

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services

Credit Ratings, Research & Analytics

Providing Valued Research and Opinions for Market Participants

As part of the world's financial infrastructure, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services plays a vital role in bringing transparency and comparability to the financial markets, helping investors and others measure and mitigate credit risk. Credit ratings foster the development and smooth functioning of capital markets, which help people start and grow businesses, cities and states build highways and hospitals, and manufacturers build factories and create jobs.

Standard & Poor's Ratings regularly updates and refines its processes to align with new developments in the marketplace. To incorporate the changing needs of investors, issuers, and markets, Standard & Poor's Ratings has invested in systems, analytics, and training and continually assesses its ratings methodologies, adopting changes as needed.

www.standardandpoors.com

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services rates more than \$47 trillion of global debt and has approximately 1.2 million ratings outstanding*

* Data as of 12/31/2014

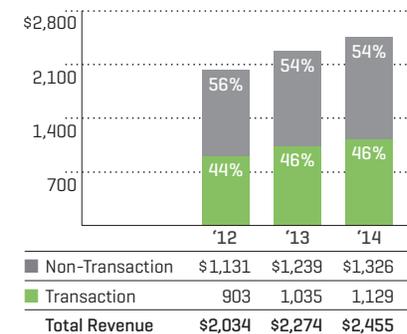
How Standard & Poor's Ratings Services Generates Revenue

Ratings for new issuance of corporate, government, and structured finance debt instruments; bank loan ratings; and corporate credit estimates [transaction revenue]

Surveillance of a credit rating, annual fees for customer relationship-based pricing programs, and fees for entity credit ratings and ancillary services [e.g., Rating Evaluation Services] [non-transaction revenue]

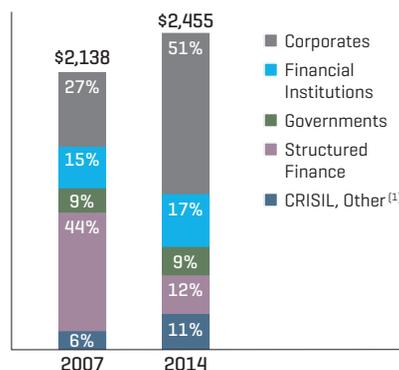
Revenue: Non-Transaction/Transaction

(dollars in millions)



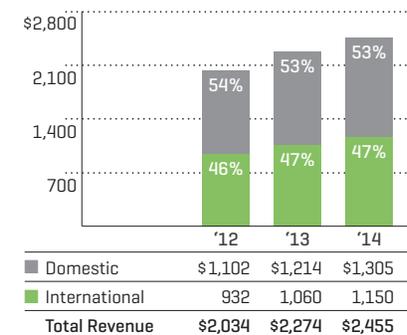
Changing Revenue Mix (2007 vs. 2014): Corporate Ratings are Now a Larger Portion of the Business

(dollars in millions)



Revenue: Domestic/International

(dollars in millions)



Note: Segment revenues do not include intersegment revenue elimination

[1] Other includes intersegment royalty, Taiwan Ratings Corporation, and adjustments

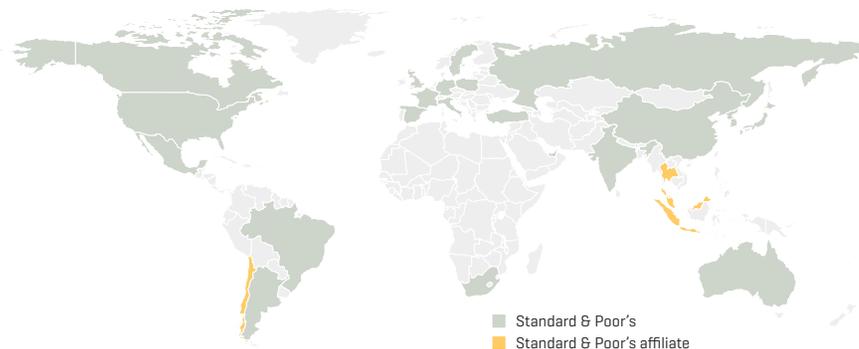
Spanning 26 countries, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services is a leading provider of credit ratings, research, and analytics. Standard & Poor's analysts offer a combination of global perspective and local insight.

Standard & Poor's Global Footprint

Standard & Poor's continued its leadership on the issue of **financing global infrastructure** in 2014, publishing 36 reports across all regions; convening events in Brussels, London, Washington, D.C., and New York; and having thought leaders speak at a variety of conferences around the world.

It also focused on the **financial risks of climate change**, publishing 19 articles, holding events on the topic, and participating in the U.N. Climate Summit.

Standard & Poor's acquired **BRC Investor Services, S.A.**, a leading provider of credit ratings based in Bogotá, Colombia



The successful 2014 **China Credit Spotlight** series included reports on China's Top 150 Corporates, China's Top 50 Banks, and China's Top 25 Insurers. S&P hosted live webcasts and media briefings, and published a special edition of *CreditWeek*

Standard & Poor's was named "**Best Rating Agency**" at The International Takaful Awards 2014

Broad and Deep Analytical Coverage

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services' ratings are tools to evaluate credit risk, expressing opinions about the relative likelihood that debt issued by companies and governments will be repaid on time and in full. Its ratings reflect in-depth analysis of the issuers and their debt obligations.

Corporate Ratings	Financial Institution Ratings	Insurance Company Ratings	Government Security Ratings	Structured Finance Ratings
53,000	61,000	6,800	970,200	85,200
Industrials Utilities Project Finance	Banks Broker/Dealers Finance Companies Other Financial Institutions	Health Life Property/Casualty Reinsurance/Specialty Bond	International Public Finance U.S. Public Finance Sovereigns	Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Asset-Backed Securities Collateralized Debt Obligations Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Servicer Evaluations

Globally, Standard & Poor's rated more than \$4.3 trillion in new debt in 2014

CRISIL Limited

A Standard & Poor's Company

CRISIL is a global analytical company that provides ratings, research, and risk and policy advisory services to a globally diversified client base. McGraw Hill Financial has a 68% majority ownership in CRISIL.

As India's leading ratings agency and provider of high-end research to the world's largest banks and leading corporations, CRISIL empowers its customers, and the markets at large, with independent analysis, benchmarks, and tools.

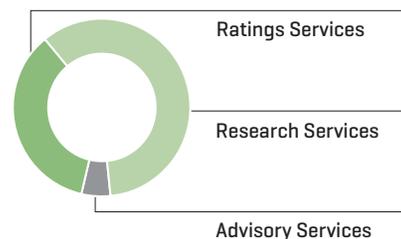
CRISIL enables markets and market participants to become more transparent and efficient by enabling them to mitigate and manage risk, make pricing decisions, generate more revenue, reduce time to market, and enhance returns

CRISIL helps lenders and borrowers, issuers and investors, regulators, governments, and market intermediaries make better-informed investment and business decisions

www.crisil.com

CRISIL: Revenue Mix

(percentage of revenue)



CRISIL: Revenue by Segment

■ Ratings Services
■ Research Services
■ Advisory Services



CRISIL: A Global Analytical Company

Ratings

India Ratings

Bond Ratings
Bank Loan Ratings
SME Ratings
Real Estate Star Ratings

Global Analytical Centre

Global Analytical Centre supports Standard & Poor's Ratings Services by providing back-end support services for financial data analysis, processing information, improving workflow efficiencies, and performing modeling assignments

Research

India Research

Economy & Industry Research
Funds & Fixed Income Research
Equity & Company Research

Global Research & Analytics

Financial Research
Risk & Analytics
Corporate Research
Coalition Development

90% of India's commercial banks use CRISIL's industry research for credit decisions

Advisory

CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory

Advisor to governments, multilateral agencies, large public and private sector firms, and investors

CRISIL Risk Solutions

Provider of a comprehensive range of risk management tools, analytics, and solutions to financial institutions, banks, and corporations

Infrastructure Advisory provides practical and innovative solutions to governments, donor-funded agencies, and the private sector in more than 20 countries

Risk Solutions has a client base of 75+ banks and financial institutions

CRISIL is the largest provider of valuation of fixed-income securities to the Indian mutual fund, insurance, and banking industries, valuing nearly Rs. 81 trillion (U.S. \$1.3 trillion) of Indian debt securities*

* Data as of 5/31/2015

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services' Track Record: Meeting the Test of Time

What is a Standard & Poor's credit rating?

Credit ratings are opinions about credit risk. Standard & Poor's ratings express an independent opinion about the ability and willingness of an issuer to meet its financial obligations in full and on time. Credit ratings can also speak to the credit quality of an individual debt issue and the relative likelihood that the issue may default.

How Standard & Poor's ratings perform:

The tables to the right show the default rates experienced for each rating category.

For example: The 5-year cumulative default rate for corporate bonds rated AAA has been **0.36%**, or fewer than four defaults for every 1,000 ratings.

The 5-year cumulative default rate for AAA-rated structured finance issues has been **2.68%**.

Global Corporate Average Cumulative Default Rates [1981–2014] [%] ^(a)

Rating	Time horizon (years)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AAA	-	0.03	0.14	0.24	0.36	0.47	0.53	0.61	0.67	0.74	0.77	0.80	0.84	0.91	0.98
AA	0.02	0.07	0.13	0.24	0.35	0.46	0.56	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.90	0.97	1.05	1.12	1.19
A	0.07	0.16	0.27	0.41	0.57	0.75	0.95	1.13	1.32	1.51	1.69	1.84	2.00	2.15	2.32
BBB	0.20	0.57	0.96	1.46	1.95	2.43	2.84	3.26	3.66	4.06	4.49	4.84	5.17	5.50	5.84
BB	0.76	2.35	4.23	6.06	7.71	9.28	10.59	11.75	12.80	13.74	14.52	15.18	15.75	16.24	16.77
B	3.88	8.80	12.97	16.22	18.70	20.72	22.37	23.69	24.82	25.91	26.82	27.57	28.26	28.88	29.49
CCC/C	26.38	35.58	40.67	43.77	46.28	47.24	48.27	49.06	50.03	50.73	51.28	51.94	52.72	53.38	53.38
Investment-grade	0.11	0.29	0.50	0.76	1.03	1.29	1.54	1.78	2.01	2.24	2.46	2.65	2.83	3.01	3.20
Speculative-grade	3.87	7.58	10.79	13.39	15.49	17.23	18.69	19.90	20.98	21.97	22.79	23.49	24.13	24.68	25.22
All rated	1.50	2.95	4.23	5.31	6.20	6.97	7.62	8.18	8.68	9.15	9.56	9.90	10.21	10.49	10.78

Source: Standard & Poor's "Default, Transition, and Recovery: 2014 Annual Global Corporate Default Study and Rating Transitions," April 30, 2015

Global Structured Finance Cumulative Default Rates, Conditional On Survival [1976–2014] [%] ^(b)

Rating	Time horizon (years)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AAA	0.09	0.43	1.01	1.82	2.68	3.40	3.87	4.15	4.33	4.41
AA	0.28	2.36	5.72	8.84	11.57	13.77	15.26	16.13	16.65	16.96
A	0.53	3.74	8.07	11.78	15.06	17.86	19.93	21.37	22.32	22.95
BBB	1.24	6.66	13.10	18.89	24.00	28.16	31.24	33.54	35.19	36.34
BB	2.73	11.10	18.90	26.50	32.74	37.85	41.75	44.73	47.23	49.21
B	6.52	18.56	28.82	39.33	47.86	53.43	57.87	61.22	63.89	65.62
CCC/C	31.66	49.94	62.95	70.43	74.42	76.45	78.36	80.05	81.01	81.32
Investment-grade	0.47	2.86	6.08	9.03	11.66	13.82	15.33	16.35	17.01	17.41
Speculative-grade	17.77	31.60	42.07	49.88	55.37	59.19	62.20	64.52	66.39	67.75
All rated	5.35	10.83	15.84	19.84	22.95	25.29	26.95	28.12	28.94	29.47

Source: Standard & Poor's "Default, Transition, and Recovery: 2014 Annual Global Structured Finance Default Study and Ratings Transitions," June 22, 2015

^(a) Average cumulative default rates are derived by calculating "conditional on survival" marginal default rates from experiences of each static pool and time horizon

^(b) AAA ratings from the same transaction are treated as a single rating in the calculation of this table

Global Corporate Debt Maturities through 2019

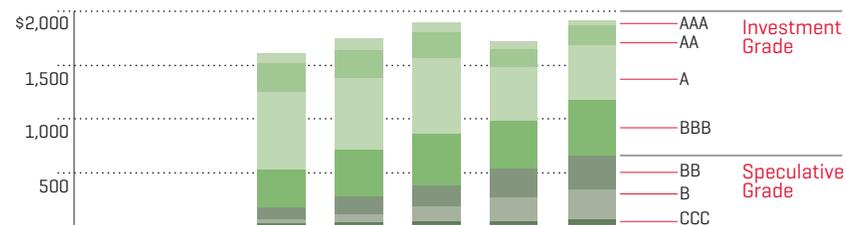
Annual Estimate Published by Standard & Poor's Global Fixed Income Research

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services estimates that nearly \$9 trillion in global corporate debt is scheduled to mature between 2015 and year-end 2019 (see table at right). About \$1.6 trillion of this amount is due in 2015. In 2016, the amount coming due is approximately \$1.8 trillion. Nearly \$1.9 trillion is due in 2017 and about \$1.7 trillion in 2018. Approximately \$1.9 trillion is due to mature in 2019.

Entities domiciled in Europe account for about 41% of the \$9 trillion total. U.S.-based entities account for 42%, entities based in other developed countries (Australia, Canada, Japan, and New Zealand) account for about 11%, and entities based in the emerging markets account for just over 6%.

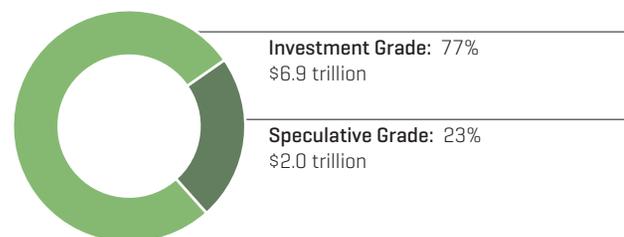
Global Corporate Debt Maturities by Rating (2015–2019)

(dollars in billions)



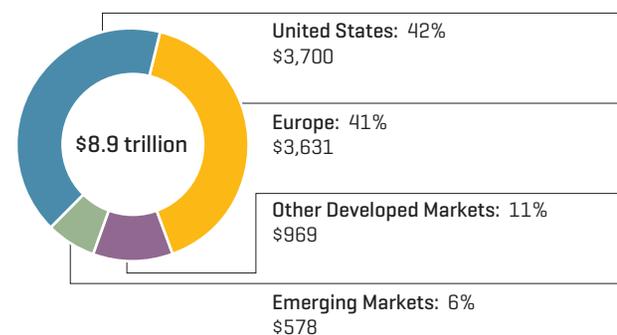
Total Investment Grade	\$1,435	\$1,475	\$1,517	\$1,185	\$1,250
Total Speculative Grade	175	278	377	529	659
Total Global	\$1,610	\$1,753	\$1,894	\$1,714	\$1,908

Global Corporate Debt Maturing through 2019: \$8.9 trillion



Global Corporate Debt Maturing by Region (2015–2019)

(dollars in billions)



Approximately \$9 trillion in rated global corporate debt is coming due between 2015 and the end of 2019*

* Data as of 12/31/2014

Notes for pages 14 and 15:

Data as of December 31, 2014. Includes bonds, loans, and revolving credit facilities. Estimates are likely biased on the high side because tallies do not always take into account amortization schedules and loan paydowns. Additionally, revolving credit facilities are usually tallied at full value whether or not they are fully drawn. Foreign currencies are converted to U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on close of business on December 31, 2014.

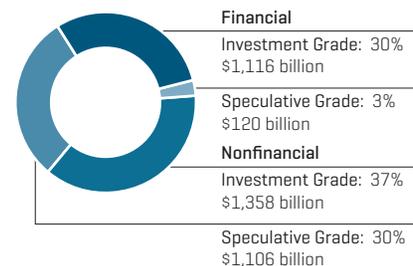
Details may not sum to total due to rounding

Source: Standard & Poor's Global Fixed Income Research

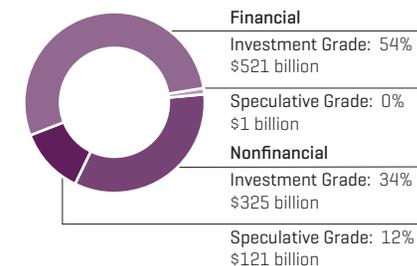
Global Corporate Debt Maturities by Year (2015–2019)

(dollars in billions)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
United States						
Financial						
Investment grade	\$ 235	\$ 242	\$ 264	\$ 195	\$ 181	\$ 1,116
Speculative grade	16	17	30	25	31	120
Nonfinancial						
Investment grade	167	263	305	290	333	1,358
Speculative grade	86	132	193	312	383	1,106
Total United States	\$ 503	\$ 653	\$ 793	\$ 822	\$ 928	\$ 3,700
Europe						
Financial						
Investment grade	\$ 526	\$ 450	\$ 417	\$ 269	\$ 242	\$ 1,904
Speculative grade	17	18	19	24	18	96
Nonfinancial						
Investment grade	226	243	236	213	258	1,176
Speculative grade	34	72	80	111	159	456
Total Europe	\$ 803	\$ 783	\$ 753	\$ 616	\$ 677	\$ 3,631
Other Developed Markets						
Financial						
Investment grade	\$ 131	\$ 122	\$ 119	\$ 68	\$ 81	\$ 521
Speculative grade	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nonfinancial						
Investment grade	70	67	68	58	62	325
Speculative grade	8	21	20	34	39	121
Total Other Developed Markets	\$ 209	\$ 210	\$ 207	\$ 161	\$ 182	\$ 969
Emerging Markets						
Financial						
Investment grade	\$ 36	\$ 38	\$ 42	\$ 32	\$ 27	\$ 174
Speculative grade	3	6	5	5	4	22
Nonfinancial						
Investment grade	45	50	65	61	66	286
Speculative grade	11	13	28	18	26	96
Total Emerging Markets	\$ 94	\$ 107	\$ 141	\$ 115	\$ 122	\$ 578

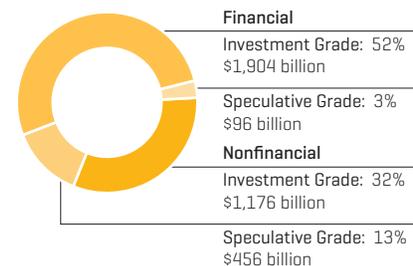
United States: \$3,700 billion



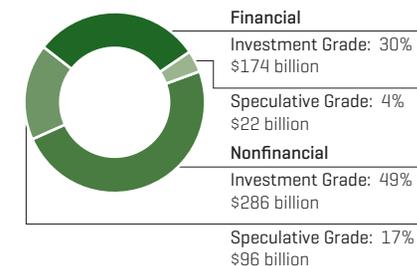
Other Developed Markets: \$969 billion



Europe: \$3,631 billion



Emerging Markets: \$578 billion



Note: Details may not sum to total due to rounding

Global Debt Markets: Dollar Volume by New-Issue Category

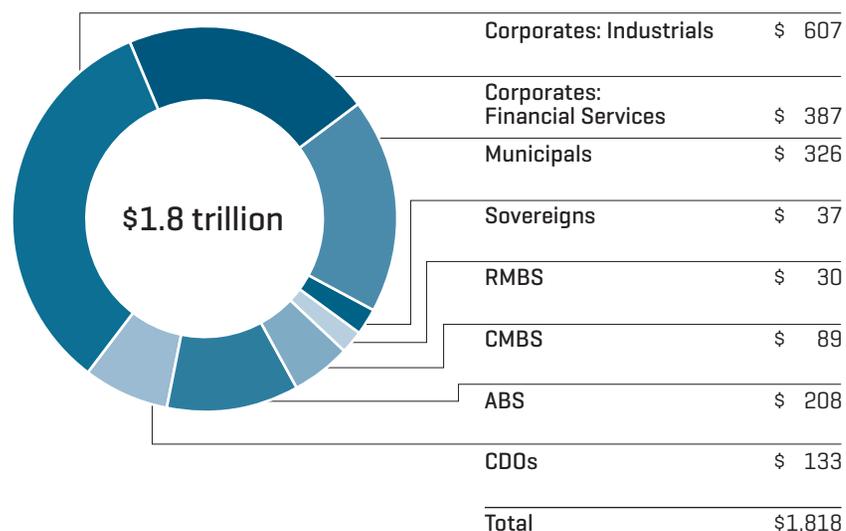
U.S. Debt Market

In 2014, Standard & Poor's rated approximately 84% of the \$1.8 trillion of addressable debt issued in the U.S. market compared to 88% of the addressable market in 2013. Rated debt issuance by dollar volume in the U.S. rose approximately 5% from 2013 to 2014, while the number of issues decreased by approximately 3%.

The rated debt market is a component of the total debt market and includes only the debt securities issued with a rating. The rated U.S. debt market is primarily comprised of six new-issue categories (shown below):

- (1) Corporates (Industrials and Financial Services); (2) Municipals;
- (3) Sovereigns; (4) Mortgage-Backed Securities (Residential and Commercial);
- (5) Asset-Backed Securities; and (6) Collateralized Debt Obligations.

Rated U.S. Debt Market:
2014 Dollar Volume by New-Issue Category ^(a, b, c, d, e)



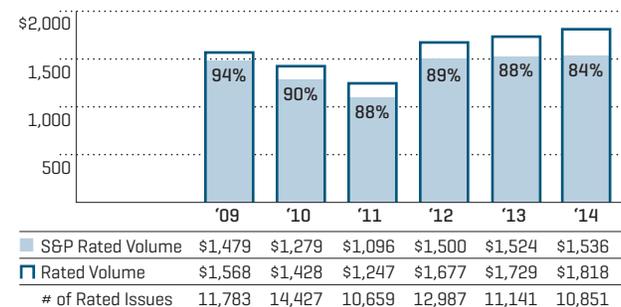
See footnotes on page 17

Notes: Annual figures; dollar volume in billions; data by domicile of issuer/assets

Details may not sum to total due to rounding

Rated U.S. Debt Market ^(a, b, c, d, e)

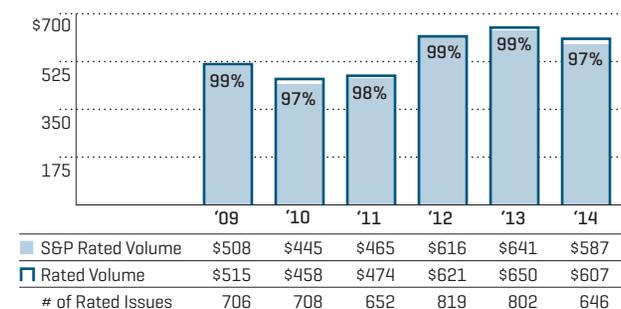
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Corporates: Industrials ^(c)

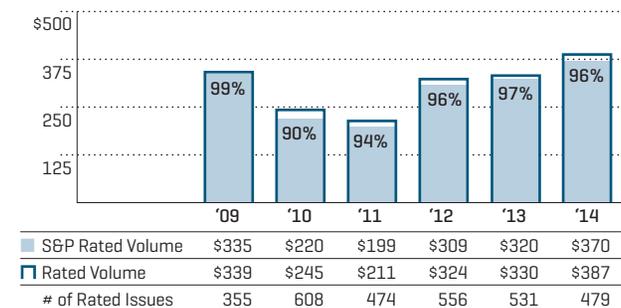
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Corporates: Financial Services ^(c)

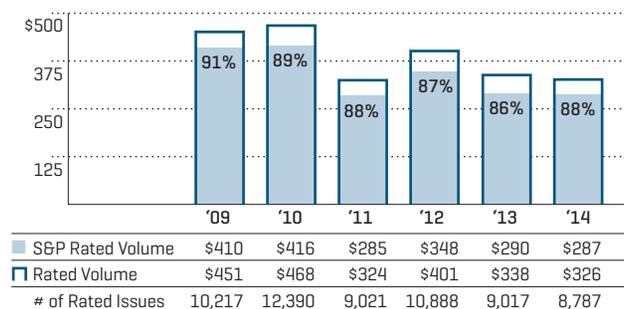
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Municipals ^(a)

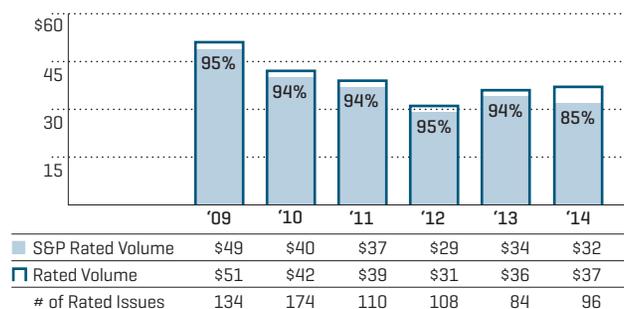
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Sovereigns

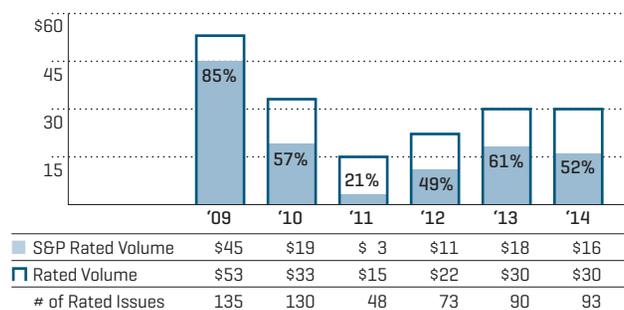
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities [RMBS] ^(b, d)

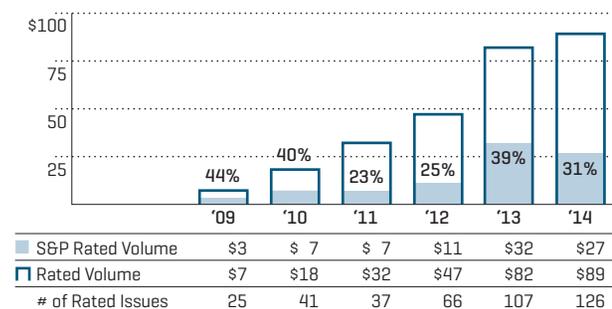
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities [CMBS] ^(b)

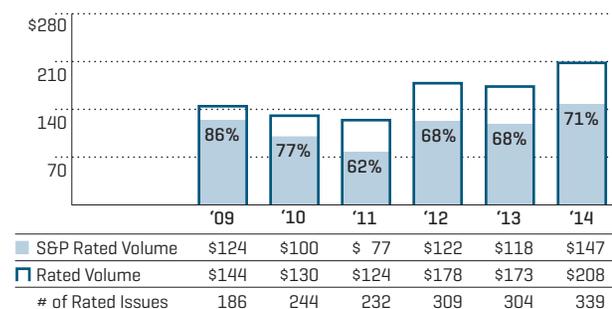
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Asset-Backed Securities [ABS] ^(b, e)

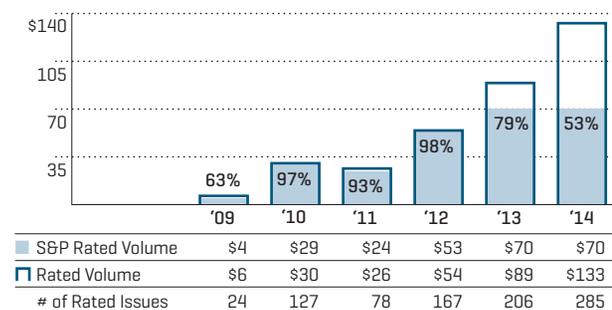
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

U.S. Collateralized Debt Obligations [CDOs] ^(b)

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

Data as of January 31, 2015

Percentages calculated based on unrounded figures

Notes for debt issuance:

(a) Excludes municipal student loans and private placements

(b) Excludes confidential transactions

(c) Includes Rule 144a (private placements), MTN takedowns, convertibles, and preferred stocks. Excludes private placements [except Rule 144a issues], retail notes, commercial paper, and all agency issues

(d) Excludes agency deals. Includes home equity loans

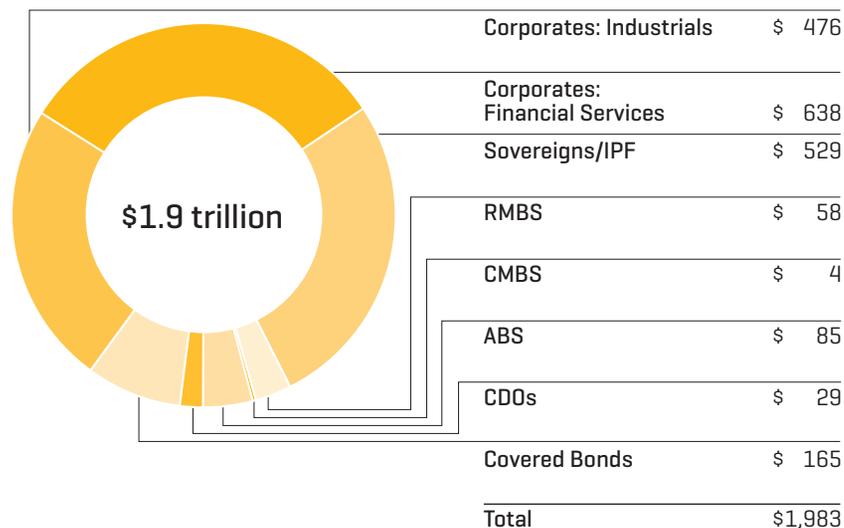
(e) Excludes asset-backed commercial paper and letters of credit

EMEA [Europe, Middle East, Africa] Region Debt Market

In 2014, Standard & Poor's rated approximately 80% of the nearly \$2 trillion of addressable debt issued in the EMEA market, which includes Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, compared to 84% in 2013. Rated debt issuance by dollar volume in the region rose approximately 4% from 2013 to 2014, while the number of issues decreased by approximately 1%.

The rated debt market is a component of the total debt market and includes only the debt securities issued with a rating. The rated EMEA debt market is comprised of six new-issue categories (shown below): (1) Corporates (Industrials and Financial Services); (2) Sovereigns/International Public Finance (IPF); (3) Mortgage-Backed Securities (Residential and Commercial); (4) Asset-Backed Securities; (5) Collateralized Debt Obligations; and (6) Covered Bonds.

Rated EMEA Debt Market:
2014 Dollar Volume by New-Issue Category ^(a, b, c, d)



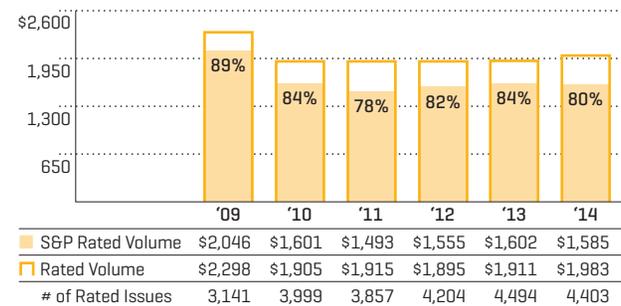
See footnotes on page 19

Notes: Annual figures; dollar volume in billions; data by domicile of issuer/assets

Details may not sum to total due to rounding

Rated EMEA Debt Market ^(a, b, c, d)

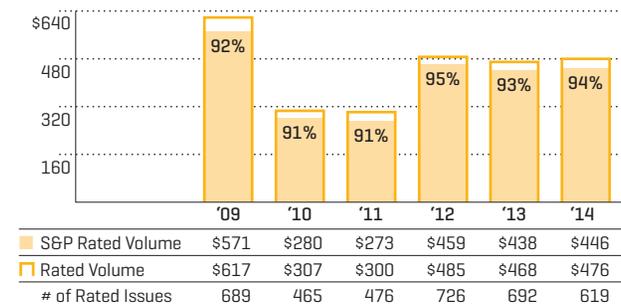
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Corporates: Industrials ^(b)

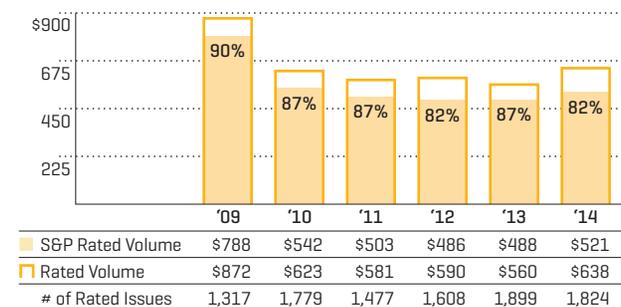
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Corporates: Financial Services ^(b)

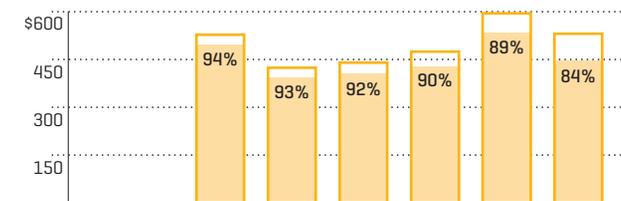
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Sovereigns/International Public Finance (IPF)

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume

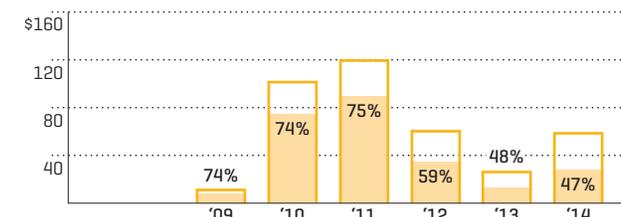


■ S&P Rated Volume	\$495	\$392	\$403	\$426	\$532	\$443
□ Rated Volume	\$526	\$422	\$438	\$472	\$595	\$529
# of Rated Issues	743	968	816	1,159	1,273	1,346

Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) ^[a, d]

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume

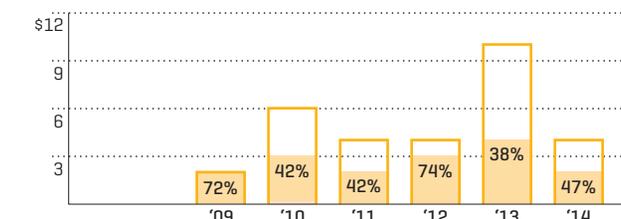


■ S&P Rated Volume	\$8	\$74	\$89	\$35	\$13	\$28
□ Rated Volume	\$11	\$101	\$119	\$60	\$26	\$58
# of Rated Issues	7	48	46	53	43	66

Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) ^[a]

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume

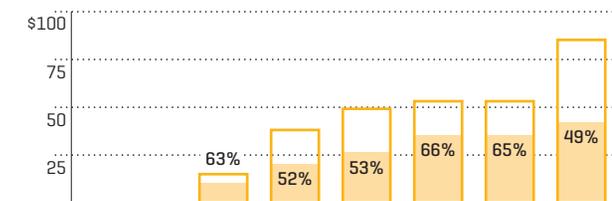


■ S&P Rated Volume	\$2	\$3	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$2
□ Rated Volume	\$2	\$6	\$4	\$4	\$10	\$4
# of Rated Issues	6	10	3	6	12	9

Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) ^[a, c]

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume

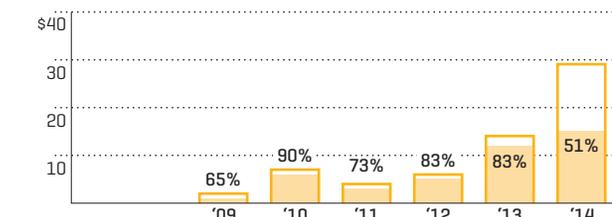


■ S&P Rated Volume	\$10	\$20	\$26	\$35	\$35	\$42
□ Rated Volume	\$15	\$38	\$49	\$53	\$53	\$85
# of Rated Issues	42	92	93	95	80	132

Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) ^[a]

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume

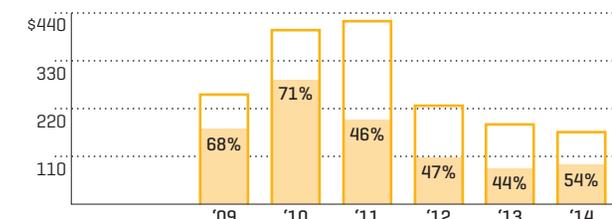


■ S&P Rated Volume	\$1	\$6	\$3	\$5	\$12	\$15
□ Rated Volume	\$2	\$7	\$4	\$6	\$14	\$29
# of Rated Issues	9	35	17	25	43	52

Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

EMEA Covered Bonds (CB) ^[a]

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



■ S&P Rated Volume	\$172	\$284	\$194	\$106	\$81	\$89
□ Rated Volume	\$252	\$400	\$420	\$226	\$183	\$165
# of Rated Issues	328	602	929	532	452	355

Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

Data as of January 31, 2015

Percentages calculated based on unrounded figures

Notes for debt issuance:

[a] Excludes confidential and repo transactions

[b] Also includes Rule 144a (private placements), MTN takedowns, convertibles, and preferred stocks. Excludes private placements (except Rule 144a issues), retail notes, and commercial paper

[c] Excludes asset-backed commercial paper and letters of credit

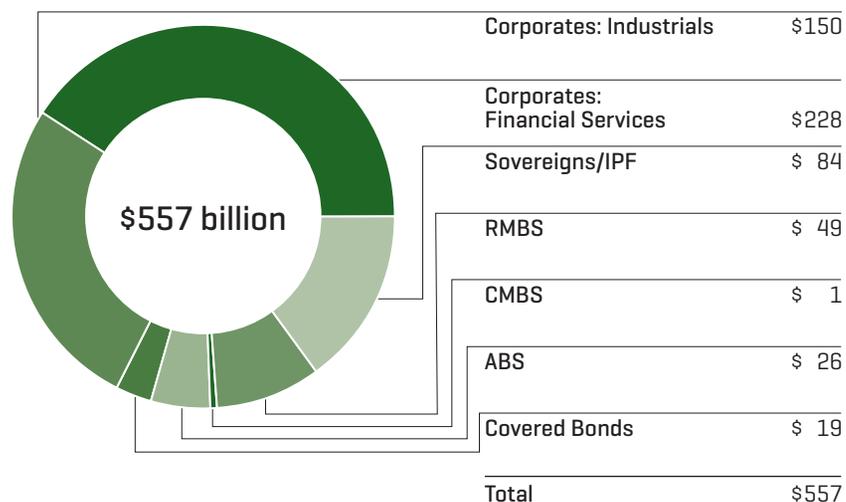
[d] Includes home equity loans

Asia-Pacific Region Debt Market

In 2014, Standard & Poor's rated approximately 69% of the \$557 billion of addressable debt issued in the Asia-Pacific market, compared to 64% in 2013. Rated debt issue volume for corporates in Asia was \$379 billion, which is a 15% increase from 2013. Standard & Poor's 2014 market penetration was 78% for corporates, compared to 75% in 2013. For structured finance, rated debt issuance by dollar volume was slightly down compared to 2013, and Standard & Poor's rated approximately 47% of that volume, compared to 54% in 2013.

The rated debt market is a component of the total debt market and includes only the debt securities issued with a rating. The rated Asia-Pacific debt market is comprised of five new-issue categories (shown below): (1) Corporates (Industrials and Financial Services); (2) Sovereigns/International Public Finance (IPF); (3) Mortgage-Backed Securities (Residential and Commercial); (4) Asset-Backed Securities; and (5) Covered Bonds.

Rated Asia-Pacific Debt Market:
2014 Dollar Volume by New-Issue Category ^(a, b, c, d, e)



Annual figures; dollar volume in billions; data by domicile of issuer/assets

Data as of January 31, 2015

Percentages calculated based on unrounded figures

Notes for debt issuance:

(a) Excludes confidential and repo transactions

(b) Also includes Rule 144a (private placements), MTN takedowns, convertibles, and preferred stocks. Excludes sovereign issuers, private placements (except Rule 144a issues), retail notes, commercial paper, and all agency issues

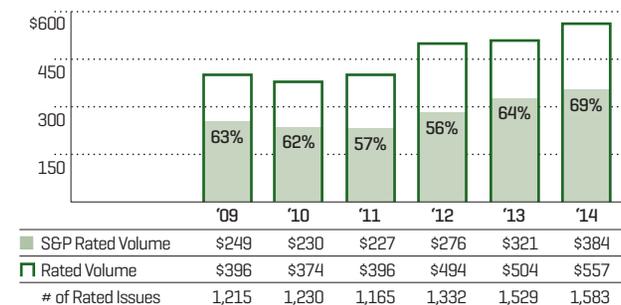
(c) Excludes asset-backed commercial paper and letters of credit

(d) Includes home equity loans

(e) Includes sovereigns

Rated Asia-Pacific Debt Market ^(a, b, c, d, e)

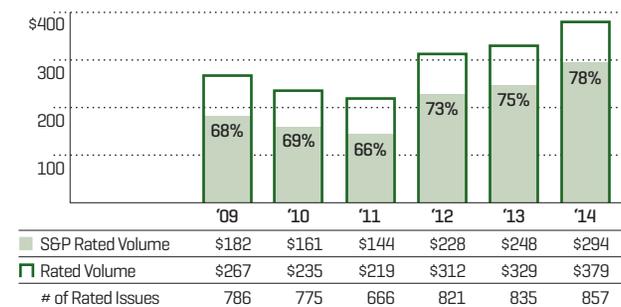
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

Asia-Pacific Corporates (Industrials and Financial Services) ^(b)

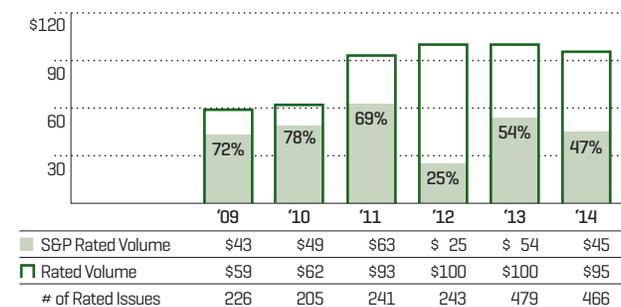
S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Standard & Poor's

Asia-Pacific Structured Finance ^(a, c, d)

S&P penetration rate as a % of rated dollar volume



Sources: Harrison Scott Publications, Standard & Poor's

Interactive Tools from Standard & Poor's Add Transparency to Its Ratings Process

Credit Scenario Builders

Build Credit Scenarios for:

- Corporates
- Banks
- Insurers
- U.S. Local Governments
- International Public Finance
- Project Finance/Infrastructure

Credit Scenario Builders from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services provide the marketplace with interactive tools that bring more transparency into Standard & Poor's ratings process, methodology, and criteria. Standard & Poor's Ratings has expanded this suite of criteria education tools with the launch of Credit Scenario Builders for international public finance and project finance/infrastructure. Nearly 12,500 credit scenarios have been created using these applications since the beginning of 2015.

Users of Credit Scenario Builders can:

Interact with Standard & Poor's Ratings Framework

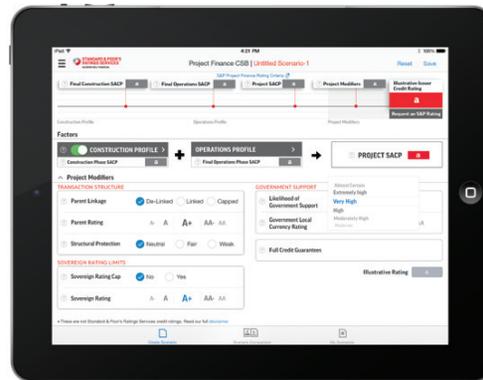
Design, create, save, and compare illustrative issuer credit-rating scenarios based on their own parameters and adjustments as well as Standard & Poor's Ratings' rating methodology and assumptions

Understand the analyst-adjusted data that factor into Standard & Poor's credit analysis

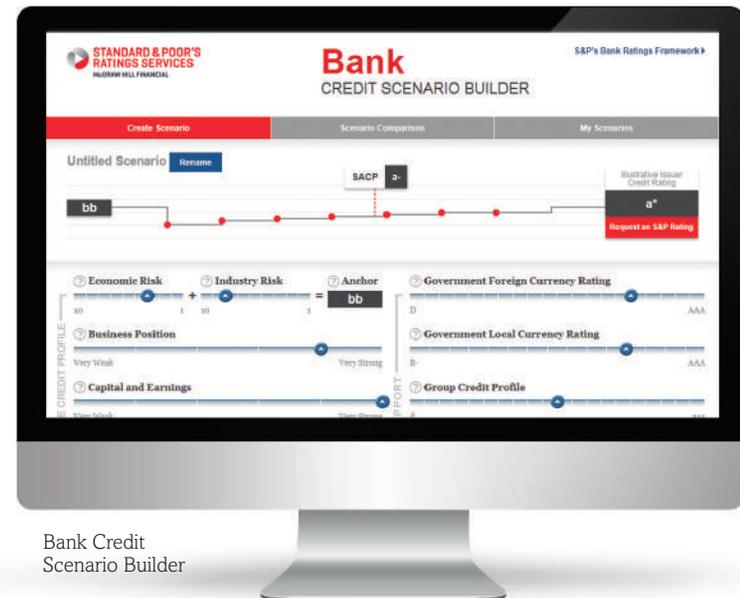
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Project Finance Ratings Scenario Builder



Bank Credit Scenario Builder

Create scenarios based on user inputs and Standard & Poor's credit ratings framework

Credit Scenario Builder ratings are for illustration purposes only

Global Infrastructure Investment

Supporting Economic Growth through Infrastructure Investment

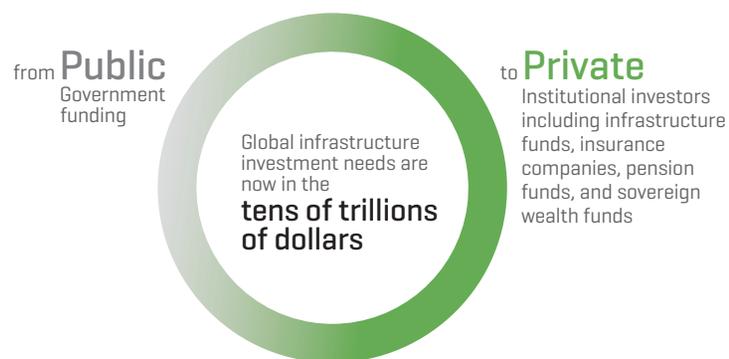
While the efficient movement of goods and people can go virtually unnoticed by the general public, the development of infrastructure in cities across the world is critical to encourage economic growth and enhance general social well-being. As such, a key issue for governments and policymakers is to secure the annual funding needed to support the global infrastructure sector—currently in the tens of trillions of dollars.

Government funding constraints have limited public investment in recent years; however, the private sector is increasingly willing to construct, lease, operate, and maintain infrastructure assets from airports and toll roads to power plants and schools. Due to the long-lived nature of these assets, debt capital plays an important role in financing infrastructure.

Standard & Poor's research shows that institutional investors—such as infrastructure funds, insurance companies, pension funds, and sovereign wealth funds—have a collective demand for infrastructure debt. S&P's global team can provide the extensive expertise needed to evaluate the broad array of asset types and ownership structures, as well as the financing techniques utilized to fund them.

Standard & Poor's sees clear economic benefits to G20 countries' increased public spending on infrastructure

Financing Constraints are Shifting the Source of Infrastructure Investment



Rating Infrastructure Debt: Types of Criteria

Construction Risk

Operations Risk

Transaction Structure Risk

Counterparty Risk

The multiplier effect of a 1% spending increase of real GDP on infrastructure can be as high as 2.5x in a three-year period

The Effects of an Increase in Spending of 1% of GDP
[Ranked by multiplier effect, highest to lowest]

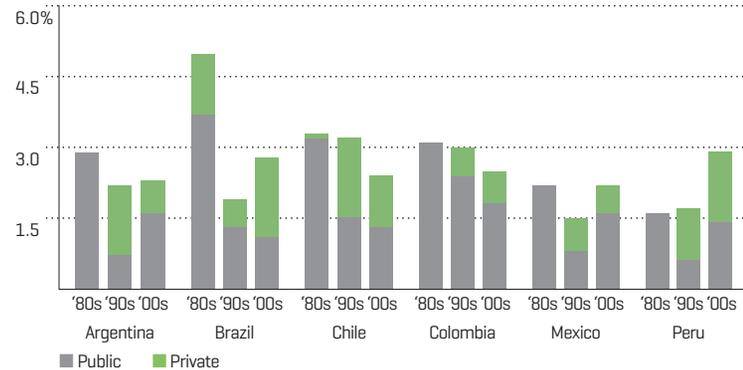
Country	Estimated multiplier effect [2015-2017]	Projected job gains [maximum above baseline]
U.K.	2.5x	343,000
Brazil	2.5x	418,000
China	2.2x	2,400,000
India	2.0x	1,360,000
Argentina	1.8x	68,000
U.S.	1.7x	730,000
Japan	1.5x	211,000
Canada	1.4x	61,000
Eurozone	1.4x	627,000
Italy	1.4x	136,000
France	1.3x	109,000
Mexico	1.3x	193,000
South Korea	1.3x	95,400
Germany	1.2x	157,000
Indonesia	1.0x	320,000
Australia	1.0x	38,680

Note: Most of the results in this table are from Standard & Poor's simulations for an increase in infrastructure investment of 1% of GDP in year one, using Oxford Economics' Global Economic Model. However, for projected job gains in emerging regions, Standard & Poor's used the empirically based rule known as Okun's Law, which states that unemployment falls by 1% when GDP rises by 3%. Specifically, Standard & Poor's used this for Asia-Pacific (Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea) and Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico) since the structure of the labor markets in these regions typically differs significantly and renders most general equilibrium modeling techniques less useful.

Source: Standard & Poor's Ratings Services CreditWeek, "Global Infrastructure Investment: Timing is Everything," January 21, 2015

Latin America's infrastructure lags that of other G20 nations...

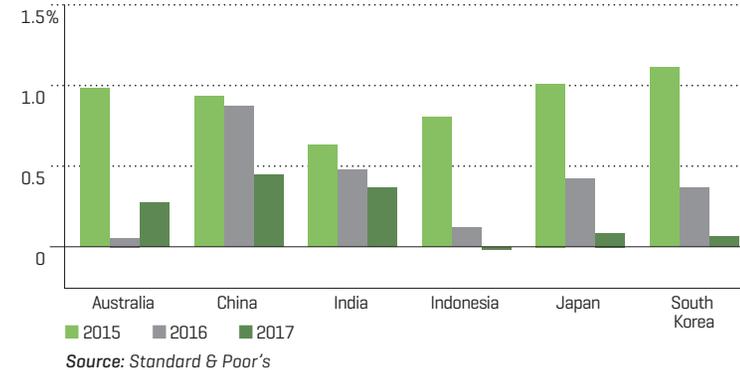
Latin America: Total Spending on Infrastructure: Cross-Country Comparison [% of GDP]



Source: Standard & Poor's calculations based on data from World Bank and United Nation's ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)

...While in Asia Pacific, funding needs are immense and investor interest is high

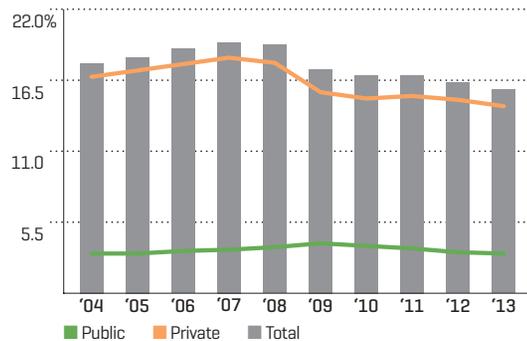
Asia-Pacific: Estimated Real GDP Impact of a 1% Increase in Public Investment [% deviation from baseline]



Source: Standard & Poor's

The EU's recent public funding constraints have acted as a barrier to increased private financing...

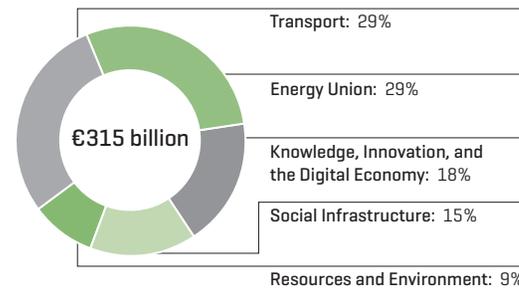
Investment in the EU: Public and Private Financing [% of GDP]



Sources: European Commission, OECD, and Standard & Poor's estimates

...But new infrastructure stimulus packages are now taking shape to revive economic growth

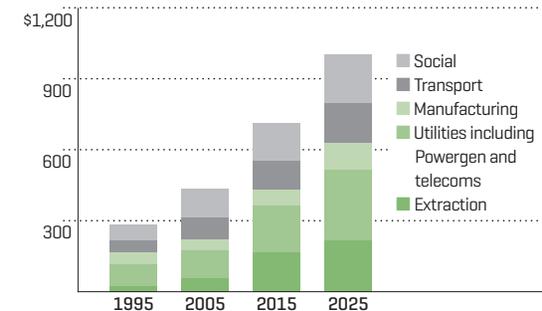
EU: Anticipated Investments by Sector (2015-2017) [Euros in billions]



Source: European Commission

U.S. annual infrastructure spending should exceed \$1 trillion by 2025, but it will lag behind China, which is expected to be 3x as high

U.S. Infrastructure Spending by Broad Sector [\$billions per year, current prices]



Sources: PwC's Capital project and infrastructure spending: Outlook to 2025 and Oxford Economics

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