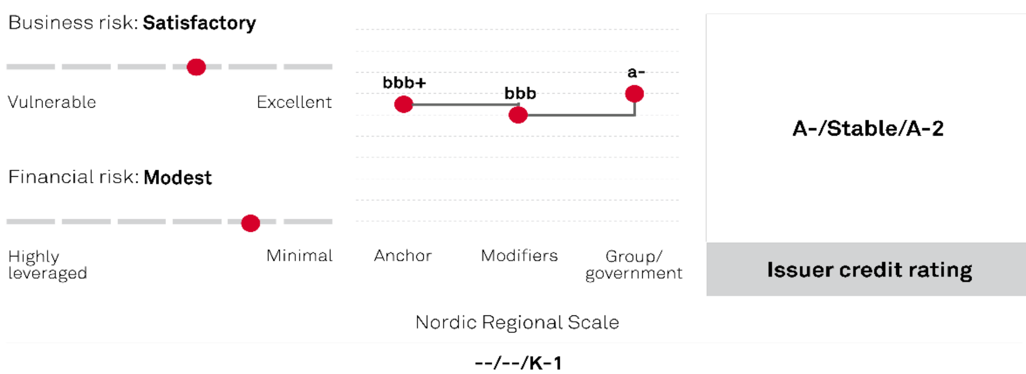
Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)

October 4, 2023

Ratings Score Snapshot



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Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Stable and predictable cash generation from electricity distribution and district heating in southern Sweden, amounting to approximately 90% of S&P Global Ratings-adjusted EBITDA (about €50 million, or Swedish krona (SEK) 540 million) in 2022.	One-off costs in 2022 led to a temporary dip in funds from operations (FFO) to debt to 17% (30% trigger for a rating downside) but we expect a recovery of the financial profile in 2023-2025.
Higher weighted-average cost of capital (WACC) and district heating prices to lift EBITDA above SEK1 billion by 2024, up from SEK823 million in 2021.	Potentially increased investment into a combined heat and power plant (CHP) could lead to higher debt in 2025-2027 than we currently assume.
Leading position in energy transition in Sweden, with no fossil fuels used since 2019 for district heating activities.	Uncertainty on regulation and level of remuneration for electricity distribution system operators (DSO) in Sweden. Due to appeals and lengthy legal processes, there is still no set remuneration for the current regulatory period and limited visibility on the new period starting in 2024.
Strong line and importance to its owner, the Municipality of Lund, which leads to a two-notch uplift in the long-term rating on Kraftringen.	Political risk related to environmental factors, as demonstrated by additional taxes or policies affecting Kraftringen's district heating business.

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
	Potential difficulty to fully pass-through increased fuel prices to district heating customers in the short term because of the price setting mechanism.

S&P Global Ratings expects Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)'s FFO to debt to bounce back toward 35% in 2023. Kraftringen's adjusted 2022 EBITDA of about SEK540 million was materially impacted by several items that we don't expect to repeat, the most material of which was a SEK147 million loss relating to a hedge position. The position required massive amount of collaterals posting so the management decided to close it. FFO to debt temporarily dropped to 17% in 2022 versus our rating base case of 30%. We view this as a one-off event due to the extreme market volatility in 2022. We expect FFO to debt to restore to 35%-45% in 2023-2025, reflecting increased cash flow and lower debt, and landing comfortably above our downside rating threshold of 30%.

Regulated electricity distribution and district heating will contribute about 90% of Kraftringen's EBITDA. After the acquisition and full consolidation of a 72% stake in Skånska Energi in 2018, Kraftringen's DSO activities have increased and delivered significant synergies. Kraftringen is the fifth largest DSO in Sweden with about 120,000 customers. We expect the DSO business to continue generating stable EBITDA of SEK500 million-SEK600 million annually with minimal volatility. That said, we continue to monitor the ongoing legal dispute between the Swedish regulator and network operators. We don't expect any downside risk to our EBITDA assumption for Kraftringen's DSO activity, considering in particular the recent price increase of almost 10%.

Kraftringen's district heating business is typically stable with monopoly-like features, reflecting high barriers to entry and elevated costs for new market entrants. However, Kraftringen, as well as the rest of the industry, was heavily impacted In 2022 by a quick increase in fuel price that hit profitability. Kraftringen has therefore increased the price of its district heating services by 6% in 2023, ahead of an additional 8% increase announced for 2024. While price increases have been large, they still do not fully cover the increase in biofuel costs (25%), wood chips and wood pellets (75%) in 2023 compared to last 2021. We understand that Kraftringen's ability to pass costs on to customers is limited within the same year, given its membership in the Swedish Price Dialogue, under which it can only adjust district heating and cooling prices once a year. We expect at this stage, however, that its district heating operation will return to its profitability level no later than 2024. We forecast district heating EBITDA at SEK250 million-SEK300 million for 2023, compared with SEK320 million in 2022.

Investments are currently high and could materially increase further. The company's capital expenditure (capex) in 2023 should remain close to the approximately SEK650 million it spent in 2022. Most of its investments are related to DSO and district heating. Capex could ramp up further if Kraftringen goes ahead with plans to build a new CHP plant. This investment has not been decided upon, but if so it would likely push up investment as it is a SEK2.0 billion-SEK2.5 billion investment, spread over three to four years. If Kraftringen continues to deleverage according to our expectation, it could potentially absorb additional investments without putting its FFO to debt under pressure for an extended period, depending on final cost.

Visibility on Sweden's electricity network regulation remains limited. We think that the final outcomes for both allowed revenue and the updated regulatory framework will be announced in the fourth quarter this year. According to our estimate, WACC for the current regulatory period

(2020-2023) could be set at 3%-4%, about then at 0.5-1.0 percentage points higher for the next period starting January 2024.

The utility has a strong link to the Municipality of Lund. Kraftringen is a regional multi-utility company, majority owned (82%) by Lund. We see Lund as a strong and stable shareholder, with a controlling influence on Kraftringen's strategy and business plans. We understand that there are no political incentives to privatize the company. This results in a two-notches uplift to the rating on Kraftringen.

Outlook

The stable outlook on Kraftringen reflects our view that the company's regulated activities, meaning its electricity distribution business and stable district heating operations, will likely continue to support cash flow and represent the vast majority of EBITDA.

We expect Kraftringen's FFO to debt, as adjusted by S&P Global Ratings, to be 30%-45% in the next two years, above the 30% downgrade threshold for the rating. This is supported by increased operating efficiency and the company's commitment to deleveraging.

Downside scenario

We could lower our rating if Kraftringen's credit metrics weakened materially against our forecasts, for example if FFO to debt sustainably stayed below 30%. This could stem from additional material debt-funded investments or operational underperformance.

Furthermore, given that the likelihood of extraordinary government support is an important element of our rating on Kraftringen, we could lower the rating if assumed support from Lund weakened due to the municipality significantly reducing its stake in the company.

Upside scenario

We see the likelihood of a positive rating action as relatively remote, given the company's size, which constrains its business risk profile. Rating upside would therefore likely depend on continued earnings stability and sustainable deleveraging beyond our expectations.

Our Base-Case Scenario

Assumptions

- DSO activity to represent 60%-65% of the company's total EBITDA, or SEK500 million-SEK600 million.
- Revenue to increase on the back of DSO tariff increases by 6%-8% annually in 2023-2025.
- No material changes to DSO regulations in the upcoming regulatory period starting January 2024. WACC levels at about 3% for the current period and about 4% for the upcoming period.
- District heating activities to contribute SEK300 million-SEK400 million, increasing by 7%-9% in 2024.

- An EBITDA margin of 17%-22%.
- Capex in 2023 at about SEK600 million, remaining high thereafter at SEK600 million-SEK700 million annually.
- Increasing interest costs, up to about SEK130 million-SEK150 million annually compared with SEK60 million in 2022, reflecting its floating debt obligations.
- No mergers and acquisitions or equity injections.
- EBITDA to fully rebound to well above SEK800 million in 2023, from the one-off low of SEK540 million in 2022.

Key metrics

Kraftringen Energi AB (publl)--Forecast summary

Period ending	Dec-31-2019	Dec-31-2020	Dec-31-2021	Dec-31-2022	Dec-31-2023	Dec-31-2024	Dec-31-2025
(Mil. SEK)	**2019a**	**2020a**	**2021a**	**2022a**	**2023e**	**2024f**	**2025f**
Revenue	3,570	3,214	4,032	5,058	5,000-5,200	5,200-5,400	5,300-5,500
EBITDA	796	832	823	540	800-900	900- 1,100	1,000- 1,200
Funds from operations (FFO)	716	754	757	419	650-750	800-9,000	900- 1,000
Cash flow from operations (CFO)	715	772	759	162	800-1,000	800-1,100	900- 1,200
Capital expenditure (capex)	457	366	421	638	600-700	600-700	600-700
Dividends	117	152	142	155	200-250	200-250	200-250
Debt (reported)	2,398	2,130	2,129				
Debt	2,370	2,083	1,855	2,517	2,000-2,400	2,000-2,400	2,000-2,400
Adjusted ratios							
Debt/EBITDA (x)	3.0	2.5	2.3	4.7	2.7-3.2	2.0-2.5	2.0-2-5
FFO/debt (%)	30.2	36.2	40.8	16.6	30-35	35-45	35-45
FFO cash interest coverage (x)	13.4	13.1	15.2	8.0	8-13	8-13	8-13
EBITDA interest coverage (x)	14.0	13.3	15.4	9.0	9-13	8-13	8-13
EBITDA margin (%)	22.3	25.9	20.4	10.7	15-18	18-21	19-21

All figures are adjusted by S&P Global Ratings, unless stated as reported. a--Actual. e--Estimate. f--Forecast. SEK--Swedish krona.

Company Description

Kraftringen is a regional multi-utility company, majority owned (82%) by the Municipality of Lund, where the company is headquartered. The company generates, distributes, and sells electricity. It also provides district heating and cooling services; photovoltaic services; gas, including natural gas and biogas; and fiber optic network services, such as black fiber, internet, and telephony services, as well as energy-related services. In 2022, the company's adjusted EBITDA amounted to SEK539 million. Its DSO and district heating business account for the vast majority of total EBITDA.

It supplies power to approximately 125,000 connections in Skåne, Blekinge, and Småland. Its district heating services provide heat to about 9,000 customers. The company was formerly known as Lunds Energikoncernen AB (publ) and changed its name to Kraftringen Energi AB (publ) in November 2013.

Peer Comparison

We view Tekniska verken i Linkoping AB (TvAB) and Stockholm Exergi Holding AB (publ) as Kraftringen's closest rated peers. TvAB is also a municipality-owned multi-utility, with a material presence in electricity distribution, district heating, electricity supply, and electricity generation. Stockholm Exergi's main business line consists of large-scale district heating in the expanding Stockholm area. TvAB's EBITDA is about twice that of Kraftringen, the DSO contribution of which represents about 60%-65% of EBITDA, a high level which is offset by its smaller business than peers.

Kraftringen and TvAB have similar business risk profiles, while we view Stockholm Exergi as having a slightly stronger business risk profile because of its size and streamlined business model, historically less exposure from volatile activities. We however expect Stockholm Exergi's margins to be affected more in 2023 than TvAB and Kraftringen, reflecting the sharp hike in biofuel prices.

TvAB's financial risk profile is stronger than its peers since its FFO to debt is usually about 55%, while Kraftringen's is about 41% and Stockholm Exergi's about 19%. TvAB has the strongest stand-alone credit profile, at 'bbb+', while those of Kraftringen and Stockholm Exergi are at 'bbb'. The difference reflects the likelihood of timely and sufficient extraordinary support, given the municipality of Linköping guarantees TvAB's debt issuance. Stockholm Exergi's 50% ownership by the City of Stockholm is weaker than for Kraftringen, which is 82% owned by the Municipality of Lund.

Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)--Peer Comparisons

	Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)	Tekniska verken i Linkoping AB	Stockholm Exergi Holding AB (publ)
Foreign currency issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2	A+/Stable/A-1	BBB+/Negative/A-2
Local currency issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2	A+/Stable/A-1	BBB+/Negative/A-2
Period	Annual	Annual	Annual
Period ending	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2022-12-31
Mil.	SEK	SEK	SEK
Revenue	5,058	6,526	8,184
EBITDA	540	1,439	2,947
Funds from operations (FFO)	419	1,392	2,496

Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)--Peer Comparisons

Interest	60	40	226
Cash interest paid	60	41	226
Operating cash flow (OCF)	162	1,508	1,553
Capital expenditure	638	1,091	1,684
Free operating cash flow (FOCF)	(476)	417	(131)
Discretionary cash flow (DCF)	(631)	230	(981)
Cash and short-term investments	812	752	1
Gross available cash	812	752	1
Debt	2,517	2,533	13,470
Equity	3,763	6,278	12,672
EBITDA margin (%)	10.7	22.0	36.0
Return on capital (%)	4.1	9.2	5.7
EBITDA interest coverage (x)	9.0	35.7	13.0
FFO cash interest coverage (x)	8.0	34.7	12.0
Debt/EBITDA (x)	4.7	1.8	4.6
FFO/debt (%)	16.6	55.0	18.5
OCF/debt (%)	6.4	59.5	11.5
FOCF/debt (%)	(18.9)	16.5	(1.0)
DCF/debt (%)	(25.1)	9.1	(7.3)

Business Risk

We assess Kraftringen's business risk as satisfactory. Our assessment is underpinned by Kraftringen's stable and predictable cash flows from DSO and stable district heating business, which account for about 90% of EBITDA (DSO 60%-65%, and district heating 33%-37%). Its district heating segment's profitability is supported by the company's modern CHP plant and a cost-efficient fuel mix.

Its other activities, such as retail electricity and gas, fiber networks, and electricity generation, do not have a material impact on our view of its business risk, given their lower earnings contribution. The company has production rights in two Norwegian hydro power stations that run for another 30 years. Contributions to earnings have historically not been meaningful, but last year they gave led to a loss of about SEK147 million. This was a result of management's decision to hedge via the Nord Pool system price. As the spread between Nord Pool system price and the Norwegian price zone increased significantly, the group was forced to increase its collateral payments. The hedge position was closed in August 2022, and the company has not hedged its production since then. This implies that the earning from the production rights are fully exposed to the power price, however, for the consolidated group we don't expect this to lead to any significant Increase In volatility. This as continue to expect earnings and cash flow to be mainly driven by DSO and District Heating operations, as in the past.

We view Sweden's electricity regulatory framework as strong, on the basis of its stability and transparency , but note that the WACC for the current regulatory period is among the lowest in Europe. We expect remuneration levels to improve somewhat in the upcoming period, starting 2024. Final terms have not yet been set by the regulator, and we understand that they will be published during the fourth quarter this year.

Kraftringen is a local power distributor with limited scale in terms of the DSO segment as well as limited geographic and asset concentration. This increases its exposure to operational difficulties both in DSO business as well as in its district heating operations. The company's district heating business is connected to neighboring district heating grids, which leads to opportunities for cost-efficient production.

Financial Risk

We expect Kraftringen to continue to benefit from stable cash flow from its fully regulated electricity distribution business and district heating operations. FFO to debt was 41% in 2021 but slumped to 17% in 2022 because a hedge position that Kraftringen closed down generated heavy losses, leading to a one-time material effect on earnings and a significant drop in FFO. Although this was well below the expectations for the rating, the closure of the hedge position prompts us to anticipate an increase in FFO to debt year-on-year to 35%-45% in 2023–2024, meaning the FFO to debt erosion has been temporary. Debt to EBITDA was 4.7x in 2022 and 2.3x in 2021, and we expect a significant recovery in 2023 to well below 3.0x. We see it trending toward 2.0x by 2025. Although we view negative the effect of the hedge, we note that management entered it to secure a lower level of cash flow from its productions rights, but decided to close it to safeguard its liquidity position. This as the collateral requirements spiked. We therefore view the action taken as prudent, but consider the disclosure around the hedge position in the financial reports as fairly weak. For our analysis we use our medial volatility table.

We expect Kraftringen will cover its planned investments with cash flow to cover its planned investments. These investments will remain high, though, at SEK600 million-SEK670 million, up from SEK360 million-SEK460 million in 2019-2021. Investments are mainly environmental, for improved efficiency in current plants, and electricity grid maintenance. That said, we expect dividends to increase in 2023 and to remain stable thereafter, following stronger operating results. All-in-all we therefore expect discretionary cash flow to be neutral. In our view, the large capex program, including potential further increase, and planned dividends constrain the company's financial risk profile, but we expect debt to remain stable and gradually decline in 2023–2025 to SEK2.0 billion-SEK2.3 billion, down from SEK2.5 billion in 2022. Part of this decrease is also attributable to cash collateral inflow.

We note that all of Kraftringen's debt carries floating interest. This arrangement is neither typical for the sector or compared to peers such as Stockholm Exergi or Tekniska verken, and expect increasing interest rates to lead to higher interest payments of SEK60 million-SEK70 million in 2023-2024. This will also weigh on EBITDA interest coverage, pushing it to about 6.0x-7.0x, lower than peers'.

Additionally, we note that Kraftringen has a 50% stake In Modity, an energy trading company which it owns equally with Öresundskraft, also a local municipality owned multi-utility. In addition, Kraftringen has placed a guarantee for Modity for up to SEK1 billion. It has never been honored, and we view the risk of it being utilized as low, and therefore do not consider it in our debt calculation.

Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)--Financial Summary

Period ending	Dec-31-2017	Dec-31-2018	Dec-31-2019	Dec-31-2020	Dec-31-2021	Dec-31-2022
Reporting period	2017a	2018a	2019a	2020a	2021a	2022a
Display currency (mil.)	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK	SEK
Revenues	2,929	3,147	3,570	3,214	4,032	5,058
EBITDA	681	645	796	832	823	540
Funds from operations (FFO)	613	583	716	755	757	419
Interest expense	57	52	57	62	53	60
Cash interest paid	59	55	58	62	53	60
Operating cash flow (OCF)	608	608	715	772	759	162
Capital expenditure	488	488	457	366	421	638
Free operating cash flow (FOCF)	120	120	257	406	338	(476)
Discretionary cash flow (DCF)	17	5	140	254	196	(631)
Cash and short-term investments	53	176	195	109	337	812
Gross available cash	53	96	89	109	337	812
Debt	1,931	2,496	2,370	2,083	1,855	2,517
Common equity	2,702	3,135	3,360	3,494	3,765	3,763
Adjusted ratios						
EBITDA margin (%)	23.2	20.5	22.3	25.9	20.4	10.7
Return on capital (%)	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.3	9.0	4.1
EBITDA interest coverage (x)	11.9	12.4	14.0	13.3	15.4	9.0
FFO cash interest coverage (x)	11.3	11.7	13.4	13.1	15.2	8.0
Debt/EBITDA (x)	2.8	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.3	4.7
FFO/debt (%)	31.8	23.4	30.2	36.2	40.8	16.6
OCF/debt (%)	31.5	24.4	30.2	37.0	40.9	6.4
FOCF/debt (%)	6.2	4.8	10.9	19.5	18.2	(18.9)
DCF/debt (%)	0.9	0.2	5.9	12.2	10.6	(25.1)

Reconciliation Of Kraftringen Energi AB (publ) Reported Amounts With S&P Global Adjusted Amounts (Mil. SEK)

	Debt	Shareholder Equity	Revenue	EBITDA	Operating income	Interest expense	S&PGR adjusted EBITDA	Operating cash flow	Dividends	Capital expenditure
Financial year	Dec-31-2022									
Company reported amounts	3,242	3,541	5,058	557	236	60	540	137	155	638
Cash taxes paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)	-	-	-
Cash interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	-
Operating leases	59	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-

Reconciliation Of Kraftringen Energi AB (publ) Reported Amounts With S&P Global Adjusted Amounts (Mil. SEK)

	Debt	Shareholder Equity	Revenue	EBITDA	Operating income	Interest expense	S&PGR adjusted EBITDA	Operating cash flow	Dividends	Capital expenditure
Incremental lease liabilities	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessible cash and liquid investments	(812)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (expense) of unconsolid. cos.	-	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonoperating income (expense)	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Noncontrolling/ minority interest	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total adjustments	(725)	222	-	(17)	6	-	(121)	25	-	-

S&P Global Ratings adjusted	Debt	Equity	Revenue	EBITDA	EBIT	Interest expense	Funds from Operations	Operating cash flow	Dividends	Capital expenditure
	2,517	3,763	5,058	540	243	60	419	162	155	638

Liquidity

We view Kraftringen's liquidity position as adequate. We expect that, over the next 12 months, available liquidity sources in terms of cash, committed credit facilities, and operating cash flow should be above 2x forecast near-term cash outflows, such as debt repayments, capex, and dividends. We also expect that sources will exceed uses even if EBITDA declines by 50%. The company has however historically demonstrated that it does not intend to keep a sources-to-uses ratio higher than 1.5x, especially because of the short-term facilities it uses during regulatory periods. Furthermore, collateral requirements has in the past caused some volatility in our A/B liquidity ratio, albeit in line with the 1.2x ratio requirement. The company is not active on the international bond market, instead they rely on local markets for funding. We expect the company to have adequate headroom towards its covenants.

The covenant requires equity to total assets of more than 30%; the ratios stood at about 44% at mid-2023.

Principal liquidity sources

- Cash of about SEK350 million.
- SEK1,300 million of undrawn bank lines, consisting of two SEK500 million back-up bank facilities maturing in 2026, and a revolving credit facility (RCF) of SEK300 million maturing in December 2025.
- About SEK700 million of cash FFO.

Principal liquidity uses

- About SEK50 million of debt maturities.
- SEK650 million of capex.
- SEK200 million of dividends.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

Environmental factors are a moderately negative consideration in our credit rating analysis of Kraftringen because of the footprint from its district heating activities (about 35% of EBITDA).

This is balanced by managing its district heating operations on a fossil fuel-free basis, since they largely are fed by bioenergy, and large distribution operations (65% of EBITDA). We note that the sustainability concerning bioenergy is an ongoing discussion on the EU Taxonomy. Governance factors are also a moderately negative consideration, mainly due to its limited scope, and the relatively small size of the company.

The company is a front-runner in the Nordic region in terms of using only fossil-free fuels in its district heating business, has lowered its annual carbon dioxide footprint by 90% since 2007, and has decided to achieve net zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2030.

Government Influence

We continue to see a moderately high likelihood of extraordinary government support for Kraftringen, based on the company's:

- Strong link to the government, primarily reflecting Kraftringen's 100% ownership by Kraftringen AB (not rated), a holding company owned by the municipalities of Lund (82%; AAA/Stable/K-1), Eslov (12%; not rated), Hörby (4%; not rated), and Lomma (2%; not rated). Kraftringen's operations are strongly aligned with the interests of the four municipalities and, in particular, Lund, which has a strong affiliation with, and controlling influence over, the group; and
- Importance to Lund, given its focus on providing critical public services and contributing to Lund's environmental agenda.

This leads to the addition of a two-notch uplift from the stand-alone credit profile, resulting in the long-term rating.

Rating Component Scores

Foreign currency issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Local currency issuer credit rating	A-/Stable/A-2
Business risk	Satisfactory
Country risk	Very Low
Industry risk	Low
Competitive position	Satisfactory
Financial risk	Modest
Cash flow/leverage	Modest
Anchor	bbb+
Diversification/portfolio effect	Neutral (no impact)
Capital structure	Neutral (no impact)
Financial policy	Neutral (no impact)
Liquidity	Adequate (no impact)
Management and governance	Fair (no impact)
Comparable rating analysis	Negative (-1 notch)
Stand-alone credit profile	bbb

Related Criteria

- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- Criteria | Corporates | General: Corporate Methodology: Ratios And Adjustments, April 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Rating Government-Related Entities: Methodology And Assumptions, March 25, 2015
- Criteria | Corporates | General: Methodology And Assumptions: Liquidity Descriptors For Global Corporate Issuers, Dec. 16, 2014
- General Criteria: Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Methodology: Industry Risk, Nov. 19, 2013
- Criteria | Corporates | General: Corporate Methodology, Nov. 19, 2013
- Criteria | Corporates | Utilities: Key Credit Factors For The Regulated Utilities Industry, Nov. 19, 2013
- General Criteria: Methodology: Management And Governance Credit Factors For Corporate Entities, Nov. 13, 2012
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011
- General Criteria: Stand-Alone Credit Profiles: One Component Of A Rating, Oct. 1, 2010

Ratings Detail (as of October 04, 2023)*

Kraftringen Energi AB (publ)

Issuer Credit Rating		A-/Stable/A-2
Nordic Regional Scale		--/--/K-1
Commercial Paper		
Nordic Regional Scale		K-1
Issuer Credit Ratings History		
12-May-2021		A-/Stable/A-2
01-Feb-2019		BBB+/Stable/A-2
23-Nov-2018		BBB+/Watch Neg/A-2
01-Feb-2019	*Nordic Regional Scale*	--/--/K-1
23-Nov-2018		--/Watch Neg/K-1
05-Feb-2010		--/--/K-1

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.

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