

Article Title: General Criteria: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology Data: Associated Sector And Industry Variables Report This criteria article is related to "Sector And Industry Variables: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology," published June 8, 2023. Rating analysts must use applicable sector and industry variables reports as they apply criteria and exercise analytical judgment in determining credit ratings. OVERVIEW AND SCOPE This article presents S&P; Global Ratings' methodology for determining national and regional scale mapping specifications and assigning credit ratings mapped from global to national scale. National and regional scale ratings express our opinion of an issuer's or debt instrument's creditworthiness relative to other issuers and issues in a given country or region. The criteria apply to all national and regional scale credit ratings mapped from the global scale, except for those where the mapping specifications are stipulated in "S&P; Global Ratings Definitions." (We use "national scale ratings" to refer to both national and regional scale ratings.) These criteria also apply to national scale insurer financial strength ratings and national scale fund credit quality ratings and may apply to other rating types in the future. We may also have country-specific criteria for some national scale ratings. National scale ratings assigned using country-specific criteria are not in scope, and these criteria will not supersede any of the country-specific criteria. Key Publication Information Effective date: These criteria are effective June 8, 2023, except in jurisdictions that require local registration. In those jurisdictions, the criteria are effective only after the local registration process is completed. This updated methodology follows our request for comment, titled "Request For Comment: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology," published Feb. 15, 2023. For the changes between the RFC and the final criteria, see "RFC Process Summary: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology," June 8, 2023. These criteria supersede the criteria article listed in the "Fully Superseded Criteria" section at the end of this article. METHODOLOGY National Scale Credit Rating Principles, Definitions, And Symbols A national scale credit rating is an opinion of an issuer or issue's creditworthiness relative to other issuers and issues in a given country. We may assign national scale ratings to entities domiciled in the country or to non-domestic entities issuing in the country. We can also assign regional scale credit ratings. Regional scale credit ratings represent a relative rank order of creditworthiness within a region. National scale credit ratings can provide a wider range of credit quality indicators, particularly in jurisdictions where sovereign ratings limit the possible range of global scale credit quality. In addition, national scale credit ratings can incorporate local market practices and local credit and regulatory considerations. (All references to global scale credit rating or credit quality mean our view of global scale credit quality using the relevant rating methodologies, which may be an input to national scale mapping. This may include public, private, confidential or confidential for internal purposes global scale credit ratings; credit estimates; and other types of credit quality measures approved for use.) National scale credit ratings in a given country or region are not comparable with global or other national scale ratings. In addition, national scale ratings may be more volatile than global scale ratings. For example, depending on the mapping specification, a one-notch change in our global scale credit quality can lead to a multiple-notch change on a national scale. National scale credit ratings use the same symbols as our global scale credit ratings with the addition of a prefix to indicate the country or region they pertain to (see table 1 for a hypothetical mapping example). We may use different symbols in certain jurisdictions, if required, to meet local regulatory or market requirements. National scale credit ratings can be assigned for both long- and short-term issues and issuer credit ratings (ICRs). Some national scales incorporate rating outlooks. "S&P; Global Ratings Definitions" includes additional descriptions about national scales. All national scale mapping specifications for countries and regions where we assign national scale ratings using these criteria are detailed in the sector and industry variables report (see "Related Publications"). Table 1 Hypothetical Global To National Scale Long-Term Rating Mapping GLOBAL SCALE LONG-TERM CREDIT QUALITY INDICATIVE NATIONAL SCALE LONG-TERM CREDIT RATING BBB and higher xxAAA BBB- xxAA+, xxAA BB+ xxAA, xxAA- BB xxAA-, xxA+ xxA BB- xxA-, xxBBB+ B+ xxBBB, xxBBB-, xxBB+ B xxBB+, xxBB B- xxBB-, xxB+ CCC+ xxB, xxB- CCC xxCCC+, xxCCC CCC- xxCCC- CC xxCC C xxC SD SD D D SD--Selective default. D--Default. National Scale Mapping Framework, Design, And Calibration The starting point in determining a national scale mapping specification is to establish the lowest global scale credit quality level that can map to the 'xxAAA' rating on a given national scale. This global scale credit quality level is called the "anchor" and is a key input

in designing the mapping for the national scale. Given that the sovereign is often among the strongest credits in a given country, it is common for the anchor to be around the relevant sovereign global scale credit quality level. The anchor may be above, below, or at the relevant sovereign global scale credit quality level. We also consider other factors in determining the anchor, such as: The credit quality distribution on the global scale of the highest-credit quality entities in the country; The local and foreign currency global scale credit quality on the sovereign; and Our expectation of national scale credit quality distribution and differentiation. We typically determine national scale mapping specifications using anchors from 'A+' to 'BB-'. However, we may have anchors above or below this range if we believe credit quality distribution, differentiation, and rating performance in a market warrants it. However, we will not have an anchor below 'B'. After establishing the anchor, we determine the rest of the mapping specification by corresponding each global scale credit quality level (at or below the anchor) to one or more indicative national scale ratings (see example in table 1). Adjacent indicative national scale ratings may overlap, by no more than one notch, such that the lowest indicative national rating corresponding to a particular global scale credit quality level may be the same as the highest indicative national scale rating corresponding to the adjacent global scale credit quality level. The global and national scales generally converge toward the bottom of the rating scale. The mapping considers a country's market practices, current or potential range of relative credit quality, and many of the other factors used to determine the anchor. National scale ratings in the 'xxCCC' category are not subject to the specific criteria provisions governing global scale 'CCC' range ratings because the ratings definitions for global scale and national scale ratings are not directly comparable. A change in sovereign credit quality may or may not result in a change to a country's mapping specification, depending on whether the existing mapping, in our view, continues to address the relevant range of credit quality in that country and to avoid ratings compression. National scale long- to short-term rating In addition to long-term ratings, we may assign short-term ratings on national scales. National scale short-term ratings are determined using the same standard and alternative long- to short-term mapping for global scale ratings, but referencing the related long-term national scale ratings (see table 2). We may apply different national scale long-term to short-term mapping and/or symbols in certain jurisdictions, if required, to meet local regulatory or market requirements. Table 2 National Scale Long-To Short-Term Rating Mapping

NATIONAL SCALE LONG-TERM RATING	NATIONAL SCALE SHORT-TERM RATING
xxAAA	xxAAA
xxAA+	xxAA+
xxAA	xxAA
xxAA-	xxA-1
xxA+	xxA
xxA	xxA-1
xxA-	xxBBB+
xxBBB+	xxBBB
xxBBB	xxA-2
xxBBB-	xxA-3
xxBB+	xxBB+
xxBB	xxBB
xxBB-	xxB+
xxB+	xxB
xxB	xxB
xxB-	xxCCC+
xxCCC+	xxCCC
xxCCC	xxCCC-
xxCCC-	xxCC
xxCC	xxC
xxC	SD
SD	D
D	D

Note: We also apply an alternative mapping in certain sectors with liquidity as either exceptional or as a key strength (see the "Related Criteria" section for our linking long- and short-term ratings methodology). SD--Selective default. D--Default. Using Mapping Specifications To Assign National Scale Credit Ratings We take several steps when assigning a national scale credit rating. Where there is no country-specific national scale methodology, we apply our global scale methodologies to determine an input to a national scale mapping and then use the appropriate mapping specification and the steps described below to derive the national scale rating. Sectors where we assign issuer credit ratings This would be most corporate and government sectors. In these cases, we first generate a view of global scale local currency issuer credit quality, which we then map to an indicative national scale rating using the applicable mapping specification. When two or more mapping outcomes are possible, we consider several elements to inform which outcome applies. We look at the global scale credit quality compared with local peers with similar global scale credit quality. At a given global scale credit quality level, entities that we consider to be among those with the highest credit quality--relative to other entities in the market--tend to be assigned national scale ratings toward the higher point of the mapping choices, and vice versa for entities with lower relative credit quality. In addition, we may incorporate our view of potential rating transitions. When we determine the final national scale credit rating, we may, if appropriate, apply a holistic adjustment to the indicative national scale rating to incorporate locally relevant factors that are not otherwise reflected in the global scale analysis or mapping selection (see the "Holistic analysis" section). Determining a national scale issue rating, for sectors where we assign a national scale issuer credit rating, may require further steps (see the "Additional Considerations" section). A holistic adjustment may also be applicable to issue ratings if we deem appropriate to better reflect local credit relativities. Sectors where we do not assign issuer

credit ratings For sectors where we typically do not have an assessment of issuer credit quality, such as project finance, structured finance, and funds, we follow a similar process as described above with some differences. To determine an indicative national scale issue rating, we determine a global scale view of issue or fund credit quality and use this as an input to map to an indicative national scale issue or fund rating using the applicable mapping specification. When two or more mapping options are available, we may consider relative creditworthiness, or other qualitative factors, such as operational risk. A holistic adjustment may also be applicable, if appropriate, to better reflect local credit relativities. Holistic analysis Local capital markets may be at varying stages of development and maturity and may have specific credit characteristics and market practices, which may be relevant to our view of a national scale rating. These cases may warrant additional analysis or consideration in our determination of a national scale rating. We may apply a national scale holistic adjustment to our indicative national scale rating, to refine our credit opinion. The national scale holistic adjustment may raise or lower the indicative national scale rating by up to three notches to incorporate locally relevant factors that are not otherwise reflected in the global scale analysis and mapping selection. We may apply this adjustment, for example, to: Factor in relative strengths or weaknesses of a particular entity, issuer, or issue in the local market; and Account for other characteristics and market circumstances that may be relevant to local credit differentiation and relative ranking. A holistic adjustment cannot be used to lift an indicative rating above the national scale rating on the sovereign. Where we make an adjustment, the final national scale rating may, or may not, correlate to the underlying global scale view of credit quality. The magnitude of the holistic adjustment is further informed by the number of potential national scale choices corresponding to each global scale credit quality level in a given specification. If we make an adjustment, we generally expect it to be smaller in specifications with fewer potential national scale choices corresponding to each global scale credit quality level. Additional Considerations Corporate and government issue ratings Determining a national scale issue rating may require further steps, detailed below. A national scale issue credit rating, compared with a global scale issue credit rating on the same issue, may not correspond to the rating in the mapping specification. Our holistic adjustment also applies to issue ratings if we think it's appropriate to better reflect local credit relativities. Subordination. We use notching, from the national scale ICR, to reflect an issue's subordination relative to other debt issues. Specifically, we apply the same number of notches as we would from a global scale ICR if we were rating an issue on the global scale, applying our relevant criteria for the sector. Recovery ratings. We may determine recovery ratings, and related issue rating adjustments, when our view of issuer creditworthiness corresponds to an issuer credit quality of 'BB+' or lower on the global scale. Recovery ratings are determined the same way for national scale ratings as for global scale. We generally assign issue credit ratings relative to the national scale ICR--the number of notches above or below the national scale ICR as per our recovery rating criteria (see "Related Criteria"). Hybrid capital instruments. To determine the national scale issue credit rating for certain hybrid instruments, such as preferred stock, in addition to subordination, we also consider differentiated default risk. We start from the global scale starting point as described in the hybrid criteria, and map this to national scale. We then deduct at least the same number of notches as we would from a global scale starting point if we were rating an issue on the global scale, applying the relevant approach for the sector. We expect global scale and national scale credit quality to converge at the bottom of the scale. When we consider the global scale credit quality of a hybrid instrument is in the 'CCC' category or below, we may adjust the national scale rating on the hybrids down by additional notches to ensure the rating transitions toward the point where the global and national scales converge. Financial services nonoperating holding companies We may view a financial services nonoperating holding company's (NOHC's) credit quality as weaker than the credit quality of the related operating companies because the NOHC relies on dividends and other distributions from operating companies to meet its obligations. To rate an NOHC, we first establish our view of its creditworthiness on our global scale, and then we use the mapping to determine the indicative national scale ICR. National scale issue credit ratings: foreign currency To rate a foreign currency issue on the national scale, we: Establish on the global scale the credit quality level corresponding to the instrument's foreign currency default risk (this typically corresponds to the foreign currency issuer credit quality level for corporates and governments issuers). This reflects any transfer and convertibility constraints. Map the global scale

credit quality level to the indicative national scale rating. Notch up or down from the indicative national scale rating based on subordination or recovery characteristics, if applicable (see the "Subordination" and "Recovery ratings" sections). Interaction between sovereign ratings and national scale ratings Where the sovereign local currency credit quality is consistent with the highest possible national scale rating, 'xxAAA', the rating above the sovereign criteria (see "Related Criteria") is generally not relevant in national scales. Otherwise, to be rated above the sovereign on the national scale, the entity or issue should pass the relevant stress test or other constraints in our criteria for ratings above the sovereign, if the entity or issue has meaningful exposure to that sovereign. To determine the national scale rating, we typically first determine our view of creditworthiness on the global scale, including the impact of our ratings above the sovereign criteria, and then apply the mapping specifications. If the entity or issue passes the relevant stress test, but its credit quality is not above the sovereign on the global scale because of other constraints, the entity may still be rated above the sovereign on the national scale if allowed by the mapping specifications. Stand-alone credit quality on national scale In certain circumstances, it may be relevant to generate a view of stand-alone credit quality of entities in national scale to further inform our view of national scale credit differentiation. We may use a mapping specification to translate a view of stand-alone credit quality in global scale into a view of stand-alone credit quality in national scale, based on the relative ranking and credit differentiation in a given market. If conducted, the selection of a mapping outcome for a national scale stand-alone credit quality level is similar to how we determine an indicative issuer or issue rating as outlined in the "Using Mapping Specifications To Assign National Scale Credit Ratings" section. Reverse application of national scale mapping In limited circumstances, we may use a mapping specification in reverse to determine a global scale rating using the national scale rating outcome. We would only do this if we believe the resulting global scale rating outcome is consistent with our global scale ratings standards and definitions. The outcome may be influenced by any adjustments that have been applied to the national scale rating outcome (e.g., holistic adjustments or hybrid notching) as well as whether there is more than one global scale-equivalent option to choose from. CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS CRITERIA Compared with the previous criteria for national and regional scale credit ratings, these criteria: Detail how we develop a mapping specification for a given national scale, including how we determine an anchor and then create a specification. This replaces the previous concept of "standard specifications" and captures the principles of specification design, which remain broadly the same. Detail how we use mapping specifications to produce ratings in a given national scale, including additional guidance on selecting a national scale outcome when there are multiple options. Add capacity for credit differentiation within a given national scale, through a new holistic analysis section, when additional local nuance and local relative ranking considerations can be considered and incorporated (where appropriate) in our national scale ratings. Modify the treatment for hybrid instruments where all notching is to be applied at the national scale rating level, rather than split between the global and local scale analysis. Change references to global scale credit quality from global scale rating. This change does not affect the use of our global scale methodologies to determine an input to a mapping. Rather, it acknowledges that we can use either global scale ratings (public or otherwise) or other approved credit quality measures as part of our determination of a national scale rating. This has no impact on any ratings. For more information about the criteria revision, see "Request For Comment: National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings Methodology," published Feb. 15, 2023. IMPACT ON OUTSTANDING RATINGS S&P; Global Ratings maintains approximately 3,500 national scale ratings across the current national scales. We believe that, based on our testing, less than 2% of national scale ratings would be affected by implementation of these criteria. Most of the affected ratings would see a one-notch change, and there would likely be more upgrades than downgrades. Most of those changes would result from the revised treatment of hybrid instruments on the national scale. We expect no impact on any outstanding national scale ratings in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Turkiye, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. We expect there may be modest impact in Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, and Taiwan. RELATED PUBLICATIONS Fully Superseded Criteria Methodology For National And Regional Scale Credit Ratings, June 25, 2018 Related Criteria Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, March 2, 2022 Incorporating Sovereign Risk In Rating Structured Finance Securities: Methodology And Assumptions, Jan. 30, 2019 Reflecting Subordination Risk In Corporate Issue

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