

## Ratings

Category	Moody's Rating
Outlook	Negative
Senior Unsecured	A1
Subordinate -Dom Curr	A2
Commercial Paper	P-1
Other Short Term -Dom Curr	(P)P-1

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## Key Indicators

### Fingrid Oyj

	2009	2008	2007
(FFO + Interest Expense) / Interest Expense	4.5x	4.0x	3.5x
FFO / Net Debt	11.0%	15.6%	13.5%
RCF / Net Debt	10.2%	14.7%	12.6%
RCF / Capex	0.6x	1.2x	1.1x
Net Debt / Net Fixed Assets	68.1%	66.3%	70.0%

Note: For definitions of Moody's most common ratio terms please see the accompanying [User's Guide](#).

## Opinion

### Corporate Profile

Fingrid Oyj ("Fingrid", rated A1/P-1, negative outlook) is the transmission system operator and owner of Finland's high voltage electricity assets and interconnectors. It also owns a 20% stake in Nord Pool Spot AS, the Nordic electricity exchange.

Fingrid was established in 1997 out of the transmission assets of the electric utilities IVO, now the 50% state-owned Fortum (rated A2/stable outlook), Finland's largest utility, and PVO (each with 33.44% of voting rights). These entities, together with the Finnish state (16.44% of voting rights), are the company's main shareholders. The balance is held by institutional investors.

### Recent Developments

On 26 January 2011, Fingrid announced the conclusion of a preliminary agreement under which Fortum will sell its 25% stake in Fingrid to the Finnish state and mutual pension insurance company Ilmarinen. According to the announcement, PVO is also currently negotiating the divestment of its 25% holding in Fingrid to the Finnish state and Ilmarinen. The finalisation of the transaction is subject to a final agreement between the parties and approval by the Finnish competition authority. Following the finalisation of the transaction, the Finnish state is expected to hold a stake of 53.1% in Fingrid, with Ilmarinen's stake being 19.9%. The remaining shareholders will mainly be Finnish pension insurance and insurance companies, with a cumulative holding of 27.5%. The sale of Fortum's and PVO's stakes in Fingrid follows the application of EU's third energy market package, requiring the separation of electricity transmission and generation activities.

Moody's notes that the announcement confirms the strong link between the state and Fingrid. However, should the transaction be completed and the Finnish state acquire a majority stake in Fingrid, this will likely not have any impact on the uplift currently incorporated in Fingrid's rating for potential government support under Moody's GRI methodology (see below for further details).

### Rating Rationale

Given Fingrid's direct and indirect ownership by the Finnish state, the company falls within the scope of Moody's rating methodology for Government-Related Issuers ("GRIs"), which was updated in July 2010. Hence, the company's A1 rating reflects the combination of the following components:

Credit risk profile of Fingrid on a stand-alone basis, known as the Baseline Credit Assessment ("BCA"), of "6" (on a scale of 1 to 21, where 1 represents the lowest credit risk), which is equivalent to the "A2" rating category. Fingrid's BCA mainly reflects the company's status as Finland's sole TSO operating in a well established regulatory framework and the sizeable investment programme foreseen for the period 2010-20, which is expected to impact the company's financial profile;

Aaa local currency rating of the Finnish government;

Very high dependence, reflecting the domestic nature of Fingrid's activities and its revenue sources;

Moderate support, reflecting Fingrid's strategic importance as owner and operator of key infrastructure. The state holds (directly and indirectly) 33% of voting rights through its ownership and is involved in the supervision of Fingrid. However, Moody's believes that the strongly non-interventionist Finnish government would hesitate to support state-owned companies except in the most extreme of circumstances. In Moody's view, the government would expect Fingrid in the first instance to raise user tariffs to meet emergency requirements.

As a result of these parameters, Fingrid's A1 rating incorporates a one-notch uplift from its stand-alone credit quality for potential government support under Moody's GRI methodology.

## DETAILED RATING CONSIDERATIONS

When assessing Fingrid's BCA, Moody's applies its Rating Methodology for Regulated Electric and Gas Networks, published in August 2009. The methodology examines the core factors that Moody's considers most relevant to electric and gas network operators, sets out the range of possible outcomes by factor and maps these to a rating range. Each factor is appropriately weighted and in combination contributes to the rating output by the methodology grid. Measurements are quantitative where an appropriate metric is defined. However, for some sub-factors, qualitative judgment is necessary to determine the appropriate category. For illustrative purposes, the methodology relies upon historical financial results, while ratings incorporate Moody's expectations for future performance. The suggested rating under the methodology grid for Fingrid is A2, as summarised in the table below and based on the 2007-09 average key credit metrics. The suggested rating is in line with the company's BCA.

### FACTOR 1: REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT AND ASSET OWNERSHIP MODEL

#### (a) Stability and Predictability of Regulatory Regime: Aa

Fingrid was established in 1997 as owner and operator of Finland's national electricity transmission system. The company operates in a stable, transparent and well established framework. Prior to 2005, the regulatory regime was based on a very "light-handed" cost-plus system with an ex-post methodology. In January 2005, the regulator Energy Market Authority ("EMA") introduced a new regime which, despite being ex-ante, remains relatively flexible, which underpins the stability of Fingrid's credit profile, supporting the positioning in the Aa category under this methodology factor.

#### (b) Asset Ownership Model: Aa

In its role as Finnish Transmission System Operator ("TSO"), Fingrid owns its transmission grid assets, with operations subject to a licence granted by the regulator EMA. Moody's understands that such licence, and the associated right to operate the network, could potentially be terminated under specific circumstances, namely: (i) if Fingrid ceases its grid operations, (ii) if Fingrid does no longer fulfil the obligations related to the licence and (iii) if Fingrid repeatedly and substantially breaks the Electricity Market Act or rules and regulations which it governs. In this context, Moody's notes Fingrid's excellent operational track record on this front, as further discussed below.

#### (c) Cost and Investment Recovery: Aa

Under the flexible Finnish regulatory framework, Fingrid is allowed to cover its costs and realise a reasonable post-tax return on its Regulatory Asset Base ("RAB"), with annual tariff increases implemented by the company, without the requirement for formal approval by the regulator.

Moody's notes that, under the current tariff formula, only approximately 20% of Fingrid's costs are subject to efficiency requirements, while capex remain outside the scope of regulatory efficiency standards, with any potential overruns in comparison with the capex plan agreed with EMA fully included in the company's RAB at the subsequent revision.

Actual realised returns generated through tariff increases implemented by the company can be higher or lower than allowed regulatory returns on an annual as well as a cumulative basis during the relevant period. However, any cumulative difference, either positive or negative, between the realised and allowed returns should be adjusted during the next regulatory period. For the current regulatory period (ie 2008-11), Fingrid is allowed a nominal post-tax return of, on average, approximately 5% on its RAB.

Within the regulatory framework, Fingrid is also party to the Main Grid Agreement (known as "MGA"), under which tariff policy for the relevant period is agreed with the grid users. Despite the potential for tariff increases permitted under the regulatory framework, Fingrid has significantly cut overall tariffs since its inception. Nevertheless, Moody's notes that under the MGA for the period 2008-11 Fingrid's tariffs will increase annually by 4.5%, to help accommodate the company's significant investment programme. However, despite these increases, Fingrid's expected returns for 2008-11 remain well below the levels permitted by the regulation, leaving the company with additional flexibility to raise tariffs further if required. Importantly, the MGA also provides for exceptional increases (with one month notice) under special circumstances that could affect Fingrid adversely. Moody's notes that the company has publicly indicated the intention to further raise tariffs after the current regulatory period, in order to support its sizeable capex plan.

#### (d) Revenue Risk: Aa

Moody's scores Fingrid in the Aa category under this factor, in light of the company's limited exposure to volume risk associated with the current regulatory regime. Under the current system, should volumes be lower or higher than expected, tariffs charged to customers are amended in the subsequent regulatory period.

### FACTOR 2: EFFICIENCY AND EXECUTION RISK

#### (a) Cost Efficiency: Aa

Fingrid's tariffs management has been historically supported by its very efficient profile. The company has an excellent operational track record and has come out in the top tier in several international benchmark studies of maintenance and grid operation in recent years. As indicated by a benchmarking study concluded by ETSO (the former association of TSOs in Europe, now replaced by ENTSO-E), Fingrid maintains one of the lowest network tariffs in Europe. In 2007, Fingrid also received a high ranking in operational efficiency and service quality in an international benchmarking finalised by ITOMS (International Transmission Operations and Maintenance Study) concerning transmission grid maintenance. In addition, a study finalised by the Council of European Energy Regulators ("CEER") in 2009, including 22 TSOs from 19 countries, concluded that Fingrid was "exceptionally efficient", together with two other TSOs. The comparison was based on costs in grid construction, maintenance, planning and administration.

(b) Scale and Complexity of Capital Programme: Ba

As part of its ongoing capex programme, Fingrid has identified investments for the period 2010-20 totalling more than EUR1.7 billion (ie approximately EUR155 million per annum), mainly related to grid reinforcements, international interconnections and increase in reserve capacity. The sizeable plan represents a material increase compared with the recent history of the company, with capex over 2005-08 amounting to approximately EUR70 million on average per annum. With the objective of assessing the complexity of such investment plans, Moody's compares the size of Fingrid's annual capex with its asset base. In Fingrid's case, whilst a RAB is considered by the regulator, this is not publicly available and disclosed. Therefore, Moody's refers to net tangible fixed assets as a proxy for this measure (EUR1.2 billion as of YE 2009), with projected annual capex over 2010-20 representing more than 13% of the company's asset base. This ratio and, more importantly, the general complexity and execution risk associated with such a large investment plan, result in the Ba positioning under this rating category.

FACTOR 3: STABILITY OF BUSINESS MODEL AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

(a) Ability and willingness to Pursue Opportunistic Corporate Activity: A

Fingrid has a strong track record of no material corporate activity (ie M&A, disposals and investments) which supports the company's positioning in the A category under this factor. Nevertheless, Moody's notes that there are no specific restrictions limiting management's discretion to potentially pursue significant corporate activity included either in the licence, the company's by-laws, financing and debt documentation, or any other binding agreement.

(b) Ability and Willingness to Increase Leverage: Baa

With this factor, Moody's aims at addressing the likelihood that a company may potentially alter its capital structure, based on the degree of discretion left to management and shareholders. In Fingrid's case, its financing and debt documentation does not include restrictive financial covenants aimed at limiting a potential material increase in leverage and specifically protecting creditors. Nevertheless, Moody's notes that Fingrid has maintained a stable financial policy. These considerations support Fingrid positioning in the Baa category under this factor.

(c) Targeted Proportion of Operating Profit Outside of the Core Regulated Business: Aa

Fingrid is not specifically subject to contractual, statutory or regulatory restrictions prohibiting investments outside the electricity transmission business. Currently, Fingrid retains very limited unregulated operations, mainly consisting of the company's 20% stake in Nord Pool Spot AS, the Nordic Power Exchange for trade in physical power contracts. Moody's notes that this business is somewhat complementary to the core regulated electricity transmission activity, which generates virtually all Fingrid's operating profit, thus supporting the positioning in the Aa rating category for this input.

FACTOR 4: KEY CREDIT METRICS

A highly efficient structure and good turnover growth have allowed Fingrid to keep tariffs low, while at the same time strengthening its financial profile since its inception in 1997.

Going forward, Fingrid is expected to significantly increase capex, in conjunction with the implementation of its ambitious EUR1.7 billion investment plan over 2010-20, mainly aimed at reinforcing the grid network, increasing reserve power capacity and building international interconnectors including the Fenno-Skan 2 cross-border link between Finland and Sweden and Estlink 2 between Finland and Estonia. Whilst the committed tariff increases of 4.5% annually until 2011 would somewhat mitigate the negative impact on Fingrid's financial profile, the debt requirements associated with Fingrid's investment plan are expected to weigh on the company's debt protection measures.

Moody's would expect Fingrid to exhibit ratios of FFO Interest Coverage of at least 3x, FFO/Net Debt at least in the low double digit and RCF/Net Debt of at least 9%-10% to support the current ratings. In comparison with a number of peer transmission grids in Europe, ratios guidance for Fingrid are relatively low in the context of the company's rating positioning. Nevertheless, in its assessment, Moody's factors in (i) the artificially low level of tariffs applied by Fingrid, negatively impacting key credit ratios, and the flexibility of the regulatory framework which would allow Fingrid to significantly increase tariffs should it so desire; (ii) the flexibility under the MGA 2008-11, providing for annual tariff increases of 4.5% and additional increases under exceptional circumstances that could affect Fingrid adversely, and (iii) the company's long and conservative track record.

Moody's notes the fact that Fingrid's current key shareholders are also its main customers, which constitutes a prime incentive to keep tariffs, and hence costs, low. As a mitigant to the pressure on Fingrid's profitability that low tariffs create, dividends are also expected to be maintained at low levels. As a result, FFO/Net Debt levels are expected to remain low, but stable in relation to RCF/Net Debt parameters.

The ratios guidance above is based on Fingrid's current financial strategy. In this context, Moody's notes that Fingrid has publicly indicated that it will face great pressure to raise its grid fees, and the company has estimated that there will be a two-digit percentage tariff increase from 2012 onward. Should the company's tariff strategy change, with actual returns more in line with regulatory allowed returns, Moody's notes that ratio bands will likely shift upward, with the company's rating positioning depending on its revised financial strategy, the size of future tariff increases, its capex plans and dividend policy.

**Liquidity**

Fingrid's primary sources of liquidity include the company's predictable operating cash flow generation and cash and liquid securities balances, which were EUR202 million at 30 September 2010. Secondary sources of liquidity include a EUR250 million multicurrency credit facility expiring in 2012 (currently undrawn and maintained solely for back-up purposes). The facility does not include financial covenants or MAC clause.

Together, these sources would provide sufficient funds to cover the payments for capex, debt maturities (approximately EUR344 million) and moderate dividends expected over the period to September 2011. In light of the company's significant investment programme, Moody's expects Fingrid to generate negative free cash flow over the medium term, financed through increasing recourse to debt.

Fingrid has clear financial policies requiring that it should not have more than the equivalent of 45% of long-term debt in short-term or maturing debt over a 12-month period and that the refinancing requirement in any year should not exceed 30% of total debt. Fingrid's policies also require that the next 12 months' refinancing needs can be fully covered by liquid assets (cash and marketable securities) and undrawn credit facilities.

### Rating Outlook

The outlook associated with Fingrid's rating is negative, reflecting the company's expected relatively weak positioning within the current rating category, in light of the material debt-funded investment requirements incorporated in the company's plan.

### What Could Change the Rating - Up

In view of the significant investment programme ahead, Moody's does not expect any positive pressure on Fingrid's rating in the near term.

### What Could Change the Rating - Down

Negative pressure on Fingrid's rating could arise as a result of the group failing to sustainably meet its credit metrics in line with Moody's guidance outlined above.

## Rating Factors

### Fingrid Oyj

Regulated Electric and Gas Networks	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Ba	B
<b>Factor 1: Regulatory Environment and Asset Ownership Model (40%)</b>						
a) Stability and Predictability of Regulatory Regime		X				
b) Asset Ownership Model		X				
c) Cost and Investment Recovery (Ability and Timeliness)		X				
d) Revenue Risk		X				
<b>Factor 2: Efficiency and Execution Risk (10%)</b>						
a) Cost Efficiency		X				
b) Scale and Complexity of Capital Programme					13%	
<b>Factor 3: Stability of Business Model and Fin. Structure (10%)</b>						
a) Ability and Willingness to Pursue Opportunistic Corp. Activity			X			
b) Ability and Willingness to Increase Leverage				X		
c) Targeted Proportion of Op. Profit Outside Core Reg. Activities		X				
<b>Factor 4: Key Credit Metrics (40%) [1][2]</b>						
a) FFO Interest Coverage			3.9x			
b) Net Debt / Net Fixed Assets				68%		
c) FFO / Net Debt			13.3%			
d) RCF / Capex					0.9x	
<b>Rating:</b>						
a) Indicated Rating from Grid			A2			
b) Actual BCAAssigned			A2			

Government-Related Issuer	
(a) Baseline Credit Assessment	6 (A2)
b) Government Local Currency Rating	Aaa
c) Default Dependence	Very High
d) Support	Moderate

[1] Standard adjustments in accordance with "Rating Methodology: Moody's Approach to Global Standard Adjustments in the Analysis of Financial Statements for Non-Financial Corporations, Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3." [2] Average ratios for 2007-2009; Source: Moody's Financial Metrics



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