

# NATIONAL SCALE RATINGS CRITERIA FOR OMAN

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## 1. ABOUT THIS METHODOLOGY

### Scope

These criteria apply to national scale ratings assigned by Capital Intelligence Ratings (hereinafter CI Ratings or CI) to issuers and issues (bonds and sukuk) based in Oman. The general methodological approach and underlying principles are broadly the same as those applied in other countries where CI Ratings assigns national scale ratings. However, the correspondence or 'mapping' between CI's international issuer rating scales and the Oman national rating scales is unique to Oman.

CI has revised the mapping for Oman – effectively immediately – following the recent upgrade of Oman's long-term local currency sovereign rating. The sovereign's rating serves as the reference point for national ratings in Oman, but the pre-existing mapping is no longer suitable because – with this latest rating action – the sovereign rating has been raised by a cumulative two notches since the mapping was last revised in March 2021.

### Effect on Existing Ratings

CI has not revised its general methodology for assigning national ratings. The changes outlined in this criteria note are limited to the mapping table for international to national scale ratings in Oman. All national ratings assigned to Omani entities, including bonds and sukuks issued by Omani entities and rated on the national scale, will be affected by this change. In most cases national ratings will be lowered as a direct result of the recalibration and not because of a deterioration in fundamental creditworthiness.

## 2. NATIONAL SCALE RATINGS: DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

National scale ratings are an independent opinion of the ability and willingness of a rated entity to meet financial commitments either in general (an issuer credit rating) or with respect to a specific debt instrument (an issue credit rating) relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.

By assessing the relative creditworthiness of obligors within a particular country, national ratings differ from CI Ratings' international credit ratings (local and foreign currency issuer ratings, and bond and Sukuk ratings) which are comparable across countries. In addition, national ratings are intended mainly to capture the relative creditworthiness of local currency issues and issuers.

The main purpose of national ratings is to allow greater differentiation among issuers and issues in countries whose sovereign credit ratings are some way below 'AAA' on CI Ratings' international ratings scale. In this way, CI Ratings' national ratings aim to provide capital market investors with clear credit distinctions between issuers and issues that may not be possible under internationally comparable rating scales. For example, in a country where the sovereign is rated 'BB' on CI Ratings' international scale for local currency obligations, the international credit ratings of financial institutions and corporates within that country will generally be confined to the eight grades from 'BB' to 'C-' (excluding default categories). In such a case, there is a strong likelihood of credits being bunched together at

particular grades, making it difficult for capital market participants and counterparties to distinguish one credit from another.

Like other credit ratings offered by CI Ratings, national ratings are assigned and all subsequent rating actions determined by rating committees and never by an individual analyst. Rating committees are composed of rating analysts who, individually or collectively, have appropriate knowledge and experience in developing a rating opinion for the type of credit being considered.

### 3. GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Under CI Ratings' national ratings methodology, the strongest credit within a country is typically assigned a 'AAA' national rating. The strongest credit is usually the entity with the highest long-term local currency rating assigned using CI Ratings' international credit rating scale and therefore the least likely to default on financial obligations. The creditworthiness of other entities within the country is assessed relative to that entity.

As national ratings are ordinal, a sufficient number of rated entities are needed in order to produce a meaningful ranking of issuers by their creditworthiness. To build a broad and representative universe of issuers or issues within a country, CI Ratings first assigns national ratings to those entities that have already received an international rating from CI Ratings. Then, unsolicited and possibly 'shadow' (i.e. unpublished) national ratings are assigned to other entities within the country, provided sufficient public information is available. Unsolicited and shadow ratings are usually assigned if the number of entities with visible credit ratings is low, and also to ensure that the risk profile and financial performance of a range of sectors is captured in the credit rankings.

The sovereign is typically, though not necessarily, the strongest credit within a country. In situations where this is not the case (e.g. the sovereign may be in, or close to default, but other entities are continuing to fulfil their financial obligations) and/or where it is difficult to identify the strongest credit (e.g. due to limited public information and financial transparency), CI Ratings may map the highest national rating from a notional international rating.

We may also map from a notional rating if we believe there to be a reasonable likelihood that the credit quality of the strongest entities will change significantly in the intermediate term. This is more likely to be the case in countries with below investment-grade sovereigns, where rating migration rates tend to be higher. In such cases, a mapping based on current international ratings may be unable to accommodate likely changes in international ratings over the next two-to-three years. We may therefore use a notional international rating in order to reduce the frequency of mapping recalibrations and, consequently, the degree of national ratings volatility (triggered by mapping adjustments rather than changes in relative credit quality) over the intermediate term.

The notional international rating will generally be the highest long-term local currency international issuer rating that CI Ratings could envisage assigning to an entity in the intermediate term and will typically be restricted to between one and three notches (i.e. one rating category) above the current long-term local currency sovereign rating (assigned on a formal or shadow basis).

The above notwithstanding, since the anchor for both the national rating scale and the international rating scale is the rating that indicates default, the lowest international rating that may be mapped to a 'nrAAA' national rating is 'B'. In our view, mapping to 'nrAAA' from a lower international rating grade may give a misleading view of credit risk and may require large, multi-notch national rating downgrades in the event of much smaller changes in international ratings.

Entities assigned a national rating typically include the central government, local banks, insurers, and major local corporations. They may also include the subsidiaries and branches of foreign-owned institutions provided they are permitted to borrow from the local market.

An international credit rating summarises the repayment risk of an entity relative to all other entities rated by CI Ratings. As this entails a global comparison, there is only one rating scale for international issuer ratings. A national rating summarises repayment risk of an entity relative to other entities within the same economy. As national ratings are not directly comparable across borders, a different national rating scale is constructed for each country where demand for such ratings exists.

The country-specific nature of CI Ratings' national ratings is captured by the addition of a two-letter country prefix to the credit rating, as in 'omAAA' for Oman.

#### 4. MAPPING FROM INTERNATIONAL TO NATIONAL SCALES

When developing a national rating scale CI Ratings establishes mapping guidelines, which guide the transposition of a rating from the international scale to the national rating scale. We do this in order to preserve the ordinal ranking of entities on the two scales. It would be counterintuitive for one entity to be rated more highly than another on the international rating scale but not on a national rating scale. However, entities with the same rating on the international scale could have different ratings on a national scale given the larger number of effective notches on the latter rating scale.

Important differences in rating dynamics may potentially arise due to the greater room for credit differentiation afforded by national rating scales. Firstly, an entity's national rating may change more frequently than its international credit rating. Secondly, an entity's national rating may change without a corresponding change in its international rating. Finally, a change in the international rating may lead to a multi-notch adjustment in the national rating, particularly in countries where the 'strongest' entity is lowly rated on the international scale.

The mapping between the two scales is not immutably fixed and may be recalibrated if there is a significant change in the international creditworthiness of the strongest credit within a country. In general, a change in the international rating of the strongest entity of more than one notch from the reference point used to establish the initial (or currently used) mapping would normally be enough to trigger such a reassessment. In some cases, a one-notch movement may be sufficient to warrant the recalibration of the mapping, particularly where failure to do so would result in significant bunching at the highest grades or mean that the positioning of ratings fails to sufficiently reflect credit risk relativities.

To ensure that the national rating scale is able to serve its primary purpose of affording sufficient opportunity for credit differentiation, a downgrade in the international rating of the strongest entity would generally result in an upward shift in the mapping table. Hence, a given international rating may map to a higher national rating (following the downgrade) as national ratings are mapped from a smaller number of international ratings.

In such cases the repositioning of national ratings across the national rating scale may not necessarily indicate any change in credit risk in an absolute sense (indeed the international ratings of the entity may not have changed) and should not be interpreted as an upgrade.

When repositioning national ratings following the recalibration of the mapping guidelines we will attempt to preserve, to the extent possible, the ordinal ranking of entities within a country, while enabling sufficient differentiation relative to international ratings. However, scope for differentiation inevitably diminishes as the international rating of the strongest entity advances through the investment grade categories of the international rating scale.

#### 5. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL RATING OUTLOOKS

Where the Outlook for an entity's long-term international credit rating is revised to either 'Positive' or 'Negative', the Outlook for its national rating will normally be adjusted in the same direction. However,

where the Outlook for the international credit rating is 'Stable', the Outlook for the national rating may be 'Positive', 'Negative', or 'Stable' provided the international rating maps to more than one grade on the national rating scale and depending on the relative position of the national rating within the range of national ratings mapping to the specific international rating.

## 6. NATIONAL RATINGS AND DEFAULT RISK

The national rating scale and the international rating scale provide different measures of relative credit risk. However, under both approaches the creditworthiness of an entity may deteriorate to the point where it is unable to service its financial obligations in absolute terms. Hence the anchor for both the national rating scale and the international rating scale is the rating category that indicates default (i.e. 'D'), and the rating scales generally exhibit a higher degree of convergence at the rating category that signals very weak creditworthiness or, conversely, high default risk (i.e. lower 'C' range).

The investment grade, speculative grade nomenclature used in the context of the international rating scale does not apply to national ratings. For example, an entity could be rated at a high level on the national rating scale (say, 'nrAA') but be rated lowly on the international scale, at a grade indicative of a comparatively high default risk.

## 7. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING RELATIVE CREDIT RISK

National and international ratings are both indicators of relative default risk (albeit in different spheres) and hence the same analytical criteria contained in the relevant sector-specific methodology (e.g. the Bank Rating Methodology) are used to assess the creditworthiness of entities, regardless of the rating type.

In short this involves a thorough evaluation of the quantitative and qualitative factors that may affect the ability and willingness of a rated entity to meet its financial commitments, such as interest payments and repayment of principal, on a timely basis. The focus is usually on the intrinsic financial strength and financial resilience of the rated entity, but external support factors are also taken into consideration. Analysis of each general type of entity (bank, corporate etc) is disaggregated into a number of analytical categories in order to build a rated entity's credit risk profile and facilitate meaningful comparison between rated entities within the same industry or sector. Country risk, which is a key consideration in international ratings, is generally less important to the determination of national ratings – although ratings may reflect relative vulnerability to changes in the operating environment – and transfer and convertibility risks are not factored into national ratings of local currency obligations.

## 8. LIMITATIONS OF NATIONAL RATINGS

National ratings are not directly comparable to international credit ratings and the strongest credit on a national scale may be lowly ranked on an international rating scale. Consequently, CI Ratings makes no distinction between investment grades and speculative grades in its national rating scales. Investors should be aware that a highly rated credit on a national rating scale might still be a significant credit risk in an absolute sense.

The relationship and mapping between international ratings and national ratings may change over time. National rating scales may be recalibrated and the national ratings assigned to entities repositioned to reflect the updated mapping. Consequently, analysis of the migration of an entity's national rating over time may be meaningless unless the effects of recalibrations are taken into account.

CI Ratings' national ratings focus on one aspect of investment risk – credit (or repayment) risk – and do not explicitly capture loss severity or recovery prospects. National ratings are not recommendations to purchase, sell, or hold stocks or shares in an institution or particular security. National ratings do not assess or indicate the likelihood of changes in the market price of rated instruments due to market-related factors such as changes in interest rates or liquidity. Moreover, national ratings do not provide an opinion of the liquidity in the market of an issuer's securities.

## ANNEX 1: NATIONAL RATINGS SCALE AND DEFINITIONS FOR OMAN

CI Ratings' national ratings provide an opinion as to the ability and willingness of obligors to meet financial commitments either in general (an issuer credit rating) or with respect to a specific debt instrument (an issue credit rating) relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.

CI Ratings' national rating scale for a given country is not directly comparable to any other CI Ratings credit rating scale, national or international. The country-specific nature of CI Ratings' national ratings is captured by the addition of the prefix "nr" to the credit rating, as in omAAA for Oman.

Under CI Ratings' national rating methodology, the strongest credit in the country is normally assigned the rating "nrAAA", and all other issuers or issues are assigned ratings relative to that strongest credit. As national ratings provide an ordinal ranking of creditworthiness in a specific country, a highly rated issuer or issue on a national rating scale might still be a significant credit risk in an absolute sense.

The rating scales for national ratings in Oman are shown below. Short-term ratings assess the time period up to one year.

### Long-Term National Scale Ratings, Oman

<b>omAAA</b>	The highest credit quality in a given country. Strongest capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omAA</b>	Very high credit quality in a given country. Very strong capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omA</b>	High credit quality in a given country. Strong capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omBBB</b>	Moderate credit quality in a given country. Moderate capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omBB</b>	Moderately weak credit quality in a given country. Limited capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omB</b>	Weak credit quality in a given country. Weak capacity for timely fulfilment of financial obligations relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omC</b>	Very weak credit quality in a given country. There is considerable uncertainty as to timely repayment of financial obligations relative to other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omRS</b>	Regulatory supervision (this rating is assigned to financial institutions only). The obligor is under the regulatory supervision of the authorities due to its weak financial condition. The likelihood of default is extremely high without continued external support.
<b>omSD</b>	Selective default. The obligor has failed to service one or more financial obligations but CI believes that the default will be restricted in scope and that the obligor will continue honouring other financial commitments in a timely manner.
<b>omD</b>	The obligor has defaulted on all, or nearly all, of its financial obligations.

## Short-Term National Scale Ratings, Oman

<b>omA1</b>	Strongest capacity for timely repayment of financial obligations in the short term relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country. Issuers or issues with a particularly strong relative credit profile have a "+" affixed to the rating.
<b>omA2</b>	Good capacity for timely repayment relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omA3</b>	Moderate capacity for timely repayment relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omB</b>	Weak capacity for timely repayment relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omC</b>	Very weak capacity for timely repayment relative to all other issuers or issues in the same country.
<b>omRS</b>	Regulatory supervision (this rating is assigned to financial institutions only). The obligor is under the regulatory supervision of the authorities due to its weak financial condition. The likelihood of default is extremely high without continued external support.
<b>omSD</b>	Selective default. The obligor has failed to service one or more financial obligations but CI believes that the default will be restricted in scope and that the obligor will continue honouring other financial commitments in a timely manner.
<b>omD</b>	The obligor has defaulted on all, or nearly all, of its financial obligations.

CI Ratings appends "+" and "-" signs to national scale long-term credit ratings in the categories from "omAA" to "omC" to indicate that the strength of a particular issuer or issue is, respectively, slightly greater or less than that of similarly rated peers.

**Outlook** – expectations of improvement, no change or deterioration in a rating over the 12 months following its publication are denoted Positive, Stable or Negative.

## ANNEX 2: MAPPING FROM INTERNATIONAL RATINGS TO OMAN NATIONAL RATINGS

International Scale Long-Term Local Currency		National Scale Long-Term
Issuer Ratings	Issue Ratings	Issuer and Issue Ratings
BBB and above	BBB and above	omAAA
BBB-	BBB-	omAA+
BB+	BB+	omAA
BB+	BB+	omAA-
BB	BB	omA+
BB	BB	omA
BB-	BB-	omA-
BB-	BB-	omBBB+
B+	B+	omBBB
B+	B+	omBBB-
B	B	omBB+
B	B	omBB
B-	B-	omBB-
B-	B-	omB+
C+	CCC+	omB
C+	CCC+	omB-
C	CCC	omC+
C	CCC	omC
C-	CCC-, CC, C	omC-
RS	-	omRS (issuer mapping)
SD	-	omSD (issuer mapping)
D	-	omD (issuer mapping)



## ANNEX 3: MAPPING FROM LONG-TERM TO SHORT-TERM NATIONAL RATINGS IN OMAN

National Scale Long-Term Rating	National Scale Short-Term Rating
omAAA	omA1+
omAA+	omA1+
omAA	omA1+
omAA-	omA1
omA+	omA1
omA	omA1
omA-	omA2
omBBB+	omA2
omBBB	omA3
omBBB-	omA3
omBB+	omB
omBB	omB
omBB-	omB
omB+	omB
omB	omB
omB-	omC
omC+	omC
omC	omC
omC-	omC
omRS	omRS
omSD	omSD
omD	omD

## ANNEX 4: PROCESS FOR ASSIGNING NATIONAL RATINGS TO NBFIs

When assigning national ratings, we first establish the long-term international credit rating (publicly or privately) using our Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) Rating Methodology. This includes determining key inputs such as the Business and Financial Risk Assessment (BFRA), the Entity Standalone Assessment (ESA), and Extraordinary Support Level (ESL).

We then use mapping tables to determine the national rating (see Annexes 2 and 3).

If the long-term international rating maps to two or more national rating grades, we take into account a number of additional factors in order to establish where to position the national rating.

In particular we will consider: (a) the Outlook on the NBFi's international credit rating (a 'Positive' Outlook may warrant a national rating above the lowest of the mapped options); and (b) the credit strength of the NBFi relative to others within the country that share the same international rating, with the relative position based mainly on the BFRA and ESL.

A simplified example follows.

In a hypothetical country there are two NBFIs with the following international ratings:

	LT International Rating/Outlook	BFRA	ESL
NBFI A	BB-/Stable	bb+	Moderate
NBFI B	BB-/Stable	bb	Moderate

Let's assume that 'BB-' on the international scale maps to nrA+ and nrA on the national scale for this country, as shown below.

International Scale Long-Term Rating	National Scale Long-Term Rating
BB-	nrA+
BB-	nrA

In this example, while both entities have the same international rating ('BB-'), NBFI A would likely receive a higher national rating ('nrA+') than NBFI B ('nrA'), due to the difference in BFRA.

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