MOODY'S RATINGS

CREDIT OPINION
22 September 2026

Update

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RATINGS

Eurofima

	Rating	Outlook
Long-term Issuer	Aa2	STA
Short-term Issuer	P-1	--

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EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

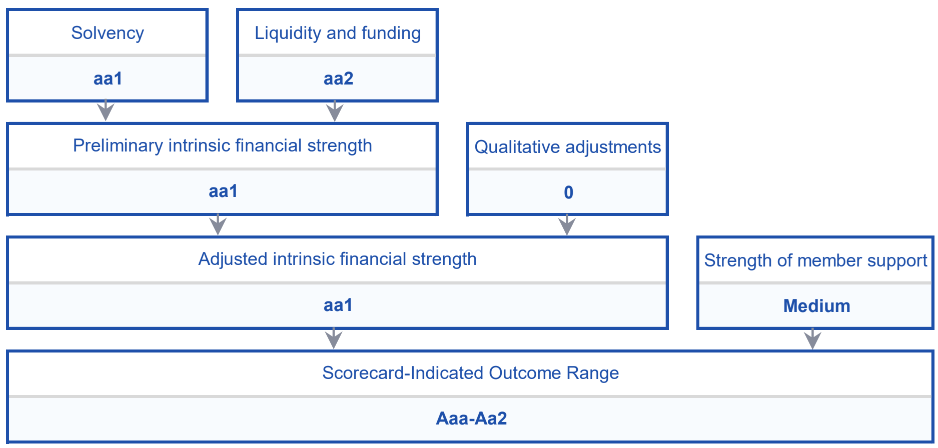
Eurofima – Aa2 stable

Update following rating affirmation, outlook unchanged

Summary

The credit profile of Eurofima is supported by its very strong solvency position, with risk-adjusted assets at 107.3% of usable equity in 2025, and a robust liquidity and funding profile. This balances high loan portfolio concentration stemming from Eurofima's mandate to provide financing to a limited number of shareholder railway companies in Europe. Shareholder support also underpins the credit profile, reflecting the high credit quality of Eurofima's largest shareholders, although callable capital is limited.

Exhibit 1
Eurofima's credit profile is determined by three factors



Source: Moody's Ratings

Credit strengths

» Very strong solvency position, combining very robust capital adequacy and a pristine track record of asset performance

» A robust liquidity and funding profile, marked by strong market access

» High credit quality of the largest shareholders

Credit challenges

» An inherently concentrated business model and loan book

» Low level of callable capital relative to debt

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects our expectation that Eurofima's credit strengths, including its solvency position, liquidity and funding, and member support, will remain solid over the next two to three years. It also reflects our view that Eurofima's efforts to broaden its shareholder and borrower base could, over time, support a gradually less concentrated loan portfolio.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

Positive rating pressure could arise if Eurofima builds a sustained track record of broadening its shareholder and client base, leading to a more consistently diversified loan portfolio, while preserving its strong capital adequacy and asset performance. A material increase in Eurofima's operating scale, indicating a stronger role and relevance for the sector and its shareholders, could also support an upgrade.

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

Negative rating pressure could arise from material downgrades of the sovereigns backing Eurofima's key borrowing shareholders, or from a weakening in the credit quality of its main railway company shareholders. This would weigh on its solvency position or on members' ability to support, particularly given already low levels of callable capital. While unlikely, a weakening of Eurofima's liquidity buffers or access to market funding would also be credit negative.

Key indicators

Exhibit 2

Eurofima	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Assets (USD million)	20,872	18,018	16,714	18,197	15,989	18,102
Total Assets (EUR million)	17,009	15,909	15,670	16,468	15,390	15,406
Total Risk-Adjusted Assets (EUR million)	--	--	--	--	--	1,527.4
Usable Equity [1] (EUR million)	1,548.0	1,556.3	1,552.8	1,591.4	1,620.6	1,639.6
MAC Ratio [2]	--	--	--	--	--	107.3
Non-Performing Assets / DRA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liquid Assets / ST Debt + CMLTD	143.6	142.8	166.4	186.0	196.4	136.9
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	28.8	29.6	32.2	33.5	34.2	34.5
Availability of Liquid Resources [3]	235.0	228.7	201.1	239.8	238.3	241.7
Weighted Average Shareholder Rating	A2	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Callable Capital / Gross Debt	12.8	13.7	15.3	14.7	15.4	15.4

[1] Usable equity is total shareholder's equity and excludes callable capital
[2] Usable equity / risk-adjusted assets
[3] Liquid assets / net cash outflows (upcoming 18 months)

Source: Moody's Ratings

Profile

Eurofima is a supranational organisation established by an international treaty ratified by 25 European countries. It was established in 1956 with an intended life span of 50 years, that was extended to 100 years in 1984. However, a change in statutes in 2025 definitively removed the 2056 end-date. As of 31 December 2025, Eurofima has 26 shareholders across its 25 contracting states, primarily national railway companies, including Deutsche Bahn AG (Aa1 stable), Societe nationale SNCF (A1 negative), Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges (A2 stable), N.V. Nederlandse Spoorwegen in the Netherlands (Aaa stable) and Schweizerische Bundesbahnen SBB (SBB) in Switzerland (Aaa stable), which together represent close to two-thirds of registered share capital.

Following a series of amendments to its statutes since 2018, Eurofima's mandate has been broadened from supporting passenger rail transport in Europe through the financing of passenger trains for national railway companies to financing rolling stock for a wider range of railway operators and public transport authorities. Eurofima funds the renewal and modernization of rolling stock through equipment financing contracts. It funds itself on the capital markets and advances these funds to railway companies. It does so while holding the title to the rolling stock until these companies have paid for the equipment in full.

Detailed credit considerations

Our determination of a supranational's rating is based on three rating factors: solvency, liquidity and funding, and strength of member support. For multilateral development banks (MDBs), the first two factors combine to form the assessment of intrinsic financial strength, as shown on the cover page graphic. Additional factors can affect the intrinsic financial strength, such as risks stemming from the operating environment or the quality of management. The strength of member support is then incorporated to yield a rating range. For more information, please see our Rating Methodology Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs).

FACTOR 1: Solvency score: aa1

We assess Eurofima's solvency as "aa1", reflecting its very robust capital adequacy and exceptionally strong asset performance, with not a single credit loss recorded since Eurofima's inception in 1956.

Eurofima's capital adequacy is among the strongest in our rated supranational universe

Eurofima's capital adequacy is very robust, mainly on account of the high credit quality of its assets. Our key metric, the MFI adjusted capital (MAC) ratio, which puts useable equity in relation to risk-adjusted assets, stood at 107.3% in 2025, among the highest in our rated supranational universe. Eurofima's capital adequacy benefits from systematic sovereign guarantees on borrowings by shareholder railway companies. Also, all loans are secured by the rolling stock financed. At year-end 2025, the MAC ratio was supported by sovereign rating upgrades, notably Spain's upgrade to A3 from Baa1 in September 2025. The upgrade lowered the risk adjustment applied to Eurofima's exposure to Renfe Operadora (€1.714 billion, equivalent to 18.6% of the loan portfolio), the Spanish state-owned national railway operator.

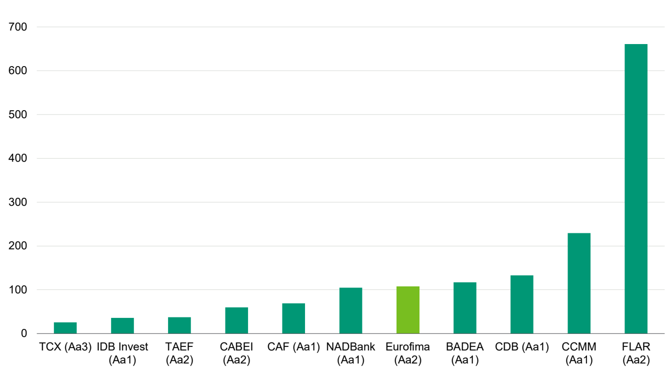
At the same time, Eurofima's business model is inherently concentrated and its loan portfolio currently relies on a relatively small number of counterparties. The geographic concentration of the portfolio and the fact that virtually its entire loan book is concentrated among its top five borrowers, leaves Eurofima with one of the most concentrated portfolios of the MFIs we rate (see Exhibit 4). Although statutory changes since 2018 have expanded the range of eligible shareholders, counterparties and assets, management's diversification efforts will take time to result in a broader and less concentrated loan portfolio.

At the end of 2025, Eurofima´s loan book increased by 1% compared to 2024, amounting to €9.2 billion. Our measure of Eurofima's usable equity, which constitutes the numerator of the MAC ratio, also increased by 1% in 2025 compared with the previous year. Net profit, which constitutes Eurofima's main source for adding to its equity base through retained earnings, increased to €35 million in 2025 from €33 million in 2024, driven by a simultaneous increase in treasury and lending income, reflecting, among other factors, the increased interest rate environment.

Exhibit 3

Eurofima's MAC ratio is among the strongest in our rated supranational universe

MAC Ratio %

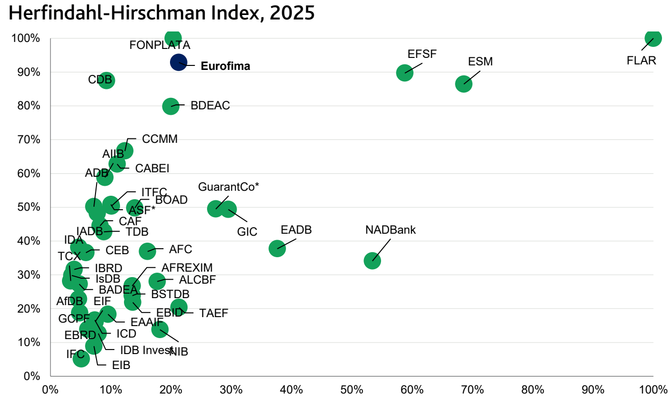


Source: Eurofima and Moody´s Ratings

Exhibit 4

High concentration in Eurofima's loan book results from its railway-focused mandate

Sectoral concentration (x-axis), top 10 borrowers concentration (y-axis), Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, 2025



Source: Eurofima and Moody´s Ratings

Systematic double-credit protection enhances asset quality
On top of the systematic guarantees that are provided by their respective sovereigns to the borrowing-shareholders, all of Eurofima's loans are collateralized by the rolling stock it finances. It means that Eurofima holds the title to the equipment it finances until the financing is completely reimbursed. Although physical asset collateral is not asset quality-enhancing unless it has a liquid secondary market and its value is certified (which is not the case for rolling stock), Eurofima's ability to repossess these strategic assets increases the incentive for borrowers to honor their financial obligations. Moreover, while the liquidation of rolling stock by Eurofima remains untested, we assume that seizure of collateral would increase recovery rates, although it could take time to recover the assets.

A pristine track record of asset performance, supported by Eurofima's conservative risk appetite
The risks associated with Eurofima's highly concentrated loan book are limited by the exceptionally strong asset performance of its loan book. Our assessment of Eurofima's asset performance is "aaa", taking into account its pristine non-performing assets track record, with not a single credit loss recorded in the institution's 70-year history. While Eurofima's diversification strategy will take time to be material for its credit profile, it has been pursued without compromising its conservative risk appetite. In particular, all lending continues to benefit from sovereign or sub-sovereign guarantees as per the statutes; collateral requirements remain in place; exposure to non-investment grade borrowers remains highly restricted; and additional protection was introduced through non-payment insurance (NPI) to facilitate lending to Montenegro (Ba3 positive) in 2025. Consequently, we expect asset performance to remain a credit strength going forward.

FACTOR 2: Liquidity and funding score: aa2

Our "aa2" assessment of Eurofima's liquidity and funding reflects the organisation's prudent liquidity policy, the strict back-to-back asset liability management of its core lending businesses, and its highly liquid and highly rated treasury portfolio. In addition, Eurofima is a well-established issuer on the international markets, reflected in its diversified investor base by geography, currency and investor type, as well as its low cost of funding.

Prudent policies underpin robust liquidity metrics
Liquidity plays an important role in the credit assessment of MFIs because they are typically ineligible for emergency funding from a central bank. According to Eurofima's liquidity management policies, it maintains sufficient liquidity to meet all its operating and refinancing requirements for the ensuing 12-month period, assuming a hypothetical stressed scenario. In doing so, it applies credit risk haircuts to all maturing assets, and liquidity risk haircuts to all securities that will be sold in a stressed scenario where it would have no market access. In addition, all liquid assets must carry a minimum rating of A3/P-1 or equivalent credit quality at the time of purchase.

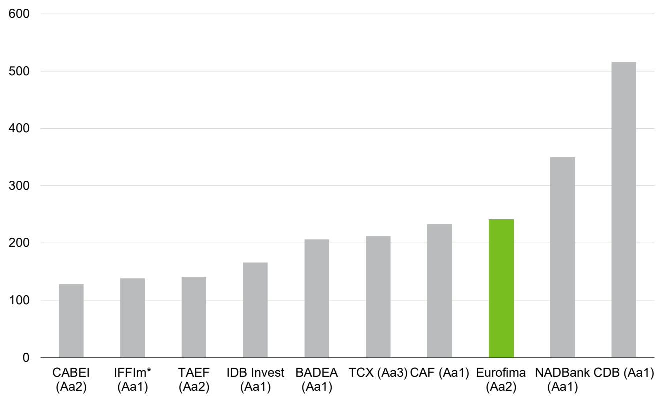
Eurofima also follows a back-to-back approach to asset/liability management for its core lending business. It has no maturity mismatches and thus no funding gap, assuming borrowers reimburse on time. Reflecting its predominant exposure to euro area railway companies, Eurofima changed its functional currency to the euro from the Swiss franc in 2019. While it continues to operate heavily in other currencies, including a large gross exposure to the Swiss franc, it hedges foreign-currency risks systematically. Similarly, the organisation uses interest-rate swaps to hedge interest-rate risks.

Eurofima's liquidity position is very strong
To assess the liquidity of an MFI, we analyse the size of available liquid resources[1] relative to cash outflows in a stressed scenario over the coming 18 months in which the MFI has no access to markets but continues its normal business operations. Loan disbursements and debt maturities are Eurofima's main outflows, while repayments from previously disbursed loans are its main inflows. Eurofima's ratio of liquid assets to net outflows was at 241.7% in 2025, a level that we score the best possible at "aaa" (see Exhibit 5).

Eurofima's treasury portfolio is also very highly rated. In 2025, 70.4% of its liquid assets were invested in Aaa-rated securities and 18.5% in Aa-rated securities (see Exhibit 6). The remaining 11.1% consists of assets rated A or below.

Exhibit 5

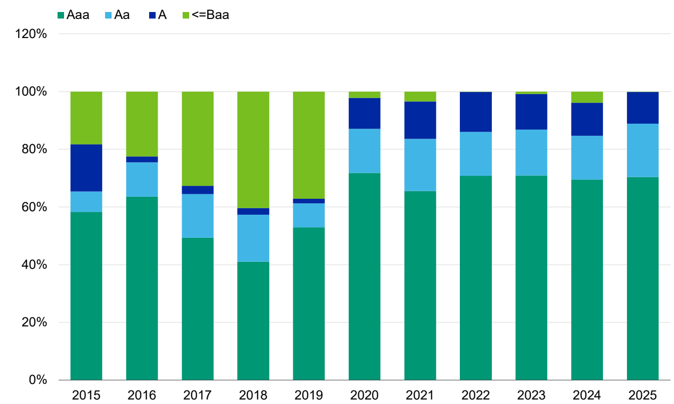
Eurofima's credit profile is characterised by ample liquidity buffers
Liquid assets/net outflows (2025)



Sources: MFIs financial statements and Moody´s Ratings

Exhibit 6

Eurofima's liquid assets are highly rated
Breakdown of liquid assets by rating, in %



Amounts before 2018 have been restated from CHF to EUR.
Sources: MFIs financial statements and Moody´s Ratings

Strong track record of funding from global capital markets at favorable terms from a diversified investor base

Despite being a relatively small MFI, Eurofima has been a well-recognized issuer in the global capital markets for many years and has consistently had access to a variety of markets in various currencies. These factors underlie our “aa” assessment of its quality of funding.

Eurofima's funding strategy is based on three pillars: (1) core euro-denominated green benchmark bond issuances; (2) diversification issuances in non-green euro or other currencies (including US dollars, Swedish krona, Swiss francs and Australian dollars); and (3) commercial paper for short-term funding needs (up to 12 months).

Eurofima's frequent and regular issuance on those markets means it is able to maintain very low costs of financing and attract very-high-quality investors, such as central banks, pension funds and asset managers.

Throughout 2025, Eurofima maintained regular access to both long-term and short-term funding markets across several currencies. It raised around EUR 0.9 billion equivalent in long-term debt capital markets and EUR 13.1 billion equivalent in commercial paper, with long-term issuance focused on EUR and USD and short-term issuance primarily in USD. Its long-term funding included a new EUR 400 million green benchmark bond maturing in May 2040, which attracted more than 120 investors and was more than ten times covered, as well as a USD 600 million benchmark bond maturing in January 2029, which attracted more than 60 investors and was three times covered. Eurofima continued to emphasize sustainable funding, with 95% of long-term funding dedicated to railways issued in green format and 100% of funding, excluding the USD benchmark issued for the liquidity portfolio and commercial paper, completed in green format. These transactions underscore Eurofima’s continued market access, diversified investor base and strong ESG investor demand.

Qualitative adjustments to intrinsic financial strength

Operating environment

We do not apply an adjustment for operating environment. Eurofima's narrow specialisation in providing financing for rolling stock protects it from fluctuations in the economic cycle, because the railway sector is less prone to cyclical swings. While Eurofima does not directly benefit from the Next Generation EU fund (the EU's recovery package to support member states hit by the coronavirus pandemic), European governments' intention to promote the green economy over the next few years should support the railway industry in the bloc, strengthening demand for rolling stock.

Governance

We do not apply an adjustment for quality of management. Eurofima's risk management policies are prudent and robust, and its governance principles are of a high standard, in line with our expectation at the Aa2 rating level.

In common with other supranational organisations, Eurofima is not subject to regulatory supervision. Nevertheless, it observes a comprehensive risk management framework using international best practices, such as the Basel III framework and International Financial Reporting Standards. The organisation's general assembly approves annual accounts and sets an annual borrowing cap, while an independent external auditor audits its annual accounts.

Eurofima's board of directors, which meets quarterly, authorises the organisation's borrowing and lending activity, and maintains an internal control system for financial reporting. Eurofima's audit and risk committee supports the board in its comprehensive supervisory role in respect of financial control, risk control, audit and compliance management.

FACTOR 3: Strength of member support score: Medium

Our 'medium' assessment of Eurofima's strength of member support balances the high credit quality of its largest shareholders, as reflected in a weighted average shareholder rating (WASR) of “a2” and a “high” track record of support and policy relevance with a very small cushion of callable capital that could be available in an extreme stress scenario.

Strong track record of support and policy relevance

Eurofima has retained a core membership of railway companies, backed by mostly highly rated western European sovereigns, since the institution's founding in 1956. The addition of 11 new member states since then has expanded the membership to mainly central, eastern and southeastern Europe, with Montenegro the most recent country to join in 2006.

In 2025, Eurofima’s shareholders approved the removal of the 2056 end-date from its statutes, demonstrating shareholders’ commitment to Eurofima and its mandate. At the same time, additional changes in statutes broadened Eurofima's scope beyond passenger trains, including financing for trams, light rail vehicles and metro cars. Back in 2018, changes to Eurofima's statutes paved the way for the admission of sub-sovereign governments in Eurofima's member states, provided that they comply with Eurofima Statutes, including the guarantee protection. The focus on sub-sovereign governments reflects a changing regulatory and operating landscape for the European railway sector with a move towards more decentralization. Eurofima has engaged in discussions principally with German, UK and French regional and local governments (RLGs).

Low callable capital constrained extraordinary support

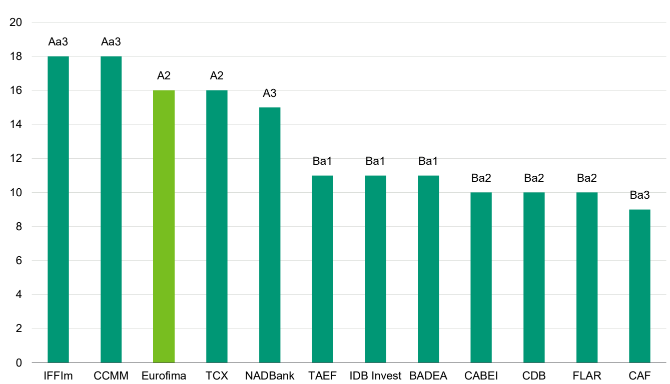
The metric we use for assessing contractual support is the ratio of callable capital to total outstanding debt obligations. While an MFI can, in most cases, only call capital to service debt, Eurofima can do so for other reasons, including advancing on its objectives or shoring up liquidity, following a decision by its board of directors.

Eurofima's callable capital ratio was only 15.4% at the end of 2025 and is one of the lowest of the MFIs we rate, after African Export-Import Bank (Baa2 stable) and Corporacion Andina de Fomento (Aa1 stable) (see Exhibit 8). This results in a low score for extraordinary support of “b1”.

Exhibit 7

Eurofima´s shareholder base is among the highest of Aa-rated MDBs

Weighted average shareholder rating, Aa-rated peers (2025)

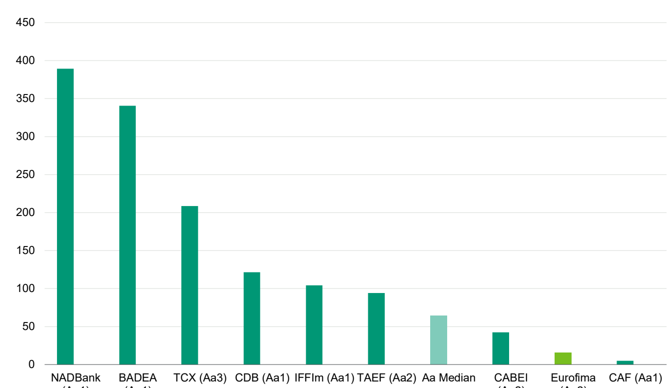


Sources: Eurofima and Moody´s Ratings

Exhibit 8

Eurofima´s ratio of callable capital to debt is very low compared with peers

Callable capital, percentage of gross debt (2025)

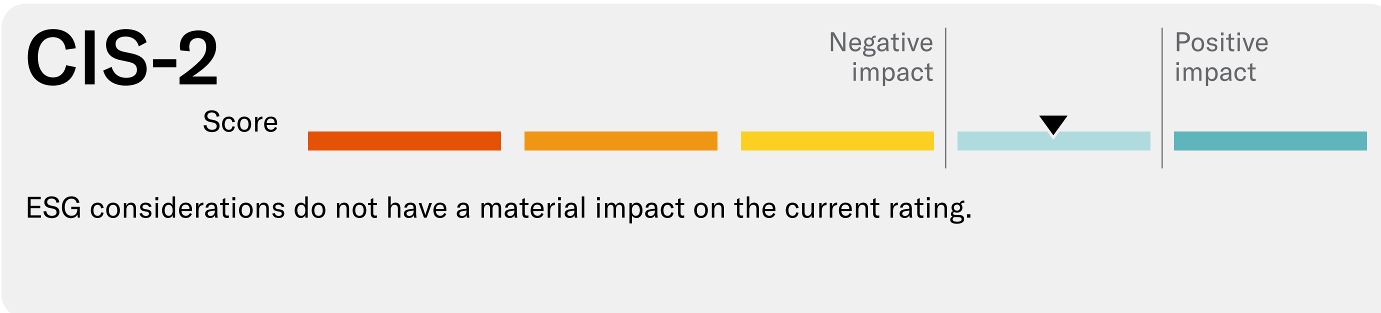


Sources: Eurofima and Moody´s Ratings

ESG considerations

Eurofima's ESG credit impact score is CIS-2

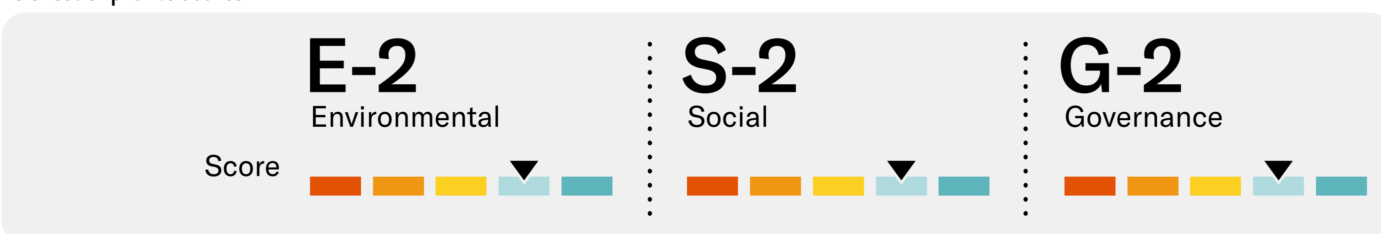
Exhibit 9
ESG credit impact score



Source: Moody's Ratings

Eurofima's **CIS-2** indicates that ESG considerations do not have a material impact on the credit rating. It reflects low exposure to environmental and social risks. Resilience is supported by sound governance and member support, although some of the largest members have so far used the institution only rarely.

Exhibit 10
ESG issuer profile scores



Source: Moody's Ratings

Environmental

Eurofima's environmental issuer profile score is **E-2**. The railway sector, which Eurofima is exclusively focused on, stands to benefit from the fight against climate change and carbon transition process. Member states as well as many sub-sovereign governments are already actively promoting rail transport as an efficient way of greening both long-haul and urban transport. As a result, we assign a positive score to Eurofima's exposure to carbon transition risk. We assess risks as low across all the other environmental categories we monitor.

Social

Eurofima's social issuer profile score is **S-2**. Eurofima has a transparent and well-established framework for its lending activity that supports our assessment of responsible production, and its issuer profile benefits from stable customer relations.

Governance

The governance issuer profile score for Eurofima is **G-2**. Eurofima has a prudent approach to lending and a solid risk management strategy. The institution has not incurred a single credit loss since its inception in 1956.

ESG Issuer Profile Scores and Credit Impact Scores for the rated entity/transaction are available on Moodys.com. In order to view the latest scores, please click here to go to the landing page for the entity/transaction on MDC and view the ESG Scores section.

Recent developments

Eurofima removed the 2056 end-date from its statutes

In 2025, Eurofima's board approved the removal of the 2056 end-date from its statutes, demonstrating shareholders' commitment to Eurofima and its mandate. It should enable financing structures with longer maturities in line with current procurement needs, market demand and the useful life of rail assets. The statutory amendments also broaden Eurofima's financing scope to include trams, light rail vehicles and metro cars, while introducing more flexible collateral requirements for highly rated borrowers, which could support a gradual expansion of its addressable market and borrower base over time.

Lending activity remained stable in 2025

In 2025, Eurofima financed EUR 748 million of rolling stock and related railway equipment, including a EUR 400 million long-term transaction with Ferrovie Dello Stato Italiane S.P.A. in Italy, a CHF 300 million liquidity facility for SBB in Switzerland, and additional financing in Montenegro. This represents a 20.6% decrease compared to 2024 lending activity (EUR 942 million), showing the volatility in railway financing. This is also below the 5-year average of EUR 1 575 million. While core borrowers in Belgium (A1 stable), Italy (Baa2 stable), Spain and Switzerland continue to account for the majority of outstanding exposures, management continued to pursue its diversification strategy through the reactivation of relationships in Central and Eastern Europe and by expanding its addressable beyond passenger trains to include other types of rolling stock. Eurofima continued discussions with potential new members states, including the United Kingdom (Aa3 stable), Poland (A2 negative) and several regional governments across Europe, with the objective of broadening its borrower base and reducing concentration over time.

Profitability improved further in 2025, supported by higher net interest income and a stable cost base

Net profit increased by 6% to EUR 34.7 million at end-2025 from EUR 32.8 million in 2024, while return on average equity improved modestly to 2.1% from 2.0%. Earnings benefited primarily from higher net interest income, which rose to EUR 32.8 million from €30.3 million as proceeds from maturing treasury investments were reinvested at higher interest rates. Total operating income increased by 6% to EUR 44.4 million, despite lower commission income following Italy's sovereign upgrade and the resulting reduction in risk-based pricing on part of the portfolio. Operating expenses remained well controlled, with the cost-to-income ratio stable at 22%. Management expects profitability to remain broadly resilient in 2026, with net profit projected at around EUR 30 million, supported by a stable balance sheet and limited exposure to interest rate and foreign-exchange risks.

Funding activity demonstrated continued strong market access and investor demand

Eurofima remained an active and diversified issuer across international capital markets in 2025, raising the equivalent of approximately EUR 0.9 billion through a combination of benchmark and private-placement transactions. Funding included a USD 600 million benchmark bond maturing in 2029 and a EUR 400 million green bond due 2040. Investor demand remained strong, with the US dollar transaction attracting more than 60 investors and the green bond reportedly more than ten times oversubscribed.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors: Eurofima - Aa2 stable

Exhibit 11

Factor / Subfactor	Metric	Initial score	Adjusted score	Assigned score
Factor 1: Solvency (50%)			aa1	aa1
Capital adequacy (30%)			aa1	
	MFI Adjusted Capital (MAC) ratio	aaa		
	Trend	0		
	Concentration	-1		
Asset performance (20%)			aaa	
	Non-performing assets	aaa		
	Trend	0		
	Excessive development asset growth	0		
Factor 2: Liquidity and funding (50%)			aa2	aa2
Liquid resources (10%)			aaa	
	Availability of liquid resources	aaa		
	Trend in coverage outflow	0		
	Access to extraordinary liquidity	0		
Quality of funding (40%)			aa	
Preliminary intrinsic financial strength				aa1
Other adjustments				0
Operating environment		0		
Governance		0		
Adjusted intrinsic financial strength				aa1
Factor 3: Strength of member support (+3,+2,+1,0)			Medium	Medium
Ordinary support (70%)			a2	
	Weighted average shareholder rating	a2		
	Track Record of Support and Policy Relevance	High		
	Large presence of highly-rated non-borrowing memb	0		
	Diversification of shareholder base	0		
Extraordinary support (30%)				
	Contractual support	b1	b1	
	Strong enforcement mechanism	0		
	Payment enhancements	0		
Scorecard-Indicated Outcome Range				Aaa-Aa2
Rating Assigned				Aa2

Note: Our ratings are forward-looking and reflect our expectations for future financial and operating performance. However, historical results are helpful in understanding patterns and trends of an issuer's performance as well as for peer comparisons. Additional considerations that may not be captured when historical metrics are used in the scorecard may be reflected in differences between the adjusted and assigned factor scores. Furthermore, in our ratings we often incorporate directional views of risks and mitigants in a qualitative way. For more information please see our Multilateral Financial Institutions rating methodology.

Source: Moody's Ratings

Related websites and information sources

» Moody's Supranational web page

» Moody's Sovereign and supranational rating list

» Eurofima's web page

Endnotes

1 Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents, deposits with a term of less than one year held by financial institutions rated Baa3 or higher, treasury assets rated A2 or higher, and committed, unrestricted, and undrawn credit lines with prime lenders with a maturity greater than 18 months.

REPORT NUMBER 1494310

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