

Raiffeisen Group

Key Rating Drivers

Swiss Retail Cooperative Group: Raiffeisen Group comprises 212 local banks and Raiffeisen Schweiz, its central institution. The ratings are underpinned by the group's strong domestic franchise in retail and SME banking. They also reflect a conservative risk appetite with a loan portfolio dominated by Swiss residential mortgage loans, resulting in much better asset-quality metrics than most international peers. The ratings also factor in the group's adequate profitability, strong capitalisation and stable funding profile.

Mutual Support Underpins Ratings: The Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) of Raiffeisen Schweiz and the local banks are group ratings and in line with Raiffeisen Group's IDRs. This is because Raiffeisen Group is a banking network, not a legal entity. The network's cohesion is underpinned by its mutual support mechanism, which includes a solidarity fund to support failing banks and a cross-guarantee between the local banks and Raiffeisen Schweiz, to which the local banks are liable for up to the amount of their equity.

No creditor of any member bank has had losses since the group was established. Raiffeisen Group is supervised as a group by the Swiss regulator, which does not set individual capital requirements for the local banks, and under its resolution plan, the group will be resolved as one. Local banks operate predominantly in their geographical region, focusing on retail and SME clients, whereas Raiffeisen Schweiz is responsible for the group's strategy and oversight of the local banks' risk profiles, and acts as the group's central institution.

Large Swiss Housing Exposure: Asset-quality metrics will likely remain strong, with an impaired loans ratio below 1% in the next two years. Raiffeisen Group is highly exposed to the residential real estate sector, as mortgage loans were about 95% of gross loans at end-1H25. Over half of credit exposure is to owner-occupied homes, but exposure to real estate investments, including buy-to-let mortgages, is material. Switzerland's strong economic fundamentals and Raiffeisen Group's conservative underwriting standards mitigate risks from this concentrated exposure.

Adequate Profitability: Fitch Ratings expects Raiffeisen Group's operating profit/risk-weighted assets (RWAs) ratio to remain comfortably above 1% in the next two years, supported by predictable revenue streams and low loan impairment charges. Profitability has improved in the past five years but remains moderate and less diverse than that of international peers. The group has been expanding its fee-generating businesses, including the sale of investment products. This should sustain profitability even in a prolonged low interest-rate environment.

Strong Capitalisation: The group's common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 24.1% at end-September 2025 is higher than that of most peers. Internal capital generation is underpinned by low payout ratios to its cooperative members in line with its cooperative status, which averaged 8% over the past five years.

Sound Deposit Franchise: Raiffeisen Group benefits from a large and stable granular customer deposit base, which represented over three-quarters of funding at end-1H25. The group regularly refinances mortgage loans through the issuance of covered bonds through the Swiss central mortgage institution Pfandbriefbank schweizerischer Hypothekarinstitute AG, and Raiffeisen Schweiz regularly issues unsecured bonds, including bail-in bonds.

Rating Sensitivities

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Negative Rating Action/Downgrade

The most likely trigger of a downgrade of Raiffeisen Group's Viability Rating (VR) and IDRs would be a material deterioration in the group's asset quality in conjunction with weakening capitalisation, which could arise from a sharp and prolonged downturn in the Swiss housing market.

A persistent increase in the group's gross impaired loans ratio to above 2%, or a material decline in the group's CET1 capital ratio below 16% without any action taken to restore it within 12 months, would put Raiffeisen Group's ratings under pressure.

A downgrade of Raiffeisen Group's IDRs would result in a downgrade of Raiffeisen Schweiz's and the local banks' IDRs.

Factors that Could, Individually or Collectively, Lead to Positive Rating Action/Upgrade

An upgrade of Raiffeisen Group's VR and Long-Term IDR would require a material and sustained improvement in operating profitability, with the four-year average operating profit/RWAs ratio above 3% and successful execution of the group's strategic plan to increase the proportion of non-interest revenue.

An upgrade of Raiffeisen Group's IDRs would result in an upgrade of Raiffeisen Schweiz's and the local banks' IDRs.

Other Debt and Issuer Ratings

Rating Level	Rating
Raiffeisenbanken	
Long-Term IDR	A+
Short-Term IDR	F1
Raiffeisen Schweiz Genossenschaft	
Long-Term IDR	A+
Short-Term IDR	F1
Long-term senior preferred debt	AA-
Short-term senior preferred debt	F1+
Long-term senior non-preferred ("bail-in") debt	A+
Additional Tier 1 notes	BBB
Source: Fitch Ratings	

Raiffeisen Group's 'F1' Short-Term IDR is the lower of the two ratings that map to a Long-Term IDR of 'A+'. This reflects our assessment of the group's funding and liquidity, to which we assign a score of 'a+'.

Raiffeisen Schweiz is the sole issuer of capital-market instruments in the cooperative banking group. The long-term senior preferred bonds are rated one notch above Raiffeisen Schweiz's Long-Term IDR because Fitch expects creditors to be protected by Raiffeisen Group's buffer of 'bail-in bonds' and additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments. As Switzerland's second-largest banking group, Raiffeisen Group is required to maintain a buffer of gone-concern capital, excluding senior preferred debt, which will protect senior preferred creditors in a resolution.

The 'F1+' rating on Raiffeisen Schweiz's certificates of deposit issuance programme also reflects the protection provided to preferred creditors by the group's resolution buffers. Raiffeisen Schweiz's senior non-preferred (bail-in) bonds are rated in line with the Long-Term IDR.

Raiffeisen Schweiz's AT1 notes are notched down four times from Raiffeisen Group's VR, twice each for loss severity and for incremental non-performance risk, in line with Fitch's baseline notching for AT1 instruments. We use Raiffeisen Group's VR as the anchor rating because the AT1 notes are protected by Raiffeisen Group's cross-guarantee scheme, and the AT1 notes' loss absorption is triggered if Raiffeisen Group's CET1 ratio falls below 7%.

Raiffeisen Schweiz's distributable reserves of CHF158.7 million at end-2024 provide a sufficient buffer to cover the coupon payment on its outstanding AT1 notes. With a going-concern capital ratio of 20.7% at end-September 2025, Raiffeisen Group also has a comfortable buffer over its regulatory requirement (14.6%) and over the notes' 7% CET1 loss-absorption trigger, which could trigger the notes' full or partial write-down. Raiffeisen Group has a strong retail deposit franchise, and liquidity is fungible within the group. Consequently, we view the likelihood of the group requesting state support to fill a funding or liquidity gap as minimal.

Ratings Navigator

	Operating Environment	Business Profile 20%	Risk Profile 10%	Financial Profile				Implied Viability Rating	Viability Rating	Government Support Rating	LT Issuer Default Rating
				Asset Quality 20%	Earnings & Profitability 15%	Capitalisation & Leverage 25%	Funding & Liquidity 10%				
aaa								aaa	aaa	aaa	AAA
aa+								aa+	aa+	aa+	AA+
aa								aa	aa	aa	AA
aa-								aa-	aa-	aa-	AA-
a+								a+	a+	a+	A+ Sta
a								a	a	a	A
a-								a-	a-	a-	A-
bbb+								bbb+	bbb+	bbb+	BBB+
bbb								bbb	bbb	bbb	BBB
bbb-								bbb-	bbb-	bbb-	BBB-
bb+								bb+	bb+	bb+	BB+
bb								bb	bb	bb	BB
bb-								bb-	bb-	bb-	BB-
b+								b+	b+	b+	B+
b								b	b	b	B
b-								b-	b-	b-	B-
ccc+								ccc+	ccc+	ccc+	CCC+
ccc								ccc	ccc	ccc	CCC
ccc-								ccc-	ccc-	ccc-	CCC-
cc								cc	cc	cc	CC
c								c	c	c	C
f								f	f	ns	D or RD

The Key Rating Driver (KRD) weightings used to determine the implied VR are shown as percentages at the top. In cases where the implied VR is adjusted upwards or downwards to arrive at the VR, the KRD associated with the adjustment reason is highlighted in red. The shaded areas indicate the benchmark-implied scores for each KRD.

Factor Outlook

■ Stable ◆ Evolving ▲ Positive ▼ Negative

Company Summary and Key Qualitative Factors

Business Profile

Retail-Focused Swiss Cooperative Banking Group

Raiffeisen Group is Switzerland’s second-largest banking group by assets. The group has a purely domestic focus and includes 212 local cooperative banks (Raiffeisenbanken). The local banks operate mainly in their own regions, which often extend over just a few municipalities. Therefore, the portfolio mix slightly differs from bank to bank. However, the group’s main business is real estate mortgage financing funded through retail deposits. Raiffeisen Group has market shares of 18% of domestic mortgage loans and 15% of deposits. It also manages about CHF60 billion of assets, mainly from retail clients, and have cooperation agreements with the domestic insurance companies Mobiliar and Helvetia. The group’s strategy is to increase its clients’ assets under management (AUM), with a focus on standardised investment and pension products. Raiffeisen Group has room to grow these businesses by exploiting the local banks’ client relationships, as its retail AUM/deposits ratio is substantially lower than that of peers.

Raiffeisen Group has the country’s largest branch network. It has strong penetration in Switzerland’s rural regions, where local cooperative banks benefit from strong ties to local communities. Moreover, Raiffeisen Group’s franchise benefits from more than half of the local banks’ clients also being their members. This underpins deposit stability, client retention and cross-selling. Raiffeisen Group also provides standardised financing solutions and payments to its 227,000 business clients, which account for more than a third of Switzerland’s micro businesses and SMEs. Raiffeisen Schweiz also offers basic lending and markets products to large Swiss corporates.

Cross-Guarantee Scheme Underpins Group Cohesiveness

Raiffeisen Group is a highly integrated cooperative banking group. A cross-guarantee scheme between Raiffeisen Schweiz and the local banks, backed by the Swiss Code of Obligations, ensures the group's cohesiveness. It requires the local banks to pay in capital up to the amount of their equity and hidden reserves to support Raiffeisen Schweiz, if needed. In return, Raiffeisen Schweiz guarantees all the local banks' liabilities. Raiffeisen Group also operates a solidarity fund with a CHF338 million paid-in endowment to cover its members' operational losses, which is sufficient to recapitalise local banks in idiosyncratic stress scenarios.

The local banks are legally independent entities with their own management. They jointly own 100% of Raiffeisen Schweiz, which also has a cooperative legal status and accounts for about a quarter of the group's assets. Raiffeisen Group's statutes and business policies have strengthened in recent years following the replacement of most of the group's senior management. They aim to ensure the effectiveness of the group's governance, mutual support and organisation by governing Raiffeisen Schweiz's powers, duties and interactions with the local banks.

In its capacity as Raiffeisen Group's central institution, Raiffeisen Schweiz routinely assesses the risk profiles of the local banks and can impose remedial actions on troubled members based on early-warning indicators (mainly breaches of capital, liquidity, profitability or asset-quality ratios). In our view, this is rating positive as it increases cohesion, discipline and responsiveness.

Risk Profile

Raiffeisen Group has a sound record in managing credit risks. Credit standards are set by Raiffeisen Schweiz and rolled out to the local banks. Raiffeisen Schweiz also defines the unsecured lending limit for each local bank. The local banks' unsecured lending is generally limited to less than a fifth of their equity, but some are granted higher limits if unsecured SME financing is strategic to their business models, and they have the necessary competencies and processes. The local banks do not have their own IT systems, and their data are stored centrally at Raiffeisen Schweiz. This allows the central institution to maintain an overview of the risk and manage concentration limits at group level.

Limits also apply to interest-rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), both at group level and for the local banks. IRRBB is intrinsic to the local banks' business models, which generate income from maturity transformation by financing fixed-rate mortgages with sight deposits. If the local banks exceed their internal limits, they must enter hedging transactions with Raiffeisen Schweiz, which serves as the central counterparty. Raiffeisen Schweiz is the only bank within Raiffeisen Group with a trading book and hedges the market exposure. The group's maximum economic loss in regulatory IRRBB stress tests was EUR1 billion (3.9% of Tier 1 capital) at end-2024, which is comparable to that of Swiss peers.

Financial Profile

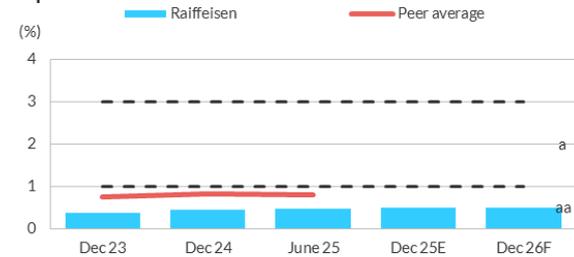
Asset Quality

Raiffeisen Group's impaired loans ratio has remained stable at below 1% since 2010, with loan impairment charges averaging about 1bp of gross loans. Total loan loss allowances covered 69% of impaired loans at end-1H25, which is adequate considering the group's focus on secured residential property financing.

Mortgage loans account for about 95% of the group's gross loans. Residential buildings secure over 90% of mortgages, with only a minor proportion of the real estate loans secured by offices, commercial or industrial properties and by mixed residential-commercial premises. Owner-occupied residential properties account for over 60% of residential lending, with the remainder evenly split between private buy-to-let and real estate businesses and cooperatives. The average residential real estate price continued to increase in 2025. Residential property prices were over one-third higher at end-2025 than in 2016, partly reflecting low supply and high net immigration. However, Fitch believes that high household wealth (amounting to over four times GDP, by far the highest among advanced European countries) would cushion the impact of a potential housing market downturn on the banking sector, despite the household sector's high level of gross debt.

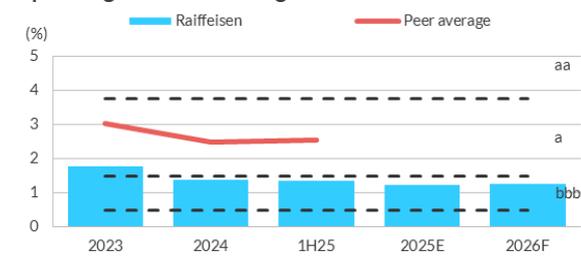
Raiffeisen Group's loan-to-value and debt-service/income limits are broadly in line with Swiss peers' and are monitored effectively by FINMA, the Swiss regulator. About three-quarters of mortgages are fixed-rate, with an average fixed-rate period of close to three years. Affordability calculations at origination are based on stressed interest rates of 5%, a much higher level than prevailing mortgage lending rates. Unsecured loans to SMEs and large corporates are well diversified. We forecast the impaired loans ratio to remain stable in the next two years as we still expect GDP to grow and unemployment to remain very low.

Impaired Loans/Gross Loans



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Operating Profit/Risk-Weighted Assets



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Earnings and Profitability

Fitch estimates that Raiffeisen Group's operating profit/RWAs ratio declined in 2025. This was as a lower average policy rate in Switzerland and higher costs more than offset sustained growth in customer loans and investment products. Mortgage loans increased at a faster rate than the market in 1H25, but lower rates drove net interest income down by about 7%. This was offset by higher net fee and commission income (up 9% year on year), boosted by clients' securities trading and investment activities. Operating expenses increased by 4% on higher headcount, in line with the group's strategy to hire client advisors at the local banks. These trends are likely to have continued in 2H25.

Raiffeisen Group's cost/income ratio is high by international standards and broadly in line with that of Swiss peers. We expect investments in digitalisation to remain high. These investments will be only partially offset by efficiency gains, as the group remains committed to its large branch network.

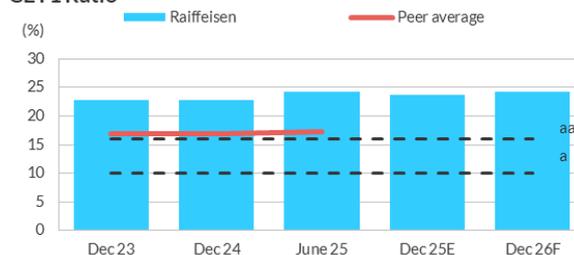
We expect the net interest margin to stabilise in 2026. The Swiss National Bank (SNB) cut the policy rate to 0% in June 2025, but long-term rates have been broadly stable. We therefore expect the mortgage loans and bonds underwritten when policy rates were negative to roll over at higher long-term rates, mitigating the lower margin on cash balances and variable interest rate mortgages. Fitch does not expect the policy rate to change, although heightened economic uncertainty, deflationary expectations or upward pressure on the Swiss franc exchange rate could lead the SNB to reintroduce negative policy rates and potentially flatten the SARON swap curve. However, in this scenario we would expect tiering of reserves at the SNB to mitigate the burden on banks. In addition, customer loans and AUM are likely to continue to grow in the next two years. We therefore expect the operating profit/RWAs ratio to stabilise at above 1%.

Capitalisation and Leverage

Raiffeisen Group's capitalisation benefits from its very high earnings retention. The group paid out, on average, only 8% of its profits in the past five years. Retained earnings accounted for almost 81% of Raiffeisen Group's capital at end-1H25. Paid-in capital has increased by over 50% since 2019 as clients subscribed share certificates of their local banks, in particular following the conversion of six branches of Raiffeisen Schweiz to independent local banks. Raiffeisen Group's CET1 ratio increased to 24.1% at end-3Q25 (end-2024: 22.8%), mainly due to the implementation of Basel III endgame rules. The ratio already factors in an output floor of 80% and is higher than that of international peers. The group's RWA density of close to 30% is in line with that of other mortgage lenders that use an internal ratings-based model to calculate credit RWAs.

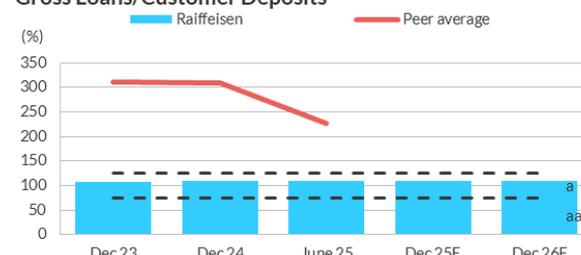
The local banks are exempt from compliance with regulatory capital requirements, which apply only to Raiffeisen Schweiz on a standalone basis and to Raiffeisen Group as a whole. Raiffeisen Group's going-concern capital consists of the group's consolidated CET1 capital and the AT1 instruments issued by Raiffeisen Schweiz. The going-concern ratio of 20.7% is below the CET1 ratio. This reflects the use of CET1 capital to comply with the final gone-concern capital requirement of 5.7%. The group's emergency plan has been approved by FINMA. Raiffeisen Group's going-concern leverage ratio (end-9M25: 6.4%) is strong compared with Swiss and international peers', and is comfortably above the final going-concern leverage ratio requirement of 4.6%.

CET1 Ratio



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Gross Loans/Customer Deposits



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, banks

Funding and Liquidity

The gross loans/customer deposits ratio stabilised at end-1H25. This followed net deposit inflows failing to match sustained mortgage loan growth in the previous five years. Customer deposits increased by over 3% year on year at end-1H25 as local banks delayed the pass-through of lower interest rates on savings accounts and partially replaced short-term interbank funding. Customer deposits accounted for over three-quarters of Raiffeisen Group's funding at end-1H25. These deposits are mainly from retail clients and have proven resilient to reputational issues in the past. Over 80% of customer deposits are sight deposits, despite an increase in the proportion of term and savings accounts in the past two years, driven by higher interest rates. Client deposits are complemented by central mortgage institution loans, which, at 13% of funding, are Raiffeisen Group's second-largest funding source, and by bank deposits mostly from multilateral and central banks.

The local banks are obliged to place their excess liquidity with Raiffeisen Schweiz, which is the only group entity that issues debt and collects interbank deposits. Raiffeisen Schweiz has placed CHF925 million AT1 capital with its clients and has issued over CHF2 billion of 'bail-in' bonds in the past five years to complement its surplus CET1 capital in fulfilling the gone-concern requirements. Raiffeisen Schweiz also offers structured products to its clients, issued through two entities (end-2024: CHF2.4 billion). The group's debt maturity profile is well spread over the next 10 years, with less than CHF1 billion maturing each year.

Raiffeisen Schweiz also holds the vast majority of the group's liquidity reserves (end-3Q25: CHF50 billion). Most liquidity is held as cash at the SNB. We believe that the group's high SNB-eligible collateral should mitigate potential more stringent regulatory liquidity requirements.

Additional Notes on Charts

Black dashed lines represent boundaries for indicative quantitative ranges and implied scores for Fitch's core financial metrics for banks operating in the environments that Fitch scores in the 'aa' category. Peer average includes Basler Kantonalbank (VR: a), Nykredit Realkredit A/S (a+), Swedbank AB (aa-), UBS Switzerland AG (a), Zuercher Kantonalbank (a+), Santander UK Group Holdings plc (a). Latest data available for Swedbank AB, Santander UK Group Holdings plc is for FY25. Unless otherwise stated, financial year (FY) end is 31 December for all banks in this report.

Financials

Financial Statements

	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 23	31 Dec 24	30 Jun 25	31 Dec 25E	31 Dec 26F
	12 months	12 months	12 months	1st half	12 months	12 months
	(CHFm)	(CHFm)	(CHFm)	(CHFm)	(CHFm)	(CHFm)
Summary income statement						
Net interest and dividend income	2,569	3,099	2,879	1,336	-	-
Net fees and commissions	591	624	683	366	-	-
Other operating income	388	372	378	207	-	-
Total operating income	3,549	4,096	3,940	1,908	3,796	3,972
Operating costs	2,175	2,361	2,486	1,227	2,485	2,580
Pre-impairment operating profit	1,374	1,735	1,454	681	1,311	1,392
Loan and other impairment charges	20	27	35	11	27	48
Operating profit	1,354	1,709	1,419	670	1,285	1,344
Other non-operating items (net)	24	-47	5	2	-	-
Tax	196	269	216	118	-	-
Net income	1,182	1,393	1,208	554	1,094	1,161
Summary balance sheet						
Assets						
Gross loans	215,294	223,342	233,805	239,764	245,496	251,633
- Of which impaired	790	852	1,016	1,129	-	-
Loan loss allowances	729	752	779	780	-	-
Net loans	214,565	222,590	233,026	238,984	-	-
Interbank	2,197	6,105	6,393	5,397	-	-
Derivatives	4,853	3,656	2,994	2,444	-	-
Other securities and earning assets	18,848	15,664	18,040	20,831	-	-
Total earning assets	240,463	248,016	260,453	267,657	-	-
Cash and due from banks	35,442	45,050	40,939	40,084	-	-
Other assets	4,730	4,069	4,219	4,217	-	-
Total assets	280,635	297,135	305,611	311,958	320,891	330,819
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	204,785	207,844	214,876	220,406	225,620	231,260
Interbank and other short-term funding	14,025	25,548	25,176	22,676	-	-
Other long-term funding	32,818	34,024	35,018	38,492	-	-
Trading liabilities and derivatives	4,051	3,662	3,485	3,673	-	-
Total funding and derivatives	255,678	271,078	278,555	285,248	-	-
Other liabilities	3,194	2,798	2,417	2,449	-	-
Preference shares and hybrid capital	1,135	925	925	-	-	-
Total equity	20,626	22,334	23,714	24,261	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	280,635	297,135	305,611	311,958	-	-
Exchange rate	USD1 =	USD1 =	USD1 =	USD1 =	-	-

CHF0.9303 CHF0.8547 CHF0.8966 CHF0.7970

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, Raiffeisen

Key Ratios

(%)	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 23	31 Dec 24	30 Jun 25	31 Dec 25E	31 Dec 26F
Profitability						
Operating profit/risk-weighted assets	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Net interest income/average earning assets	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non-interest expense/gross revenue	62.9	58.4	64.0	65.6	65.5	65.0
Net income/average equity	5.9	6.5	5.2	4.7	-	-
Asset quality						
Impaired loans ratio	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Growth in gross loans	4.0	3.7	4.7	2.6	5.0	2.5
Loan loss allowances/impaired loans	92.3	88.2	76.7	69.1	66.6	66.6
Loan impairment charges/average gross loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capitalisation						
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	22.1	22.8	22.8	24.2	23.8	24.2
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.8	-	-
Basel leverage ratio	7.7	6.3	7.9	7.8	-	-
Net impaired loans/common equity Tier 1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	-	-
Funding and liquidity						
Gross loans/customer deposits	105.1	107.5	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8
Liquidity coverage ratio	168.4	172.9	153.3	140.8	-	-
Customer deposits/total non-equity funding	80.9	77.4	77.7	78.2	-	-
Net stable funding ratio	140.9	139.1	139.3	132.5	-	-

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, Raiffeisen

Support Assessment

Government Support

Sovereign	Switzerland
Sovereign LT Issuer Default	• AAA/Stable
Total adjustment (notches)	—
Typical D-SIB Government Support for sovereign's rating level	a+ to a-
Actual jurisdiction D-SIB Government Support	ns
Government Support Rating	ns
Government ability to support D-SIBs	
Size of banking system	• Negative
Structure of banking system	• Negative
Sovereign financial flexibility (for rating level)	• Neutral
Government propensity to support D-SIBs	
Resolution legislation	• Negative
Support stance	• Negative
Government propensity to support bank	
Systemic importance	• Neutral
Liability structure	• Neutral
Ownership	• Neutral

The colours below indicate the influence of each support factor in our assessment.
Influence: Light blue = lower; Dark blue = moderate; Red = higher
Source: Fitch Ratings

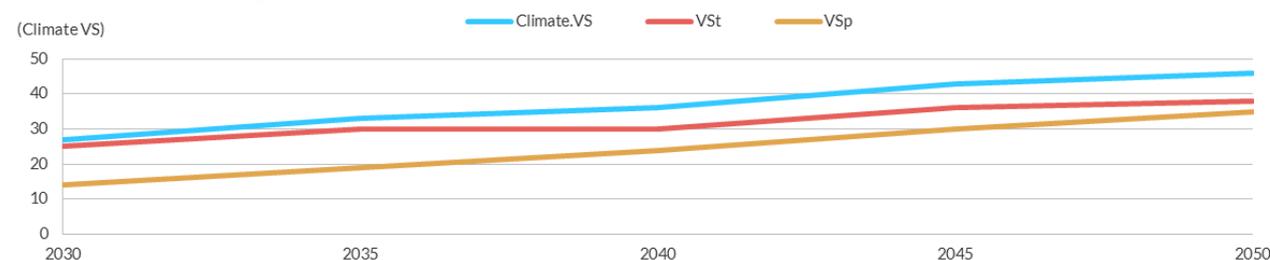
The Government Support Rating of 'no support' (ns) reflects our view that senior creditors cannot rely on receiving full extraordinary sovereign support in the event that Raiffeisen Group becomes non-viable. This is because Swiss legislation and regulation to address the 'too-big-to-fail' problem for large Swiss banks is in place, and would require senior creditors to bear losses ahead of any potential extraordinary sovereign support. The country's large banking system relative to GDP has provided strong incentives to implement legislation in this respect. Consequently, in our view, resolution legislation in Switzerland is sufficiently progressed to resolve even a large Swiss group, and resolution legislation becomes the overriding factor, and all other factors are therefore scored as 'low importance'.

Climate Vulnerability Considerations

Fitch uses Climate Vulnerability Signals (Climate.VS) as a screening tool to identify issuers whose credit profiles have a higher potential exposure to climate-related risks, and to subject those ratings to additional analysis and consideration in rating reviews. Climate.VS range from 0 (lowest risk) to 100 (highest risk).

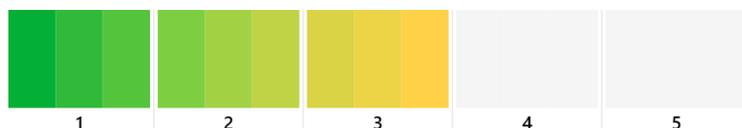
The Climate.VS for Raiffeisen Group for 2035 is 33, which indicates that climate risk factors are not expected to materially affect the credit profile, but some adaptation may be needed. This reflects a physical risk (VSp) component signal of 19 and a transition risk (VSt) component signal of 30. Any potential effect on the rating may differ from the illustrative rating impact in the Climate.VS framework. For more information on Climate.VS, see Fitch's [Financial Institutions Climate Vulnerability Rating Criteria](#).

Climate Vulnerability Signals for Raiffeisen Group



Source: Fitch Ratings

Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations



Environmental Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	3	Regulatory risks, emissions fines or compliance costs related to owned, financed or managed assets, which could impact asset prices, profitability, etc.	Operating Environment; Business Profile; Risk Profile; Asset Quality
Energy Management	1	n.a.	n.a.
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.
Exposure to Environmental Impacts	2	Impact of extreme weather events on assets and/or operations and corresponding risk appetite & management; catastrophe risk; credit concentrations	Business Profile; Risk Profile; Asset Quality



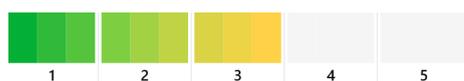
Social Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	2	Services for underbanked and underserved communities; SME and community development programs; financial literacy programs	Business Profile; Risk Profile
Customer Welfare - Fair Messaging, Privacy & Data Security	3	Compliance risks including fair lending practices, mis-selling, repossession/foreclosure practices, consumer data protection (data security)	Operating Environment; Business Profile; Risk Profile
Labor Relations & Practices	2	Impact of labor negotiations, including board/employee compensation and composition	Business Profile
Employee Wellbeing	1	n.a.	n.a.
Exposure to Social Impacts	2	Shift in social or consumer preferences as a result of an institution's social positions, or social and/or political disapproval of core banking practices	Business Profile; Financial Profile



Governance Relevance Scores

General issues	Score	Sector-specific issues	Reference
Management Strategy	3	Operational implementation of strategy	Business Profile
Governance Structure	3	Board independence and effectiveness; ownership concentration; protection of creditor/stakeholder rights; legal /compliance risks; business continuity; key person risk; related party transactions	Business Profile; Earnings & Profitability; Capitalisation & Leverage
Group Structure	3	Organizational structure; appropriateness relative to business model; opacity; intra-group dynamics; ownership	Business Profile
Financial Transparency	3	Quality and frequency of financial reporting and auditing processes	Business Profile



ESG Scoring

ESG relevance scores range from '1' to '5' based on a 15-level colour gradation. Red (5) is most relevant to the credit rating and green (1) is least relevant.

The Environmental (E), Social (S) and Governance (G) tables break out the general and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance scores are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signalling the credit relevance of the sector-specific issues to an issuer's overall credit rating. The Reference column highlights the factor(s) within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fitch's credit analysis.

The panels underneath the relevance scores tables are visualisations of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ESG relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. The Score columns summarise rating relevance and impact to credit from ESG issues. The column on the far left identifies any ESG relevance sub-factor issues that are drivers or potential drivers of an issuer's credit rating (corresponding with scores of '3', '4' or '5'). All scores of '4' and '5' are assumed to reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '+' sign for positive impact.

Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fitch's sector ratings criteria. The general and sector-specific issues draw on the classification standards published by the UN Principles for Responsible Investing, the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the World Bank.

Credit-Relevant ESG Scale

	5	Highly relevant, a key rating driver that has a significant impact on the rating on an individual basis. Equivalent to 'Higher' relative importance within the Navigator.
	4	Relevant to rating, not a key rating driver but has an impact on the rating in combination with other factors. Equivalent to 'Moderate' relative importance within the Navigator.
	3	Minimally relevant to rating, either very low impact or actively managed in a way that results in no impact on the entity rating. Equivalent to 'Lower' relative importance within the Navigator.
	2	Irrelevant to the entity rating but relevant to the sector.
	1	Irrelevant to the entity rating and irrelevant to the sector.

The highest level of ESG credit relevance is a score of '3', unless otherwise disclosed in this section. A score of '3' means ESG issues are credit neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity, either due to their nature or the way in which they are being managed by the entity. Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores are not inputs in the rating process; they are an observation on the relevance and materiality of ESG factors in the rating decision. For more information on Fitch's ESG Relevance Scores, visit <https://www.fitchratings.com/topics/esg/products#esg-relevance-scores>.

Ratings

Foreign Currency

Long-Term IDR	A+
Short-Term IDR	F1
Viability Rating	a+
Government Support Rating	ns

Sovereign Risk (Switzerland)

Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	AAA
Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	AAA
Country Ceiling	AAA

Outlooks

Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Stable
Sovereign Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Stable
Sovereign Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	Stable

ESG and Climate

Highest ESG Relevance Scores

Environmental	3
Social	3
Governance	3

Climate Vulnerability 2035 Climate Vulnerability Signal: 33 Transition (VSt): 30 Physical (VSp): 19

Applicable Criteria

[Bank Rating Criteria \(March 2025\)](#)

[Financial Institutions Climate Vulnerability Rating Criteria \(December 2025\)](#)

Related Research

[Fitch Affirms Swiss Raiffeisen Group and Raiffeisen Schweiz at 'A+'; Outlook Stable \(February 2026\)](#)

[Western European Banks Outlook 2026 \(December 2025\)](#)

[Global Economic Outlook – December 2025](#)

Analysts

Maria Shishkina

+44 20 3530 1379

maria.shishkina@fitchratings.com

Marco Diamantini

+49 69 768076 114

marco.diamantini@fitchratings.com

SOLICITATION & PARTICIPATION STATUS

For information on the solicitation status of the ratings included within this report, please refer to the solicitation status shown in the relevant entity's summary page of the Fitch Ratings website.

For information on the participation status in the rating process of an issuer listed in this report, please refer to the most recent rating action commentary for the relevant issuer, available on the Fitch Ratings website.

FORECAST DISCLAIMER FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Any forecast(s) in this report reflect Fitch's forward view on the issuer's financial metrics. They are constructed using a proprietary internal forecasting tool and based on a combination of Fitch's own performance assumptions, macroeconomic forecasts, sector-level outlook and issuer-specific considerations. As a result, Fitch's forecasts may differ materially from the rated entity's forecasts or guidance and may not reflect the assumptions that other market participants may make. To the extent Fitch is aware of material non-public information with respect to future events, such as planned recapitalisations or merger and acquisition activity, Fitch may not reflect these non-public future events in its published forecasts. However, where relevant, such information is considered by Fitch as part of the rating process.

Fitch may update the forecasts in future reports but assumes no responsibility to do so. Original financial statement data for historical periods may be processed by affiliates of Fitch, together with certain outsourcing services. Key financial adjustments and all financial forecasts credited to Fitch Ratings are generated by its employees.

Fitch's forecasts are one component used by the agency to assign a rating or determine an Outlook. The information in the forecasts reflects material but not exhaustive elements of Fitch's rating assumptions for the issuer's financial performance. It cannot be used to establish a rating, and it should not be relied on for that purpose.

DISCLAIMER & DISCLOSURES

All Fitch Ratings (Fitch) credit ratings are subject to certain limitations and disclaimers. Please read these limitations and disclaimers by following this link: <https://www.fitchratings.com/understandingcreditratings>. In addition, the following <https://www.fitchratings.com/rating-definitions-document> details Fitch's rating definitions for each rating scale and rating categories, including definitions relating to default. Published ratings, criteria, and methodologies are available from this site at all times. Fitch's code of conduct, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, affiliate firewall, compliance, and other relevant policies and procedures are also available from the Code of Conduct section of this site. Directors and shareholders' relevant interests are available at <https://www.fitchratings.com/site/regulatory>. Fitch may have provided another permissible or ancillary service to the rated entity or its related third parties. Details of permissible or ancillary service(s) for which the lead analyst is based in an ESMA- or FCA-registered Fitch Ratings company (or branch of such a company) can be found on the entity summary page for this issuer on the Fitch Ratings website.

In issuing and maintaining its ratings and in making other reports (including forecast information), Fitch relies on factual information it receives from issuers and underwriters and from other sources Fitch believes to be credible. Fitch conducts a reasonable investigation of the factual information relied upon by it in accordance with its ratings methodology, and obtains reasonable verification of that information from independent sources, to the extent such sources are available for a given security or in a given jurisdiction. The manner of Fitch's factual investigation and the scope of the third-party verification it obtains will vary depending on the nature of the rated security and its issuer, the requirements and practices in the jurisdiction in which the rated security is offered and sold and/or the issuer is located, the availability and nature of relevant public information, access to the management of the issuer and its advisers, the availability of pre-existing third-party verifications such as audit reports, agreed-upon procedures letters, appraisals, actuarial reports, engineering reports, legal opinions and other reports provided by third parties, the availability of independent and competent third-party verification sources with respect to the particular security or in the particular jurisdiction of the issuer, and a variety of other factors. Users of Fitch's ratings and reports should understand that neither an enhanced factual investigation nor any third-party verification can ensure that all of the information Fitch relies on in connection with a rating or a report will be accurate and complete. Ultimately, the issuer and its advisers are responsible for the accuracy of the information they provide to Fitch and to the market in offering documents and other reports. In issuing its ratings and its reports, Fitch must rely on the work of experts, including independent auditors with respect to financial statements and attorneys with respect to legal and tax matters. Further, ratings and forecasts of financial and other information are inherently forward-looking and embody assumptions and predictions about future events that by their nature cannot be verified as facts. As a result, despite any verification of current facts, ratings and forecasts can be affected by future events or conditions that were not anticipated at the time a rating or forecast was issued or affirmed. Fitch Ratings makes routine, commonly-accepted adjustments to reported financial data in accordance with the relevant criteria and/or industry standards to provide financial metric consistency for entities in the same sector or asset class.

The information in this report is provided "as is" without any representation or warranty of any kind, and Fitch does not represent or warrant that the report or any of its contents will meet any of the requirements of a recipient of the report. A Fitch rating is an opinion as to the creditworthiness of a security. This opinion and reports made by Fitch are based on established criteria and methodologies that Fitch is continuously evaluating and updating. Therefore, ratings and reports are the collective work product of Fitch and no individual, or group of individuals, is solely responsible for a rating or a report. The rating does not address the risk of loss due to risks other than credit risk, unless such risk is specifically mentioned. Fitch is not engaged in the offer or sale of any security. All Fitch reports have shared authorship. Individuals identified in a Fitch report were involved in, but are not solely responsible for, the opinions stated therein. The individuals are named for contact purposes only. A report providing a Fitch rating is neither a prospectus nor a substitute for the information assembled, verified and presented to investors by the issuer and its agents in connection with the sale of the securities. Ratings may be changed or withdrawn at any time for any reason in the sole discretion of Fitch. Fitch does not provide investment advice of any sort. Ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any security. Ratings do not comment on the adequacy of market price, the suitability of any security for a particular investor, or the tax-exempt nature or taxability of payments made in respect to any security. Fitch receives fees from issuers, insurers, guarantors, other obligors, and underwriters for rating securities. Such fees generally vary from US\$1,000 to US\$750,000 (or the applicable currency equivalent) per issue. In certain cases, Fitch will rate all or a number of issues issued by a particular issuer, or insured or guaranteed by a particular insurer or guarantor, for a single annual fee. Such fees are expected to vary from US\$10,000 to US\$1,500,000 (or the applicable currency equivalent). The assignment, publication, or dissemination of a rating by Fitch shall not constitute a consent by Fitch to use its name as an expert in connection with any registration statement filed under the United States securities laws, the Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 of the United Kingdom, or the securities laws of any particular jurisdiction. Due to the relative efficiency of electronic publishing and distribution, Fitch research may be available to electronic subscribers up to three days earlier than to print subscribers.

For Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan and South Korea only: Fitch Australia Pty Ltd holds an Australian financial services license (AFS license no. 337123) which authorizes it to provide credit ratings to wholesale clients only. Credit ratings information published by Fitch is not intended to be used by persons who are retail clients within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001.

Fitch Ratings, Inc. is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (the "NRSRO"). While certain of the NRSRO's credit rating subsidiaries are listed on Item 3 of Form NRSRO and as such are authorized to issue credit ratings on behalf of the NRSRO (see <https://www.fitchratings.com/site/regulatory>), other credit rating subsidiaries are not listed on Form NRSRO (the "non-NRSROs") and therefore credit ratings issued by those subsidiaries are not issued on behalf of the NRSRO. However, non-NRSRO personnel may participate in determining credit ratings issued by or on behalf of the NRSRO.

Copyright © 2026 by Fitch Ratings, Inc., Fitch Ratings Ltd. and its subsidiaries. 33 Whitehall Street, NY, NY 10004. Telephone: 1-800-753-4824, (212) 908-0500. Reproduction or retransmission in whole or in part is prohibited except by permission. All rights reserved.
