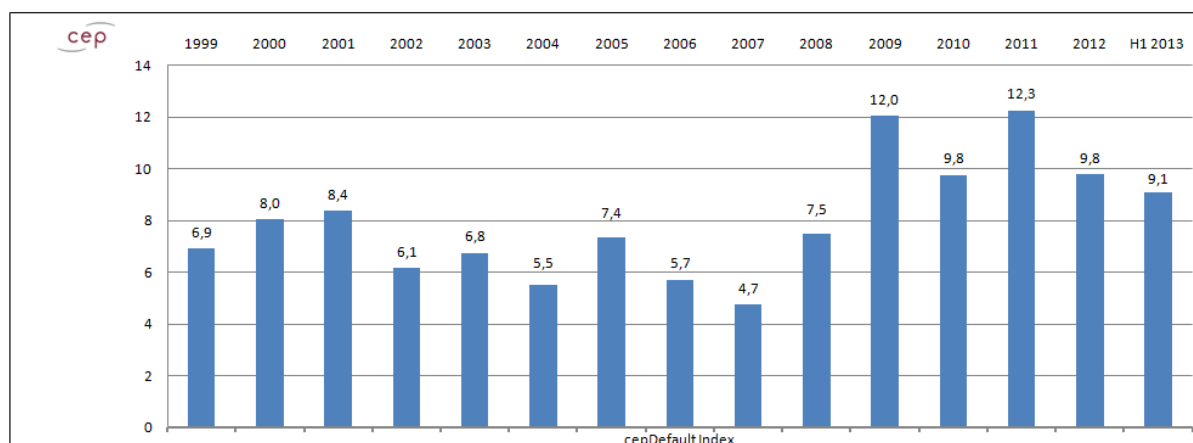


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.2 Estonia

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-4,7	-4,8	-4,8	-9,9	-10,8	-10,7	-9,4	-13,6	-14,7	-7,3	7,4	7,0	4,4	0,7	1,7
CECF	11,6	12,8	13,2	16,0	17,6	16,2	16,8	19,3	19,4	14,8	4,6	2,8	7,9	9,1	7,4
cepDefault Index	6,9	8,0	8,4	6,1	6,8	5,5	7,4	5,7	4,7	7,5	12,0	9,8	12,3	9,8	9,1
Risk category	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

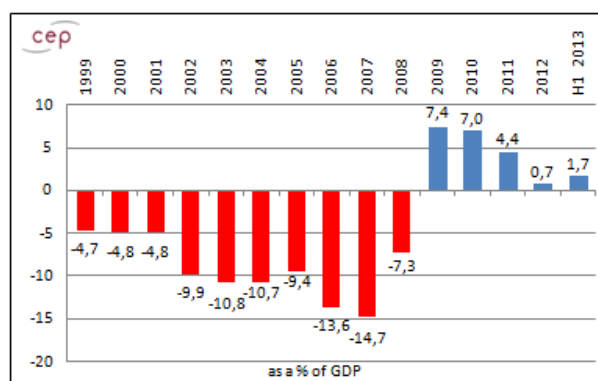


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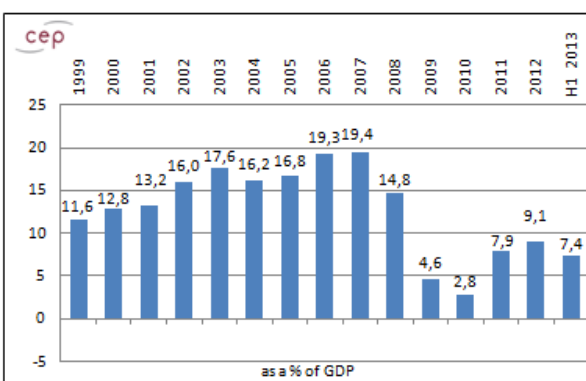
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Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

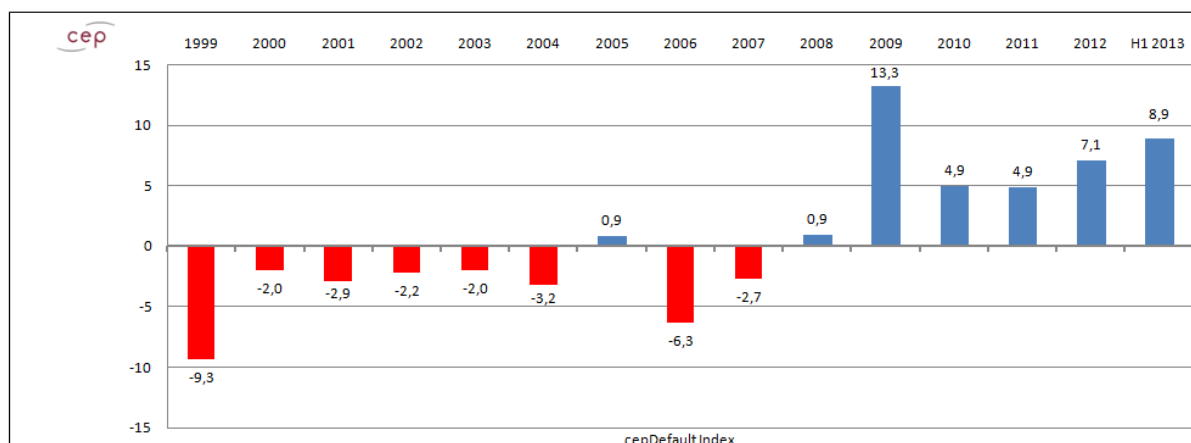


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.3 Latvia

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-8,7	-4,4	-7,1	-6,5	-7,5	-11,8	-11,2	-21,4	-20,4	-11,6	11,1	4,9	-0,2	0,5	2,2
CECF	-0,6	2,4	4,2	4,3	5,5	8,6	12,1	15,1	17,7	12,5	2,2	0,0	5,1	6,6	6,7
cepDefault Index	-9,3	-2,0	-2,9	-2,2	-2,0	-3,2	0,9	-6,3	-2,7	0,9	13,3	4,9	4,9	7,1	8,9
Risc category	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1

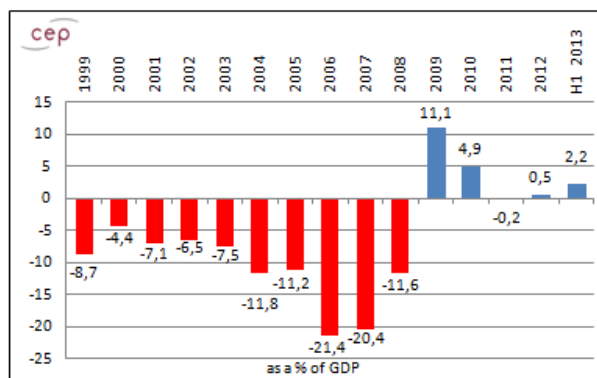


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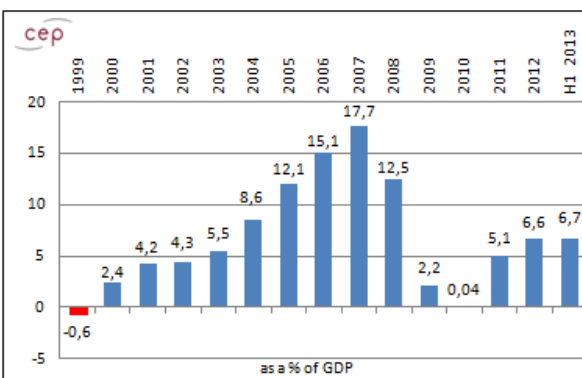
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Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

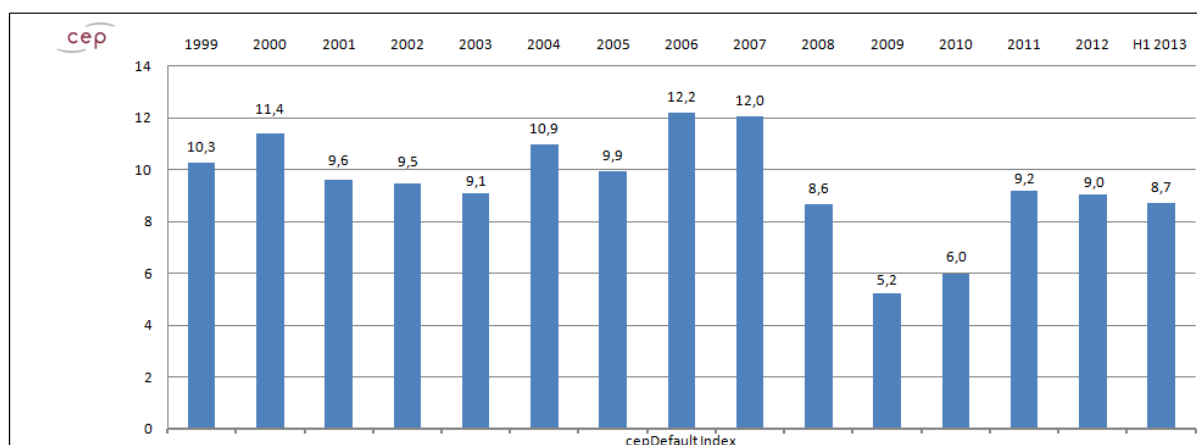


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.4 Netherlands¹

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	4,1	6,1	5,0	5,9	5,9	8,3	7,1	8,7	8,2	4,4	2,7	4,5	7,0	7,4	7,8
CECF	6,2	5,3	4,6	3,6	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,5	3,8	4,2	2,5	1,5	2,2	1,6	0,9
cepDefault Index	10,3	11,4	9,6	9,5	9,1	10,9	9,9	12,2	12,0	8,6	5,2	6,0	9,2	9,0	8,7
Risc category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

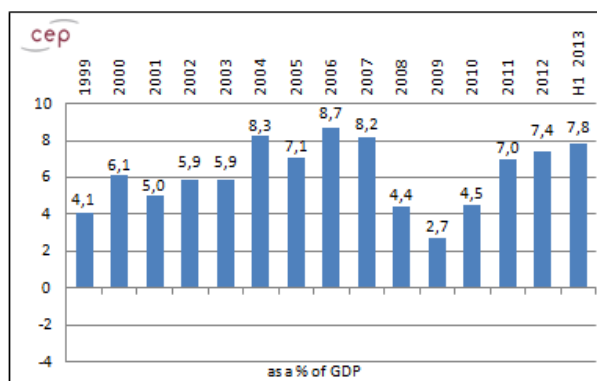


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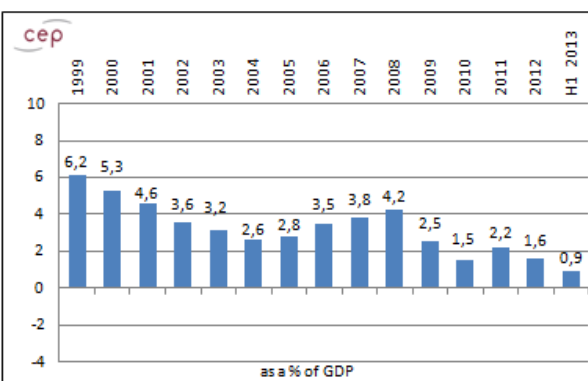
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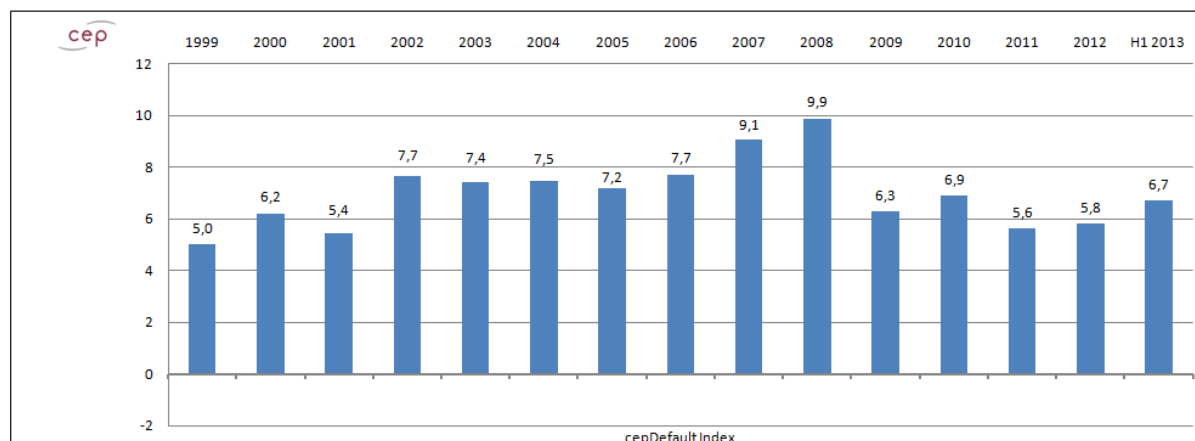
Capacity enhancing capital formation



¹ The data of the first half of 2013 are based on the not seasonally adjusted data of the period from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

A-1.5 Austria

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-1,6	-0,9	-1,0	2,5	1,7	2,1	2,1	2,9	4,0	4,9	2,7	3,7	1,4	1,6	2,9
CECF	6,6	7,1	6,4	5,2	5,7	5,4	5,1	4,8	5,1	5,0	3,6	3,2	4,2	4,2	3,8
cepDefault Index	5,0	6,2	5,4	7,7	7,4	7,5	7,2	7,7	9,1	9,9	6,3	6,9	5,6	5,8	6,7
Risc category	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

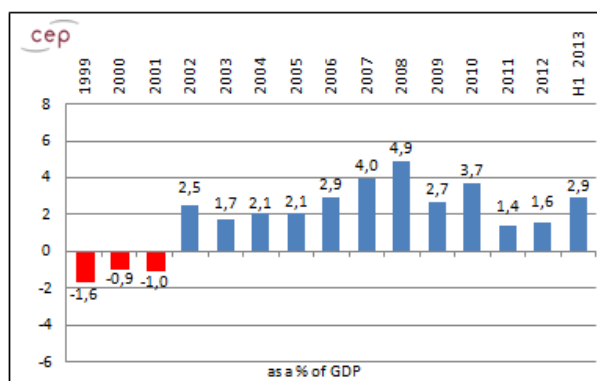


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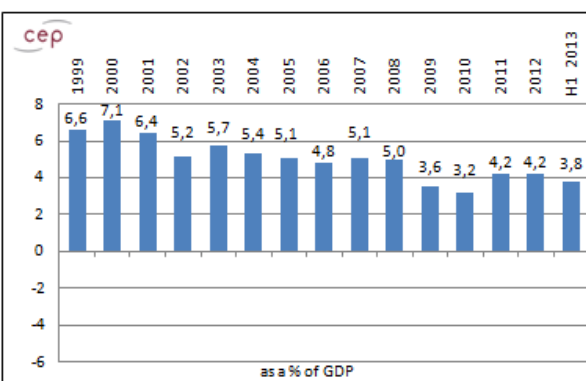
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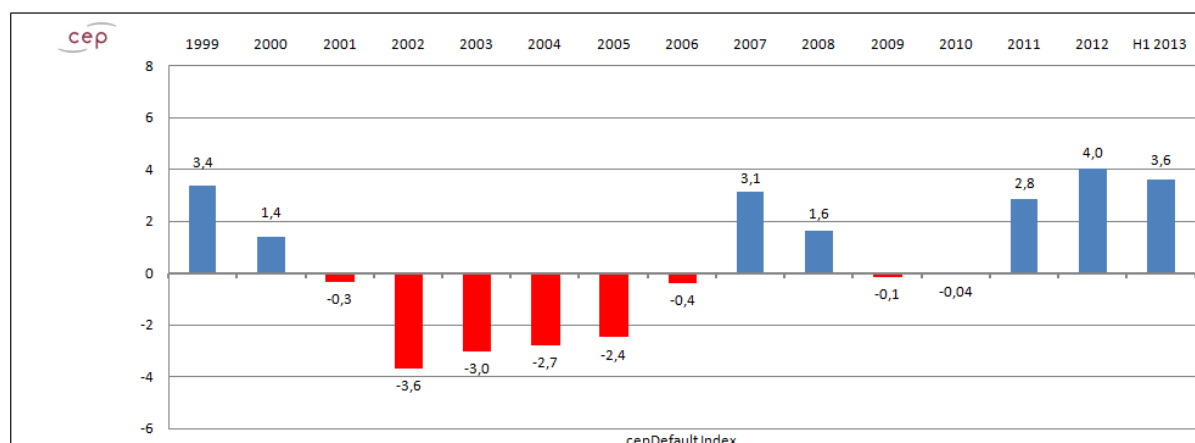


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.6 Slovakia

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-4,1	-2,8	-7,2	-9,5	-6,7	-6,5	-8,9	-7,9	-5,2	-5,4	-1,7	-2,10	-0,9	3,1	4,5
CECF	7,5	4,2	6,9	5,9	3,7	3,8	6,5	7,5	8,3	7,0	1,6	2,06	3,7	0,9	-0,9
cepDefault Index	3,4	1,4	-0,3	-3,6	-3,0	-2,7	-2,4	-0,4	3,1	1,6	-0,1	-0,04	2,8	4,0	3,6
Risc category	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	2	1	1

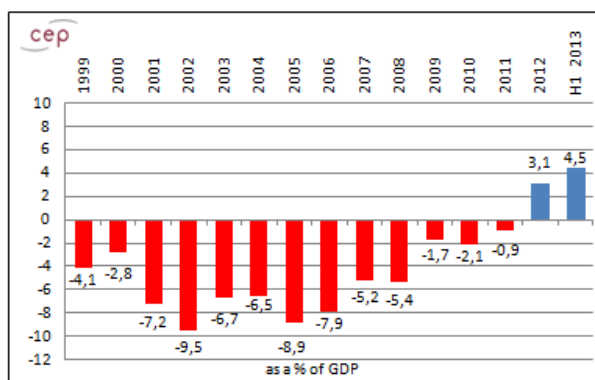


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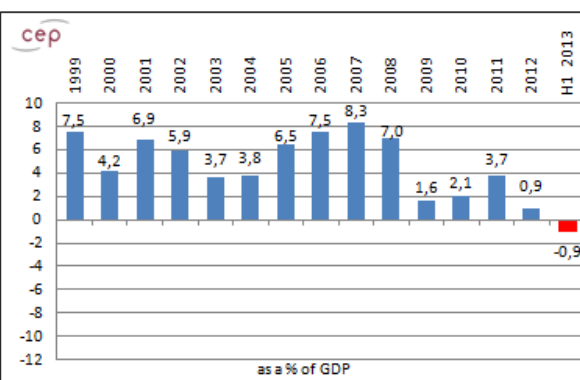
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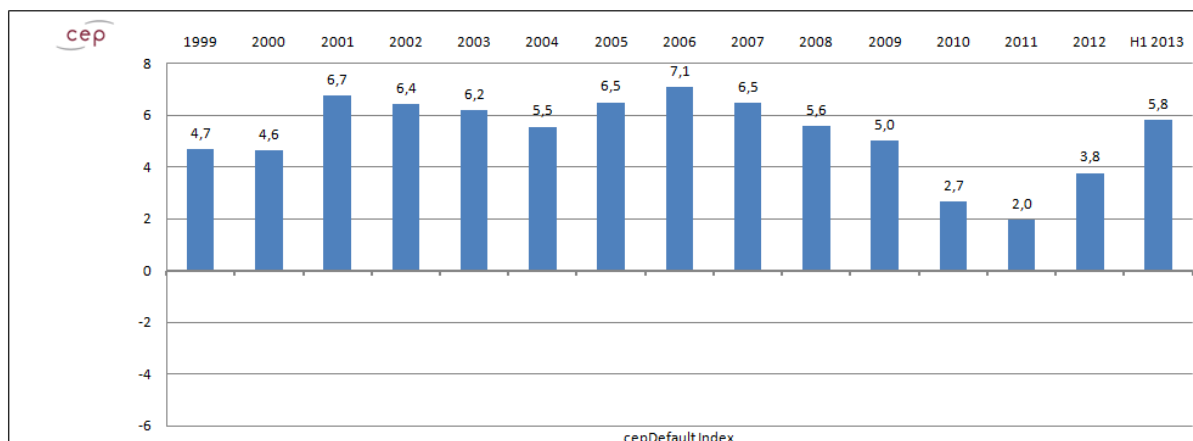


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.7 Slovenia

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-3,7	-3,2	-0,3	0,3	-1,5	-2,9	-2,1	-2,8	-4,7	-6,0	-0,4	-0,1	0,0	2,9	5,0
CECF	8,4	7,8	7,0	6,1	7,7	8,4	8,6	9,9	11,2	11,6	5,4	2,8	2,0	0,9	0,8
cepDefault Index	4,7	4,6	6,7	6,4	6,2	5,5	6,5	7,1	6,5	5,6	5,0	2,7	2,0	3,8	5,8
Risc category	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1

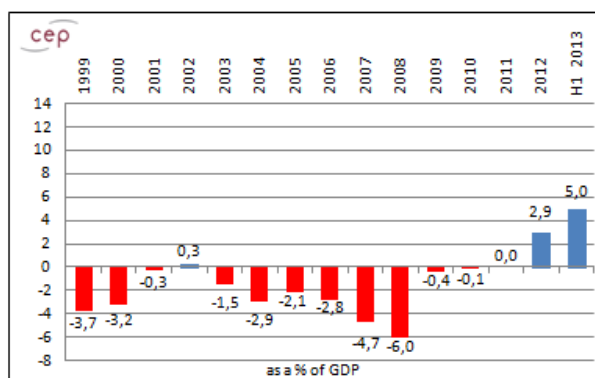


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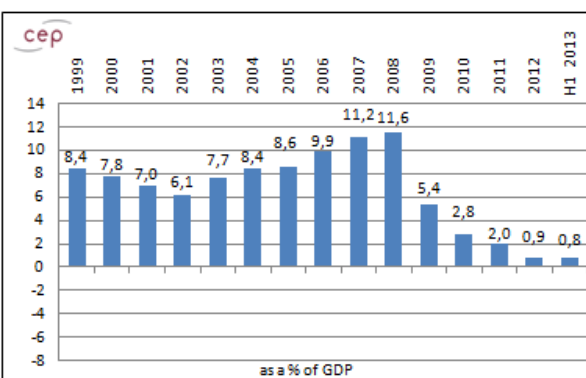
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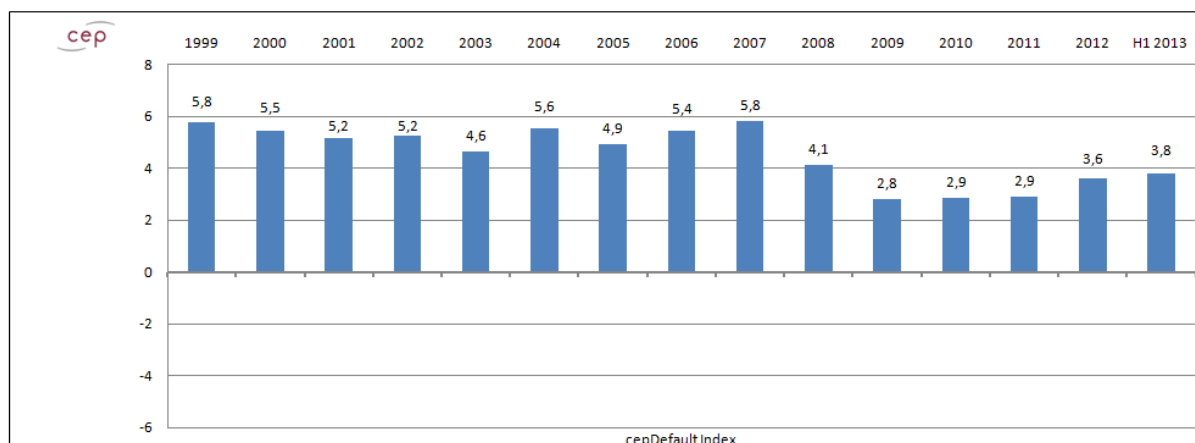


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-1.8 Eurozone as a whole

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,5	1,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	-0,6	0,1	0,4	0,4	1,8	2,5
CECF	5,1	5,4	5,0	4,3	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,7	5,1	4,7	2,7	2,5	2,5	1,8	1,3
cepDefault Index	5,8	5,5	5,2	5,2	4,6	5,6	4,9	5,4	5,8	4,1	2,8	2,9	2,9	3,6	3,8
Risc category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1



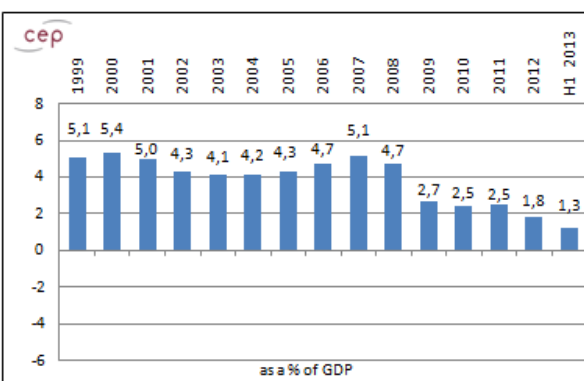
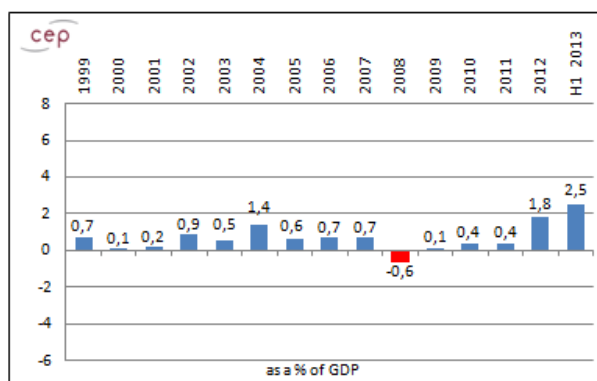
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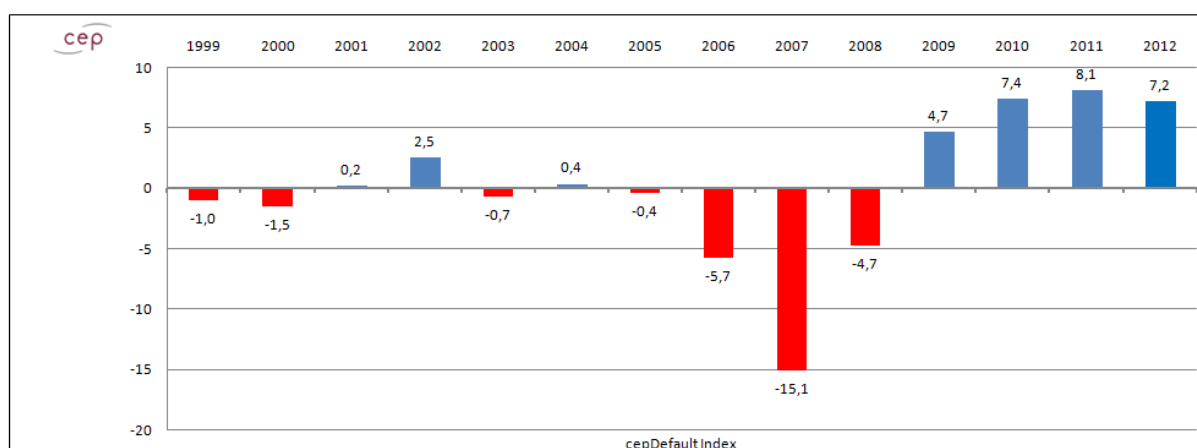
Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-2 Other EU Countries

A-2.1 Bulgaria ²

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	-3,6	-5,3	-5,6	-2,4	-5,3	-5,7	-10,7	-16,9	-27,2	-22,4	-7,6	0,3	1,3	0,0
CECF	2,6	3,8	5,8	4,9	4,6	6,1	10,3	11,2	12,1	17,7	12,3	7,1	6,8	7,2
cepDefault Index	-1,0	-1,5	0,2	2,5	-0,7	0,4	-0,4	-5,7	-15,1	-4,7	4,7	7,4	8,1	7,2
Risc category	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	2	1	1	1

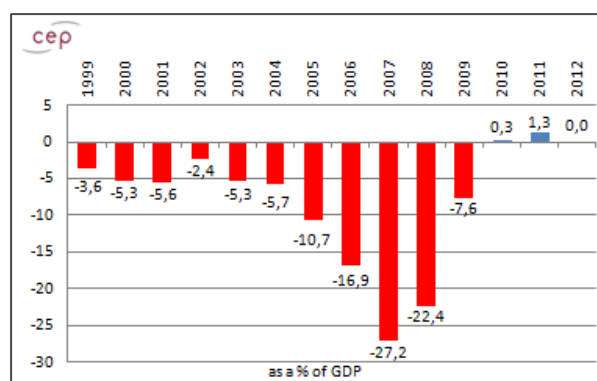


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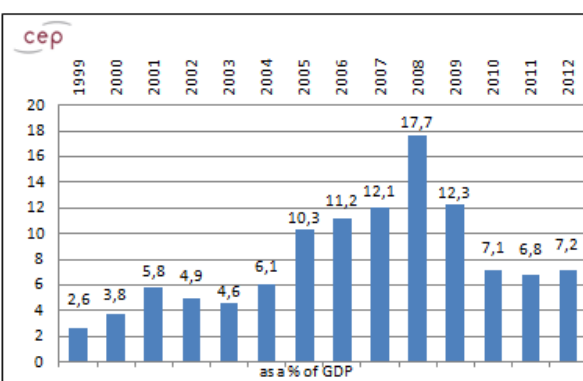
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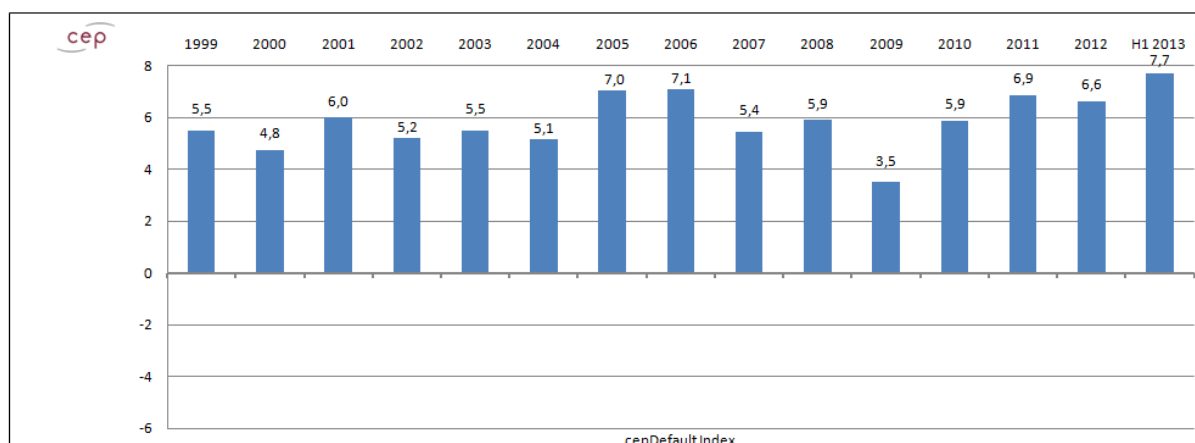
Capacity enhancing capital formation



² The data used to calculate the cepDefault Index have been taken from the EU database, Eurostat. Because there is no data available for the capital investment in residential buildings for 2012 the data from 2011 have been carried forward.

A-2.2 Denmark

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	2,6	1,4	3,1	2,6	3,4	3,0	4,5	3,0	1,4	2,9	3,4	5,9	6,3	6,0	6,9
CECF	2,9	3,4	2,9	2,6	2,1	2,1	2,5	4,1	4,0	3,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,6	0,8
cepDefault Index	5,5	4,8	6,0	5,2	5,5	5,1	7,0	7,1	5,4	5,9	3,5	5,9	6,9	6,6	7,7
Risc category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

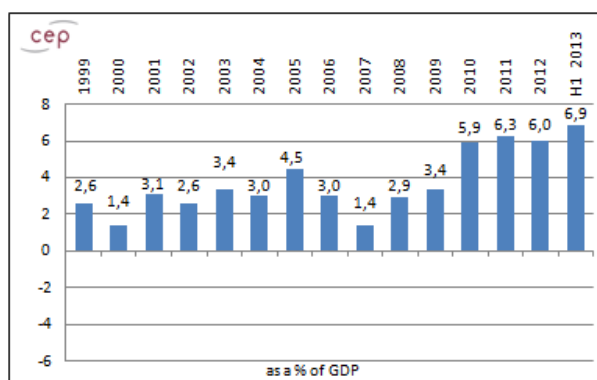


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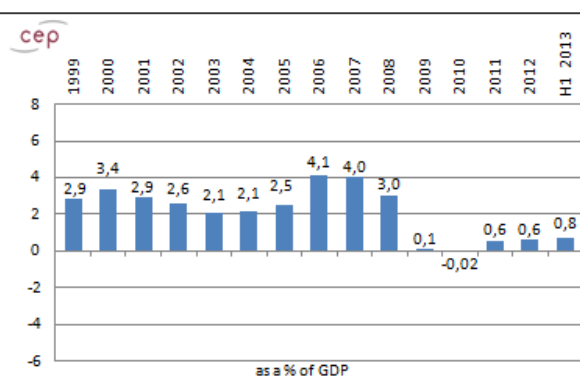
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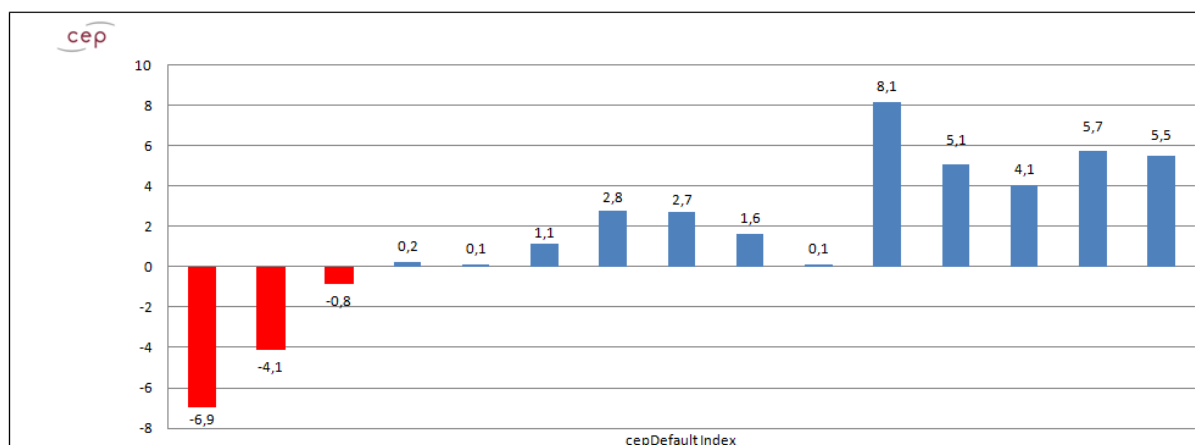


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-2.3 Lithuania

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-10,9	-5,9	-4,7	-4,7	-6,4	-6,7	-6,1	-8,7	-12,9	-11,1	6,4	3,4	-0,6	1,9	0,6
CECF	4,0	1,8	3,9	4,9	6,5	7,8	8,9	11,4	14,5	11,2	1,7	1,7	4,7	3,8	4,9
cepDefault-Index	-6,9	-4,1	-0,8	0,2	0,1	1,1	2,8	2,7	1,6	0,1	8,1	5,1	4,1	5,7	5,5
Risc category	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1

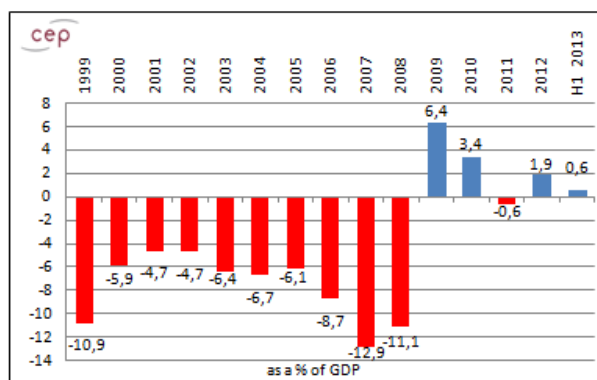


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

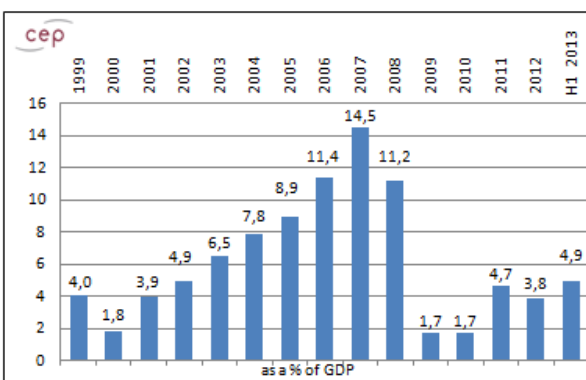
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-2.4 Poland³

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-5,1	-5,4	-2,4	-2,1	-1,7	-5,0	-1,9	-3,1	-5,1	-4,9	-1,9	-2,7	-2,7	-1,6	0,1
CECF	9,5	9,1	6,1	4,4	3,9	4,2	4,5	5,9	8,1	9,3	8,7	8,0	8,7	7,4	7,0
cepDefault Index	4,4	3,7	3,7	2,3	2,2	-0,8	2,6	2,8	3,0	4,4	6,8	5,3	6,0	5,8	7,1
Risc category	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

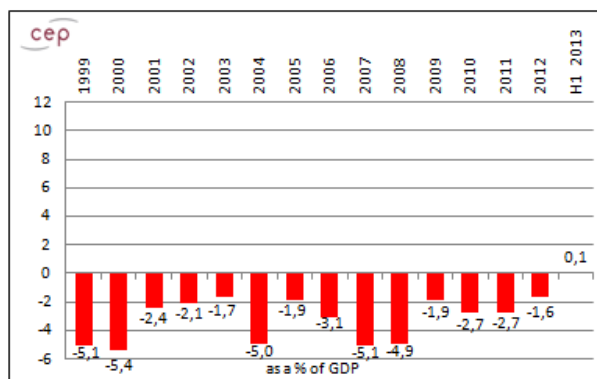


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

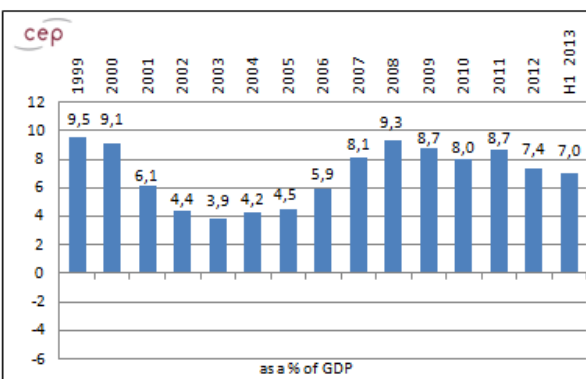
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



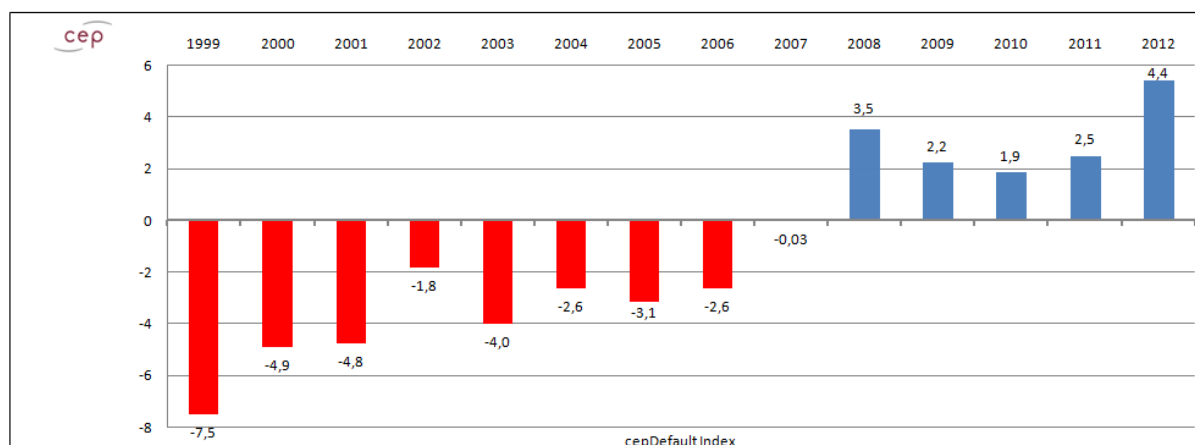
Capacity enhancing capital formation



³ The data of the first half of 2013 are based on the not seasonally adjusted data of the period from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

A-2.5 Romania⁴

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	-3,9	-3,7	-5,3	-0,8	-4,4	-4,9	-7,9	-10,4	-13,00	-11,0	-3,6	-4,2	-3,9	-2,6
CECF	-3,6	-1,2	0,5	-1,0	0,4	2,3	4,8	7,8	12,97	14,5	5,8	6,1	6,4	7,0
cepDefault Index	-7,5	-4,9	-4,8	-1,8	-4,0	-2,6	-3,1	-2,6	-0,03	3,5	2,2	1,9	2,5	4,4
Risc category	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2

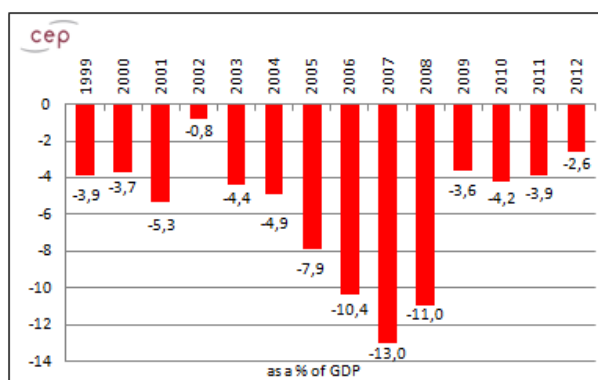


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

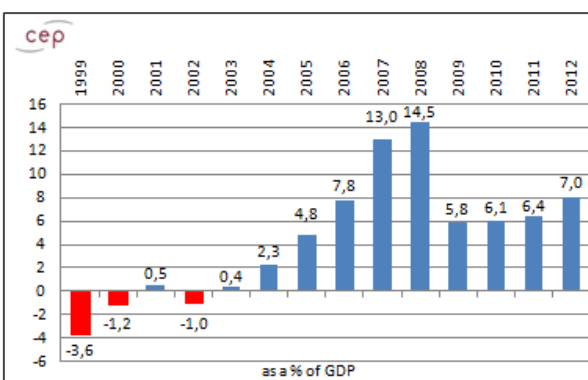
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



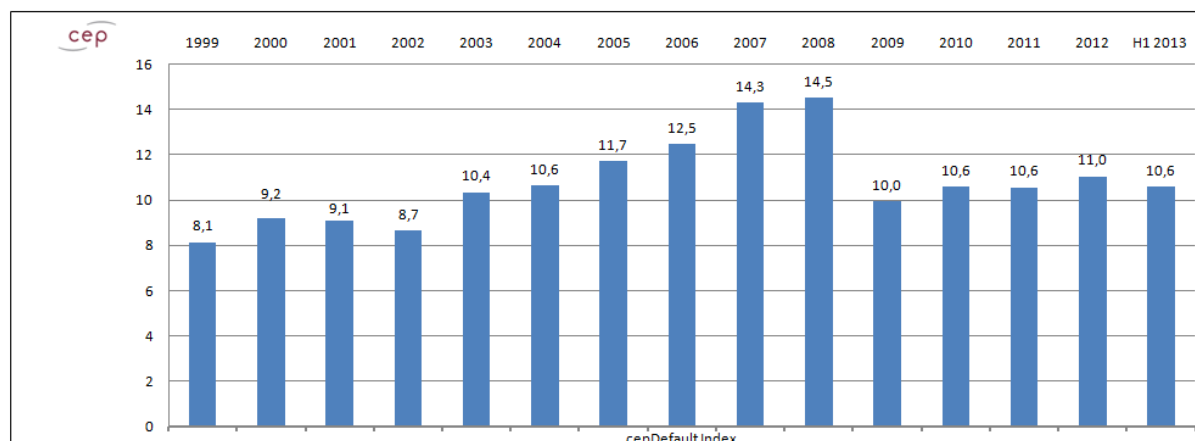
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁴ The data used to calculate the cepDefault Index have been taken from the EU database, Eurostat. Because there is no data available for the capital investment in residential buildings for 2012 the data from 2011 have been carried forward. Depreciation for 2012 has also been carried forward on the same basis.

A-2.6 Sweden⁵

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	3,4	4,5	4,9	5,1	6,9	6,8	7,2	7,3	8,5	8,7	6,7	6,8	6,1	6,3	6,4
CECF	4,7	4,7	4,2	3,6	3,5	3,8	4,5	5,2	5,8	5,8	3,3	3,8	4,5	4,7	4,2
cepDefault Index	8,1	9,2	9,1	8,7	10,4	10,6	11,7	12,5	14,3	14,5	10,0	10,6	10,6	11,0	10,6
Risc category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

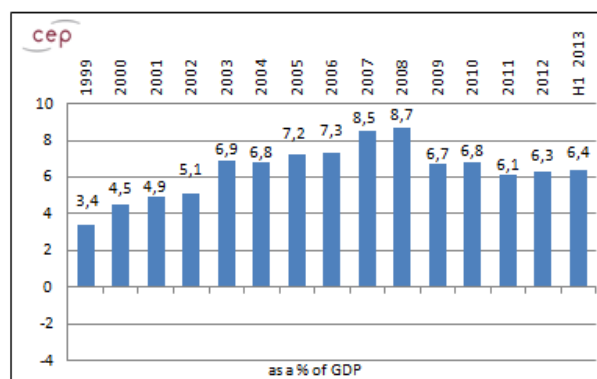


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

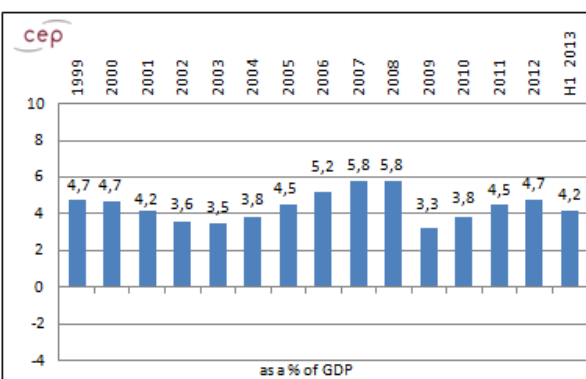
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



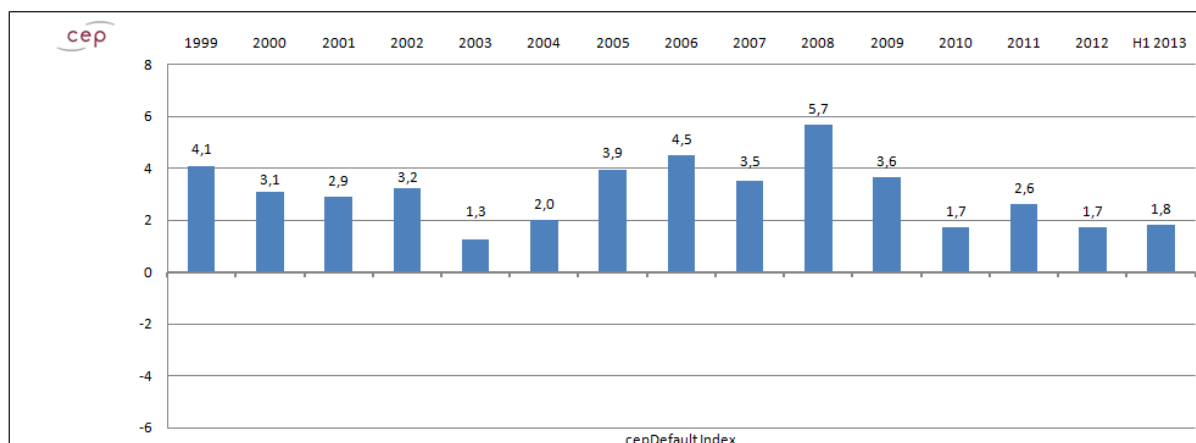
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁵ The data of the first half of 2013 are based on the not seasonally adjusted data of the period from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

A-2.7 Czech Republic ⁶

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-2,3	-4,0	-4,3	-3,6	-5,0	-4,0	-2,4	-2,1	-4,5	-2,0	-1,2	-2,9	-1,6	-1,4	-0,6
CECF	6,4	7,1	7,2	6,8	6,3	6,0	6,3	6,6	8,0	7,7	4,8	4,6	4,2	3,1	2,4
cepDefault Index	4,1	3,1	2,9	3,2	1,3	2,0	3,9	4,5	3,5	5,7	3,6	1,7	2,6	1,7	1,8
Risc category	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

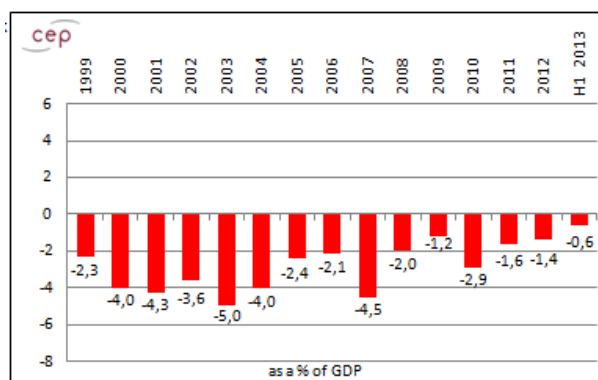


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

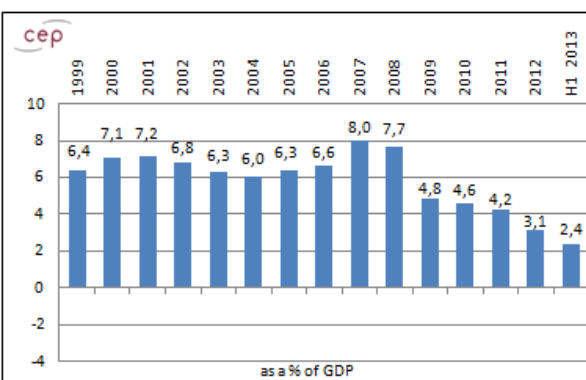
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



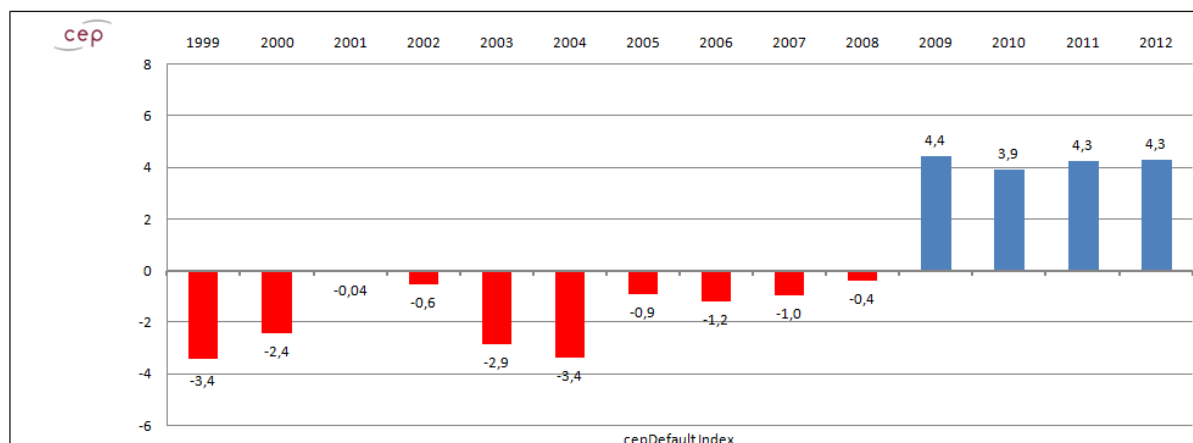
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁶ The data of the first half of 2013 are based on the not seasonally adjusted data of the period from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

A-2.8 Hungary

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	-7,9	-7,6	-5,20	-6,5	-8,4	-9,5	-7,5	-6,9	-6,6	-5,9	1,1	2,2	2,9	3,7
CECF	4,5	5,2	5,16	5,9	5,5	6,1	6,6	5,7	5,6	5,5	3,3	1,7	1,4	0,6
cepDefault Index	-3,4	-2,4	-0,04	-0,6	-2,9	-3,4	-0,9	-1,2	-1,0	-0,4	4,4	3,9	4,3	4,3
Risk category	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1

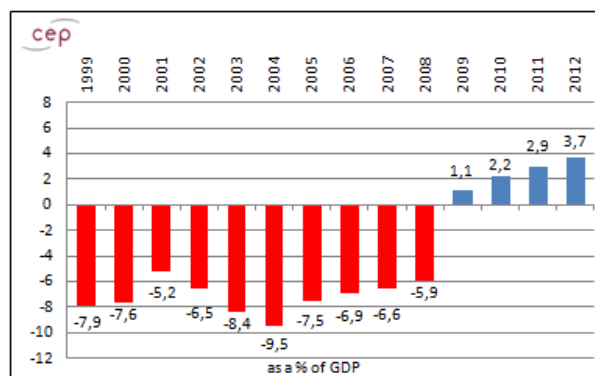


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

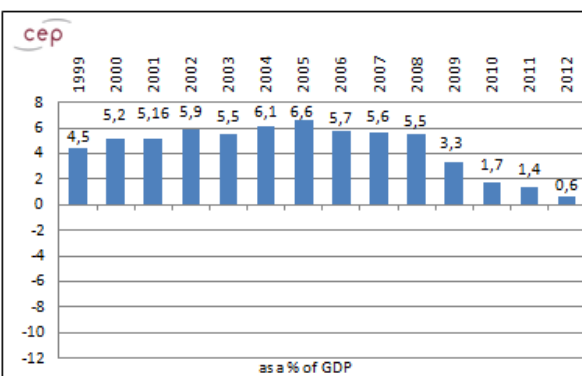
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

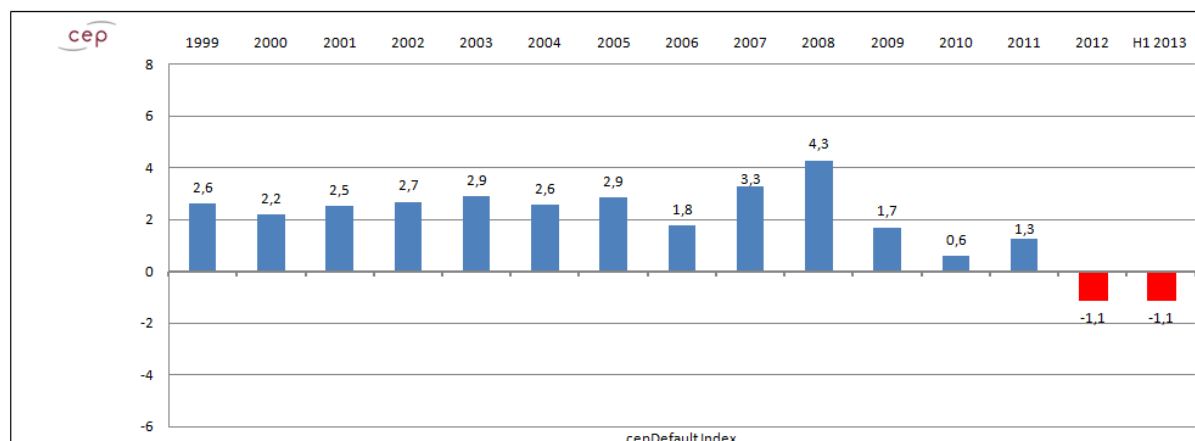


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-2.9 United Kingdom

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-2,6	-2,7	-2,2	-2,0	-1,5	-1,8	-1,7	-2,8	-2,0	-0,7	-1,2	-2,4	-1,2	-3,5	-2,8
CECF	5,2	4,9	4,7	4,7	4,4	4,4	4,6	4,6	5,3	5,0	2,9	3,0	2,5	2,4	1,7
cepDefault Index	2,6	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,9	2,6	2,9	1,8	3,3	4,3	1,7	0,6	1,3	-1,1	-1,1
Risc category	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

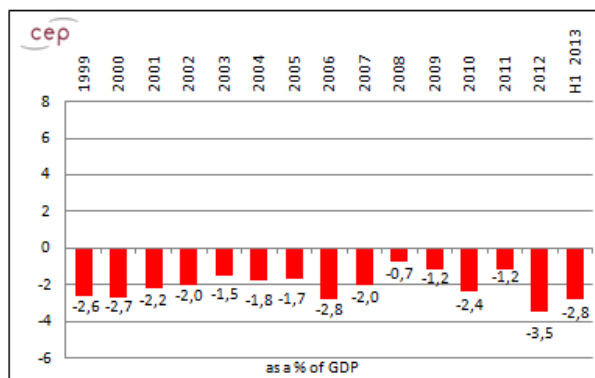


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

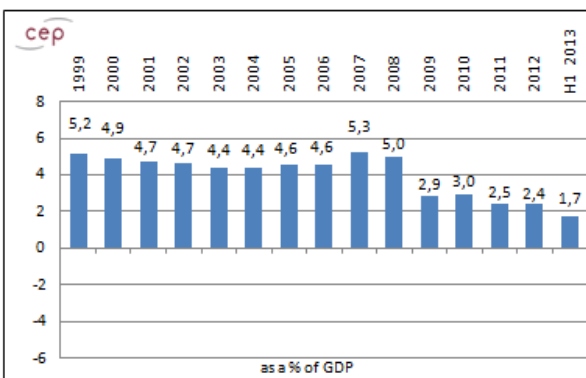
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



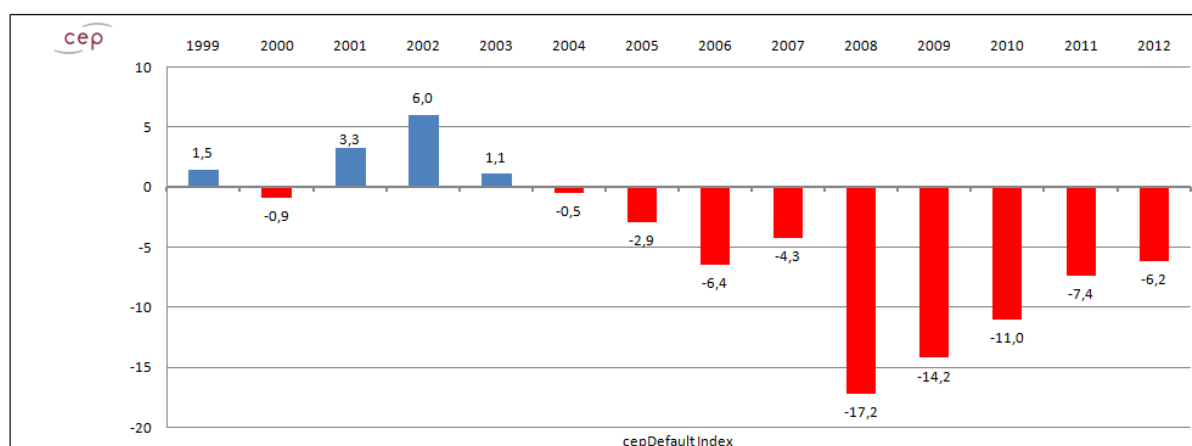
Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-3 Countries outside the EU

A-3.1 Iceland

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	-6,8	-10,2	-4,3	1,5	-4,8	-9,8	-16,2	-24,4	-16,0	-24,6	-11,6	-8,0	-6,3	-5,5
CECF	8,3	9,3	7,6	4,5	5,9	9,3	13,3	18,0	11,7	7,4	-2,6	-3,0	-1,1	-0,7
cepDefault Index	1,5	-0,9	3,3	6,0	1,1	-0,5	-2,9	-6,4	-4,3	-17,2	-14,2	-11,0	-7,4	-6,2
Risc category	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

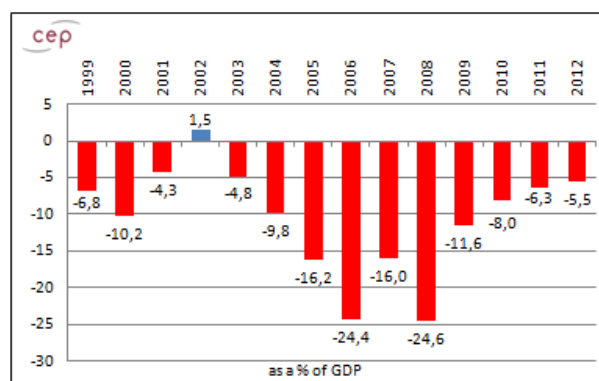


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

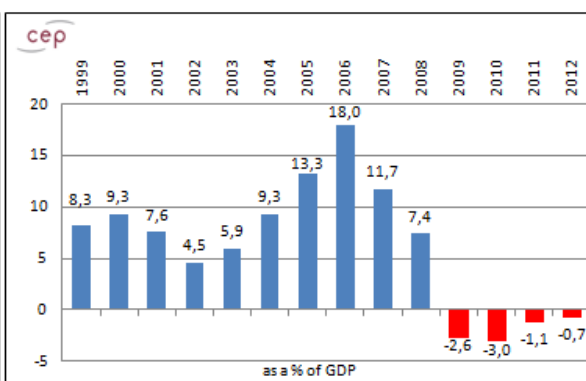
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

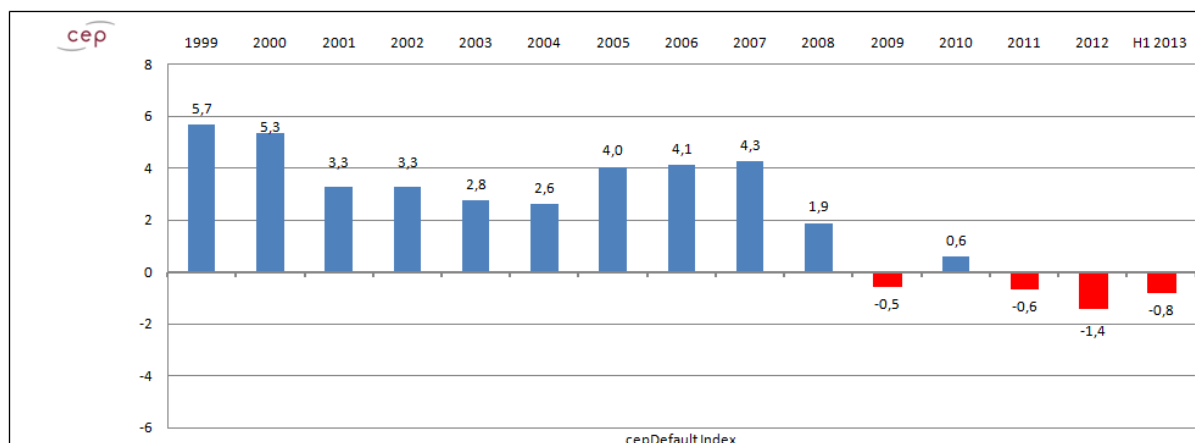


Capacity enhancing capital formation



A-3.2 Japan⁷

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	0,4	0,5	-0,5	0,8	1,1	1,5	2,7	2,7	2,8	1,3	1,1	1,9	0,3	-0,8	-0,6
CECF	5,3	4,8	3,7	2,5	1,7	1,1	1,4	1,4	1,4	0,6	-1,6	-1,3	-0,9	-0,6	-0,2
cepDefault Index	5,7	5,3	3,3	3,3	2,8	2,6	4,0	4,1	4,3	1,9	-0,5	0,6	-0,6	-1,4	-0,8
Risc category	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	4

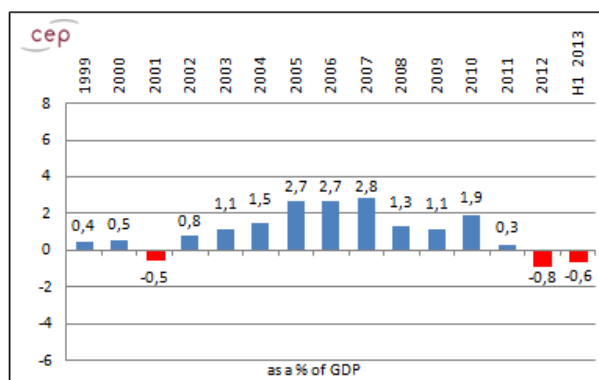


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

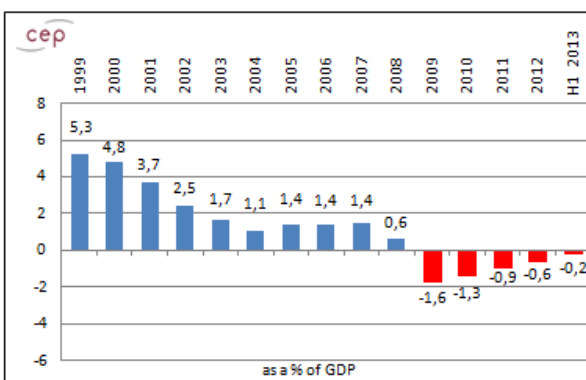
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



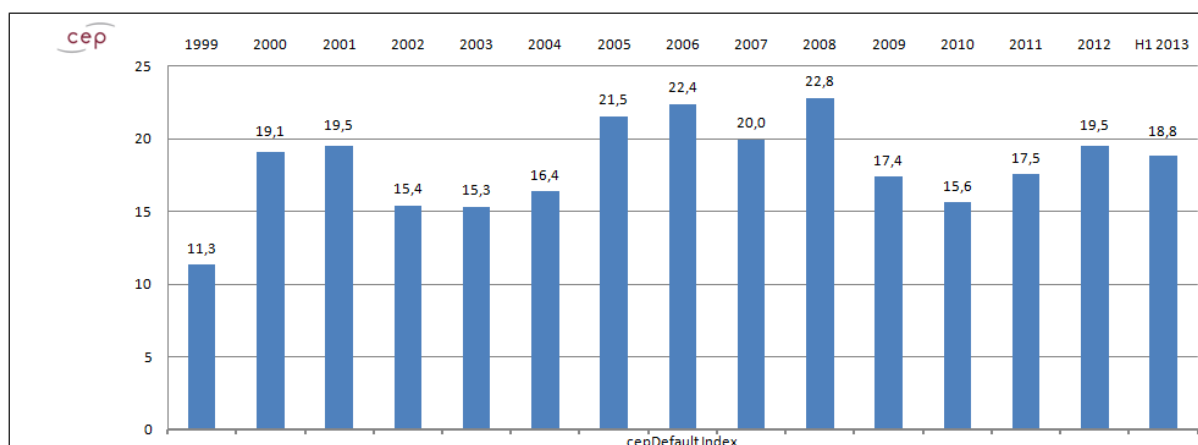
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁷ Some of the data for calculating the net lending or borrowing of the total economy have been taken from the Commission database Ameco (asset transfers with the rest of the world (Saldo) and depreciation since 2008). Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets was assumed to be nil because no data was available. The remaining data used to calculate the cepDefault Index comes from the Eurostat database.

A-3.3 Norway⁸

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	5,5	15,0	16,1	12,5	12,6	12,5	16,4	16,4	12,4	15,9	11,7	11,9	13,1	14,2	12,8
CECF	5,8	4,1	3,4	2,9	2,7	3,9	5,1	6,0	7,6	6,9	5,7	3,7	4,4	5,3	6,0
cepDefault-Index	11,3	19,1	19,5	15,4	15,3	16,4	21,5	22,4	20,0	22,8	17,4	15,6	17,5	19,5	18,8
Risc category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

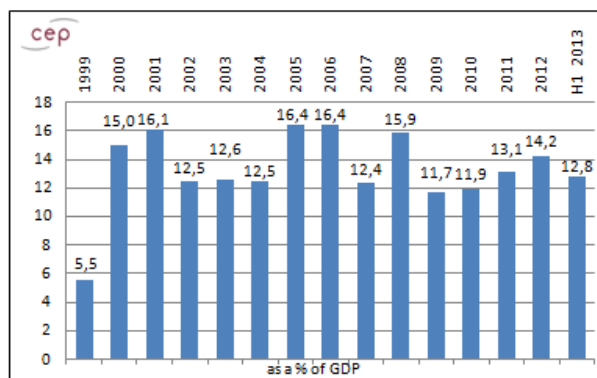


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

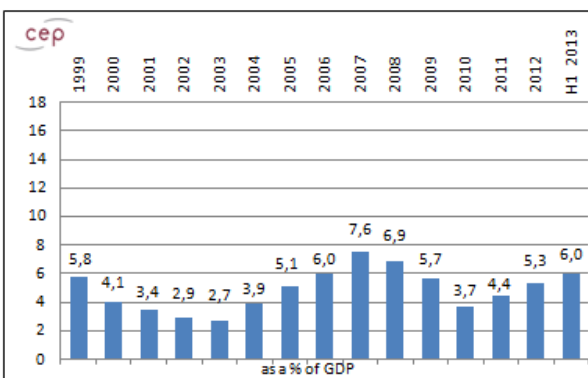
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



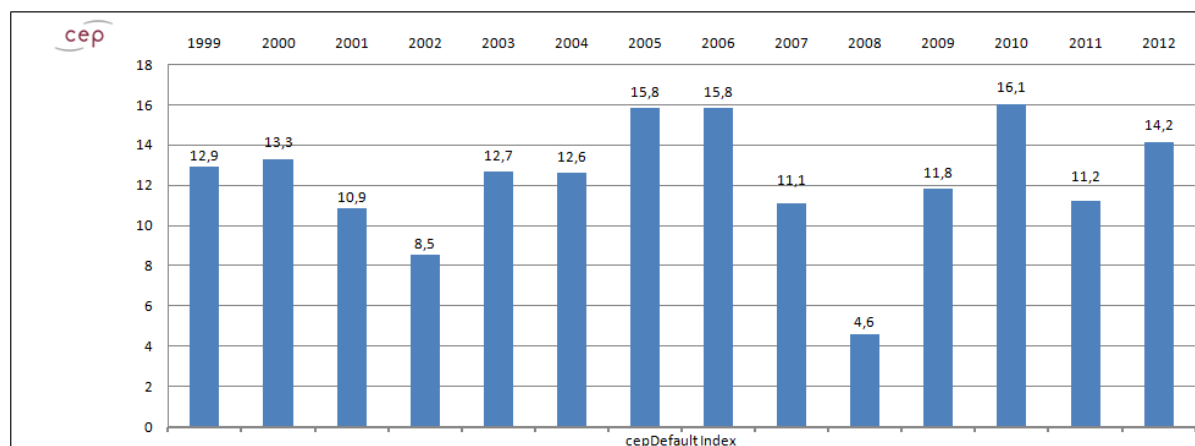
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁸ The data of the first half of 2013 are based on the not seasonally adjusted data of the period from Q3 2012 to Q2 2013.

A-3.4 Switzerland⁹

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	9,2	9,4	8,2	6,5	11,4	10,8	13,6	13,1	7,9	1,8	10,8	14,5	9,2	12,6
CECF	3,7	3,9	2,7	2,0	1,3	1,8	2,2	2,7	3,2	2,8	1,0	1,6	2,0	1,6
cepDefault Index	12,9	13,3	10,9	8,5	12,7	12,6	15,8	15,8	11,1	4,6	11,8	16,1	11,2	14,2
Risk category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

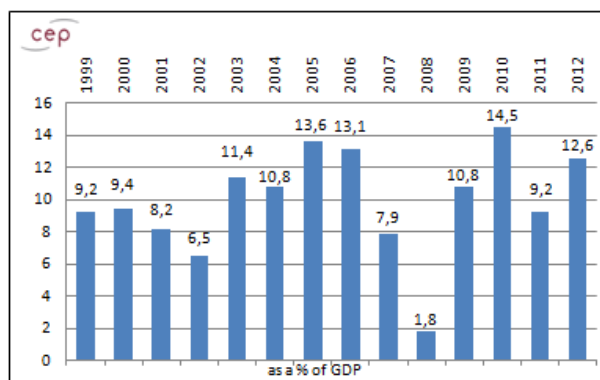


NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

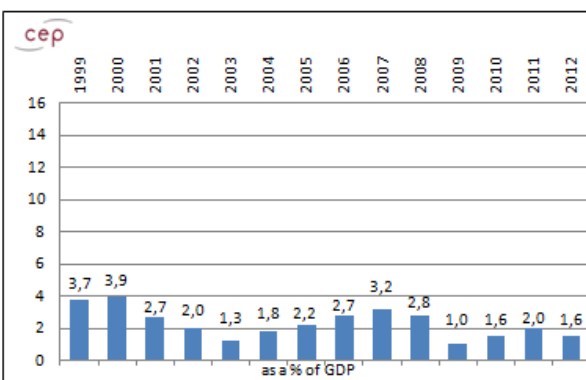
CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



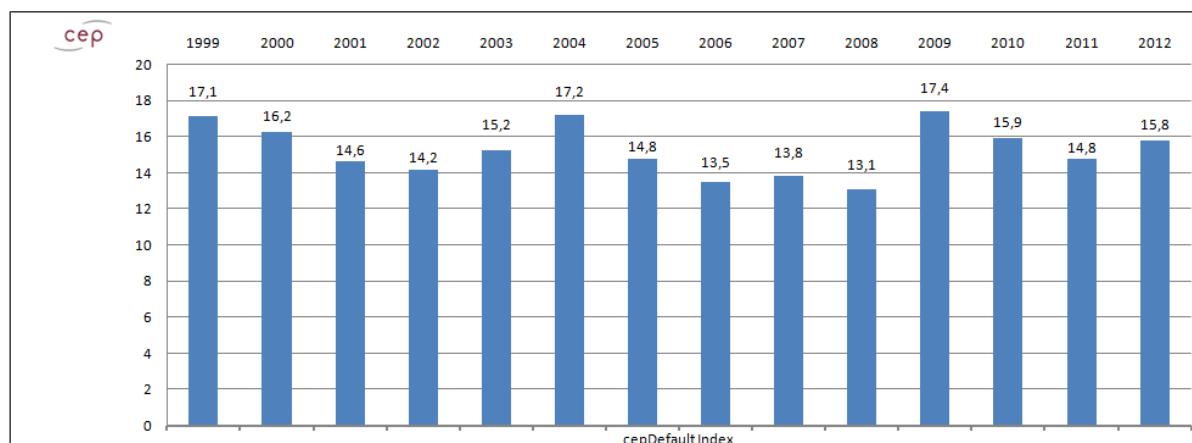
Capacity enhancing capital formation



⁹ The data used to calculate the cepDefault Index have been taken from the EU database, Eurostat. Because there is no data available for the capital investment in residential buildings for 2012 the data from 2011 have been carried forward on the same basis.

A-3.5 South Korea ¹⁰

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NTE	5,3	2,2	1,7	1,1	1,7	3,9	2,0	0,8	1,1	-0,5	4,1	2,5	2,1	3,5
CECF	11,9	14,0	12,9	13,1	13,5	13,4	12,8	12,7	12,7	13,5	13,3	13,4	12,7	12,3
cepDefault Index	17,1	16,2	14,6	14,2	15,2	17,2	14,8	13,5	13,8	13,1	17,4	15,9	14,8	15,8
Risk category	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1



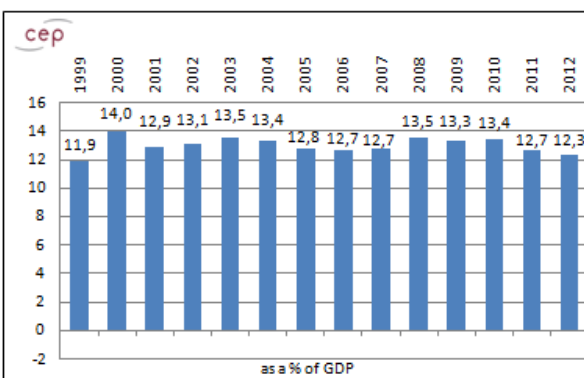
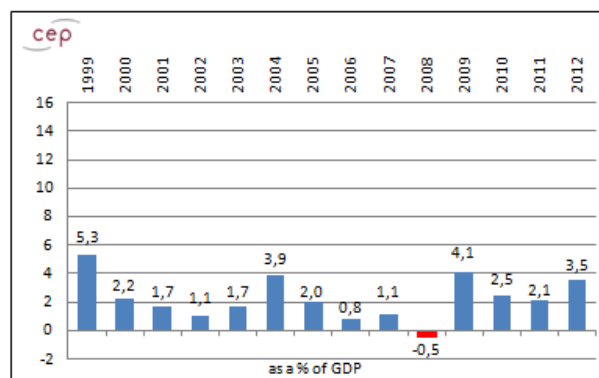
NTE (Net lending or borrowing of the total economy): The NTE constitutes the net borrowing of an economy (as a % of GDP). Economies that incur foreign debt or reduce existing foreign assets show net borrowing. Economies that increase foreign assets or reduce foreign debt show net lending.

CECF (Capacity enhancing capital formation): CECF records the proportion of capital formation (as a % of GDP), that leads to an increase in value added. The additional value added thus generated may, where appropriate, be used to pay off the foreign credits.

cepDefault-Index: A negative value indicates that creditworthiness is falling. In particular, the following indicate: Green = increasing creditworthiness. Yellow = uncertain trend in creditworthiness. Red-yellow = falling creditworthiness. Red = fall in creditworthiness is firmly established.

Net lending or borrowing of the total economy

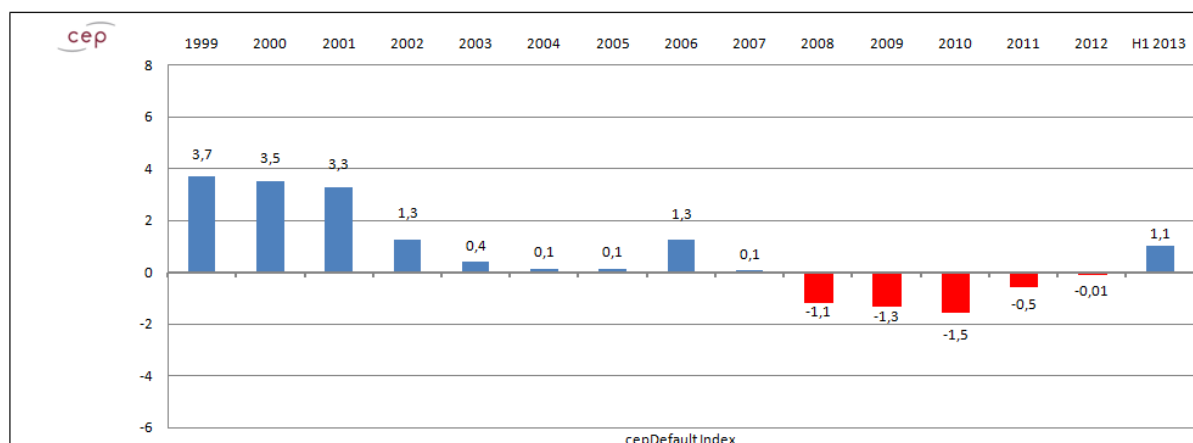
Capacity enhancing capital formation



¹⁰ The data used to calculate the cepDefault Index have been taken from the Commission's database, Ameco.

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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	H1 2013
NTE	-2,7	-3,1	-2,5	-3,5	-4,4	-5,0	-5,3	-4,2	-5,0	-5,3	-3,1	-3,3	-2,6	-2,56	-1,5
CECF	6,5	6,6	5,7	4,8	4,8	5,1	5,4	5,5	5,1	4,1	1,8	1,8	2,1	2,55	2,6
cepDefault Index	3,7	3,5	3,3	1,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	1,3	0,1	-1,1	-1,3	-1,5	-0,5	-0,01	1,1
Risk category	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	2

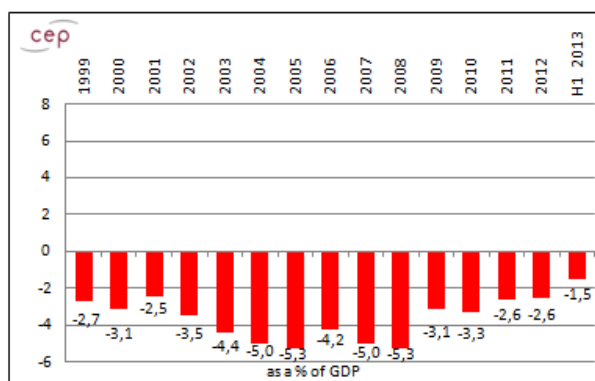


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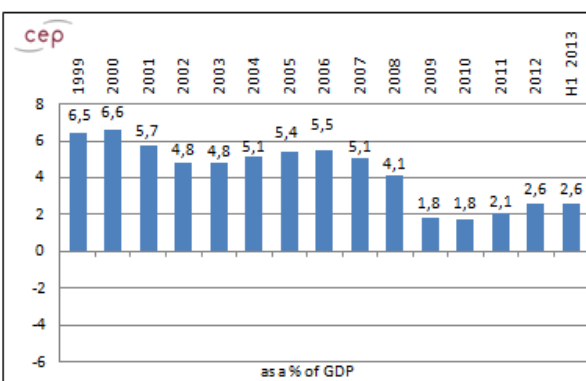
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Net lending or borrowing of the total economy



Capacity enhancing capital formation



¹¹ Some of the data for calculating the net lending or borrowing of the total economy have been taken from the Commission database Ameco (asset transfers with the rest of the world (Saldo) and fixed capital formation in housing). Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets was assumed to be nil because no data was available. The remaining data used to calculate the cepDefault-Index comes from the Eurostat database. The values for fixed capital formation in housing, which are required in order to calculate capacity enhancing capital formation (C), have been estimated for the first half of 2013 - based on the values for 2012.

► **Overview: Trends in creditworthiness of all analyzed countries¹²**

Ranking	Country	cepDefault Index	Net lending or borrowing of the total economy	Capacity enhancing capital formation	Creditworthiness trends
Risc category 1: Countries with rising creditworthiness					
1	Norway	18,8	12,8	6,0	
2	South Korea	15,8	3,5	12,3	
3	Switzerland	14,2	12,6	1,6	
4	Sweden	10,6	6,4	4,2	
5	Estonia	9,1	1,7	7,4	
6	Latvia	8,9	2,2	6,7	
7	Germany	8,4	7,0	1,4	
8	Netherlands	8,7	7,8	0,9	
9	Denmark	7,7	6,9	0,8	
10	Bulgaria	7,2	0,0	7,2	
11	Poland	7,1	0,1	7,0	
12	Ireland	6,7	6,7	0,0	
13	Austria	6,7	2,9	3,8	
14	Slovenia	5,8	5,0	0,8	
15	Lithuania	5,5	0,6	4,9	
16	Hungary	4,3	3,7	0,6	
17	Eurozone	3,8	2,5	1,3	
18	Slowakia	3,6	4,5	-0,9	
19	Spain	2,3	1,2	1,1	
Risc category 2: Countries where trend in creditworthiness is uncertain					
20	Romania	4,4	-2,6	7,0	
21	Czech Republic	1,8	-0,6	2,4	
22	France	1,7	-1,7	3,4	
23	USA	1,1	-1,5	2,6	
Risc category 3: Countries with falling creditworthiness					
24	Finland	-0,1	-2,0	1,9	
25	Belgium	-0,5	-1,6	1,1	
26	Japan	-0,8	-0,6	-0,2	
27	United Kingdom	-1,1	-2,8	1,7	
Risc category 4: Countries where falling creditworthiness has become firmly established					
28	Italy	-1,1	-0,3	-0,8	
29	Portugal	-2,0	1,8	-3,8	
30	Iceland	-6,2	-5,5	-0,7	
31	Greece	-9,8	-1,7	-8,1	

¹² The data available for Bulgaria, Iceland, Switzerland, South Korea, Romania and Hungary is not sufficient to calculate the creditworthiness trends on a half-yearly basis. For these countries the table therefore shows the trends in 2012. The creditworthiness trends for Croatia, Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus could not be examined as there are no reliable annual figures for these countries.

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Centre for European Policy

The Centre for European Policy (cep) in Freiburg, is the European-policy think tank of the non-profit-making foundation Stiftung Ordnungspolitik. It is an independent centre of excellence for the examination, analysis and evaluation of EU policy.