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Zuercher Kantonalbank

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Table Of Contents

Ratings Score Snapshot

Credit Highlights

Outlook

Key Metrics

Anchor: 'a-' For Commercial Banks Operating Only In Switzerland

Business Position: Operational Stability Owing To A Diverse Business Profile And Strong Franchise

Capital And Earnings: A Key Rating Strength

Risk Position: Resilient Customer Base And Prudent Management Mitigate Real Estate Concentration Risks

Funding And Liquidity: Sound Funding Profile That Benefits From A Solid Franchise And The Cantonal Guarantee

Support: Three Notches Of Uplift Due To Extremely High Likelihood Of Extraordinary Support From The Canton Of Zurich

Environmental, Social, And Governance

Table Of Contents (cont.)

Key Statistics

Related Criteria

Related Research

Zuercher Kantonalbank

Ratings Score Snapshot

Issuer Credit Rating
AAA/Stable/A-1+

SACP: aa- → **Support: +3** → **Additional factors: 0**

Anchor	a-	
Business position	Strong	+1
Capital and earnings	Very strong	+2
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Adequate	0
Liquidity	Adequate	
CRA adjustment		0

ALAC support	0
GRE support	+3
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Issuer credit rating
AAA/Stable/A-1+

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Extremely high likelihood of support from the financially strong Canton of Zurich.	Concentration risk in real estate lending in its home region.
A strong domestic franchise in the Zurich area, complemented by a sound countrywide presence in corporate lending, private banking, and asset management.	Exposure to cyber risks due to public importance and need for investments in governance and infrastructure.
Very high capitalization and resilient earnings.	

We expect Zuercher Kantonalbank (ZKB) to remain among the highest-rated banks globally. ZKB materially benefits from its superior stand-alone creditworthiness in conjunction with the full ownership by and extremely high likelihood of timely and sufficient support from the Canton of Zurich (AAA/Stable/--), if ever needed. We anticipate that ZKB's integral link with, and very important role for, the canton, as well as the canton's guarantee on its unsubordinated obligations, will remain for the foreseeable future. These factors lead us to apply a three-notch uplift to ZKB's stand-alone credit profile (SACP) to arrive at our 'AAA' long-term issuer credit rating on the bank.

We expect ZKB's stand-alone creditworthiness to remain robust. In our view, the Swiss economy will continue to remain resilient and is set to expand once external challenges abate. We note ZKB's solid local franchise and Swiss business diversification, which mitigate some concentration risk due to the bank's tilt toward real estate lending in its home region, Zurich. We expect the Swiss housing market to remain healthy, and experience limited impact from current interest rates. We also note ZKB's highly collateralized and sound underwriting policies.

We anticipate that ZKB's capitalization will remain a key rating strength. We forecast its risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio to remain stable around 18.7% and 19.2% over the next two years. This reflects the impact of interest rate cuts on normalizing interest margins and elevated noninterest expenses.

Outlook

Our stable outlook on ZKB mirrors that on its owner and guarantor, the canton of Zurich, reflecting our expectation that ZKB will continue to benefit from its status as a government-related entity (GRE) with an extremely high likelihood of receiving support from the canton over the next two years, if needed. The stable outlook also reflects our view that the operating environment for Swiss banks such as ZKB will show resilience.

Downside scenario

If the bank's stand-alone creditworthiness were to weaken significantly and unexpectedly, due for example to higher-than-anticipated cyclical risk and capital depletion--reflected in our RAC ratio falling below 15%--we might consider a downgrade.

A downgrade could also result from competitive pressure on ZKB's business position--such as a margin squeeze in its asset management activities and core lending business due to the entrance of new digital players--particularly if the trend in online banking accelerates.

Upside scenario

An improvement in ZKB's SACP that would support its subordinated debt remains unlikely at this stage, given our already very high assessment of its SACP.

Key Metrics

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Key ratios and forecasts

	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31 --				
(%)	**2022a**	**2023a**	**2024f**	**2025f**	**2026f**
Growth in operating revenue	7.5	16.9	(2.4)-(2.9)	2.1-2.6	3.5-4.3
Growth in customer loans	5.6	4.4	3.6-4.4	3.1-3.8	2.7-3.3
Growth in total assets	4.0	0.7	1.8-2.2	2.0-2.4	1.6-1.9
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	0.9	1.2	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.1	1.0-1.1
Cost-to-income ratio	57.8	52.0	54.5-56.4	54.3-56.2	53.3-55.2
Return on average common equity	8.2	9.0	7.8-8.8	7.8-8.8	7.9-9.0
Return on assets	0.5	0.6	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.6	0.5-0.7
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans	0.1	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1-0.1

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Key ratios and forecasts (cont.)					
	--Fiscal year ended Dec. 31 --				
(%)	2022a	2023a	2024f	2025f	2026f
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	17.1	18.7	18.2-18.9	18.3-19.0	18.5-19.2

All figures include S&P Global Ratings' adjustments. a--Actual. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'a-' For Commercial Banks Operating Only In Switzerland

Our anchor for banks operating mainly in Switzerland, like ZKB, is 'a-'. We consider the trend for economic and industry risk in Switzerland to be stable.

The Swiss private sector has proven its resilience against multiple external stress scenarios. Banks' strong asset quality reflects the superior financial strength of Swiss households and corporations as well as prudent underwriting standards, which focus on collateralized lending, mainly residential mortgages or Lombard loans.

Overall, we see limited risks to Swiss banks' mortgage exposures from households' debt-servicing capacity against higher interest rates. This is because banks' existing stock of mortgage loans is predominately fixed-rate, and underwriting standards already integrate much higher interest rates into affordability assessments. Despite slight decreases in inflation-adjusted housing prices, we view real estate to be supported by structural factors such as immigration, the scarcity of land to build on, and higher commodity prices over the coming years.

Our view of industry risk in Switzerland encompasses the stability of the country's multi-tiered banking system as medium-sized and government-guaranteed credit institutions proved again to be safe havens.

We expect further discussions throughout the year on regulatory standards for systemically important banks, following the Federal Council's proposals in April 2024.

Money laundering and the threat of additional sanctions remain tail risks for the Swiss banking sector with sometimes inadequate regulatory performance and recent leaks on sanctions circumvention.

Business Position: Operational Stability Owing To A Diverse Business Profile And Strong Franchise

We expect ZKB's business profile will remain a strength based on its strong Canton Zurich franchise, its nationwide presence, and diversification in business activities with sustainable revenue generation.

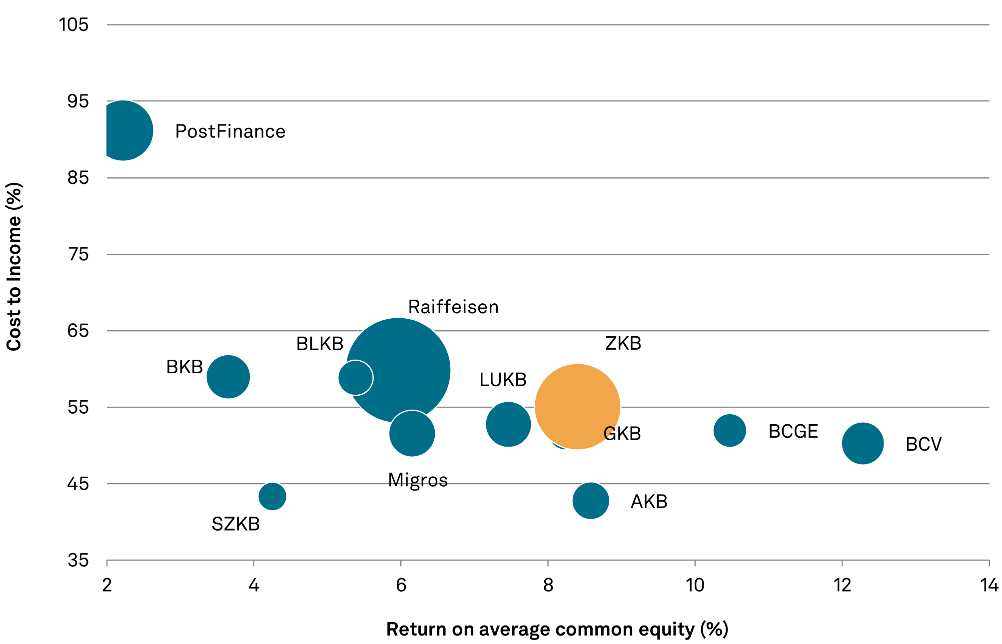
In our view, ZKB will continue to defend its market position as the largest cantonal bank and fourth-largest bank in Switzerland, with total assets of Swiss franc (CHF) 202.6 billion (about €210.2 billion) on June 30, 2024, and an estimated market share of about 7%-10% in customer deposits and customer lending. ZKB has a leading 50% retail banking market share in Zurich, one of Switzerland's strongest regions economically, and manages around 25% of cross-border client assets. Compared to other Swiss cantonal bank peers, the Zurich concentration risk is mitigated by ZKB's diversification of business activities conducted on a national scale, including corporate lending to small and midsize enterprises (SMEs) and large corporations, as well as private banking. Furthermore, ZKB provides services to other cantonal banks, which supports its economies of scale, and acts as an originator of syndicated loans. ZKB also markedly benefits from being the country's third-largest investment fund manager owning Swisscanto. In July 2024, ZKB spun off its private banking business in Austria with a balance sheet of €3.1 billion to focus on its domestic business, which we view as sign of ZKB's execution power to exit less profitable areas of business. Closing will likely take place in 2025.

We forecast return on equity to stabilize around 7% until 2026, which appears adequate by international standards, considering that ZKB is better capitalized than many international banks, and due to diversified earnings from the bank's stable customer base—underpinned by the canton's public ownership and guarantee.

Compared to domestic peers, ZKB's share of net interest income is smaller, at about 55% of total revenue (see chart 1), reflecting its beneficial diversification in stable fee income from asset management operation. We see moderate risk from fintech competitors, which could disrupt ZKB's business model in the future, given that Swiss customers generally do not demand pure online retail banking products, and digital banks have yet to establish full alternatives to traditional banks, in our view. This will give ZKB time to further adjust its product offering and digital customer interaction.

Chart 1

ZKB's sound profitability and adequate efficiency levels are above peer average



*Data is as of June 2024. Bubble Size represents Total assets. Source: S&P Global Ratings.SZKB - Schwyzer Kantonalbank, GKB - Graubuendner Kantonalbank, AKB - Aargauische Kantonalbank, BKB - Basler Kantonalbank, LUKB - Luzerner Kantonalbank, ZKB - Zuercher Kantonalbank, BLKB - Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank, BCV - Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, BCGE - Banque Cantonale de Geneve, PostFinance - PostFinance AG, Migros - Migros Bank.

Capital And Earnings: A Key Rating Strength

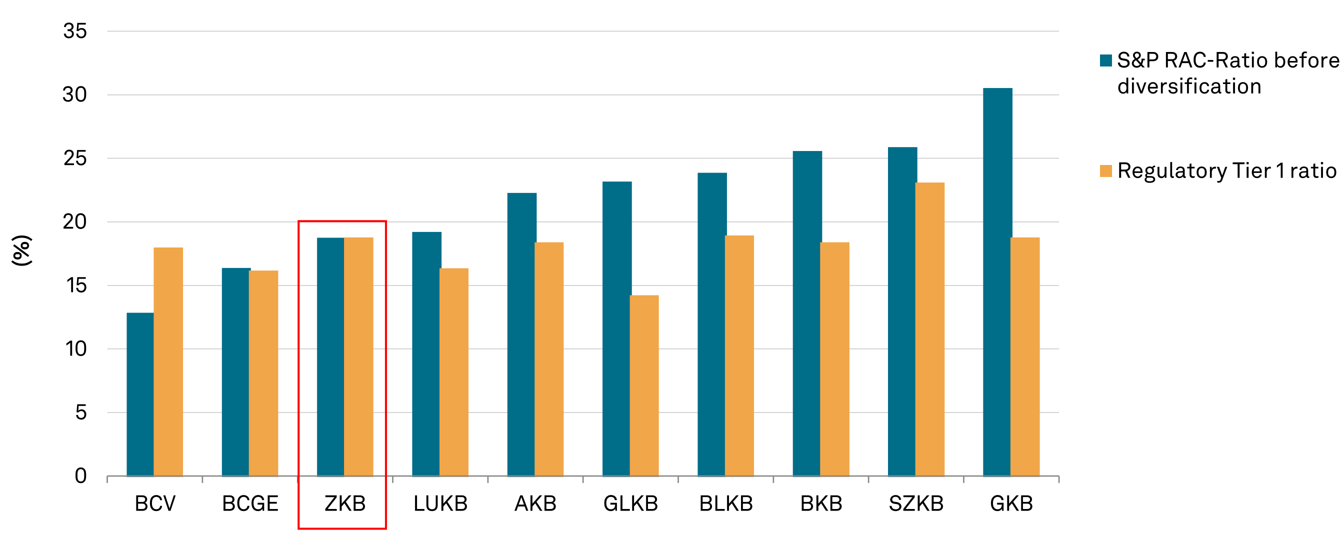
We forecast ZKB will preserve its very high capitalization, mainly indicated by our projected RAC ratio of 18.7%-19.2% until 2026, after 18.7% at year-end 2023. Such robust ratios place ZKB in the middle range of rated Swiss cantonal banks (see chart 2) and among the best capitalized banks globally.

Our RAC projection is based on our expectation of solid internal capital generation capacity, which is supported by the stress-resilience of the Swiss economy, including benefits from higher interest rates and relative stability in house prices. We also expect ZKB will maintain its dividend distributions to the canton at about 50% of core earnings and pay it compensation for the cantonal guarantee of about CHF30 million annually.

The good quality of ZKB's capital and earnings also supports our capital assessment. Notably, we forecast a relatively low 6.5%-7.0% share of hybrid capital instruments within total adjusted capital, and earnings stability. Moreover, we expect the cost-to-income ratio to increase to 58.6% for ZKB by 2026 because of increased costs of inflation, digitalization, regulation, and the bank's nationwide footprint and decreasing interest-related revenue. Due to its nationwide presence, ZKB's efficiency is slightly weaker than that of most cantonal bank peers (see chart 3) and those in the Nordics, but in line with or better than many Western European banks'.

Chart 2

ZKB's capitalization is very strong in global comparison and average among cantonal banks
S&P RAC versus Tier 1 ratio



Ratios as of Dec 2023. AKB--Aargauische Kantonalbank. BCGE--Banque Cantonale de Geneve. BCV--Banque Cantonale Vaudoise. BLKB--Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank. BKB--Basler Kantonalbank. GLKB--Glarner Kantonalbank. GKB--Graubuendner Kantonalbank. LUKB--Luzerner Kantonalbank. SZKB--Schwyzer Kantonalbank. ZKB--Zuercher Kantonalbank. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Risk Position: Resilient Customer Base And Prudent Management Mitigate Real Estate Concentration Risks

We expect that ZKB's prudent risk management and cautious lending standards will continue to contribute to the high asset quality of its loan portfolio. This, together with the strong financial health of Swiss customers, mitigates risks arising from ZKB's regional concentrations.

About 75% of ZKB's loan book comprises low-risk, highly collateralized, and granular residential mortgage loans. This is somewhat lower than that of other cantonal banks due to ZKB's broader business range, including a higher share of trading securities (6.7% of total assets) as of half-year 2024. ZKB's commercial lending (including a high share of loans collateralized by commercial real estate) is also higher than that of cantonal bank peers, accounting for about 16% of customer lending as of year-end 2022. We consider this segment riskier than residential real estate loans, particularly in a fragile macroeconomic environment. However, we note positively ZKB's highly collateralized loan book and the stable Swiss housing market, which has not experienced noticeable declines in real housing prices since the beginning of 2022.

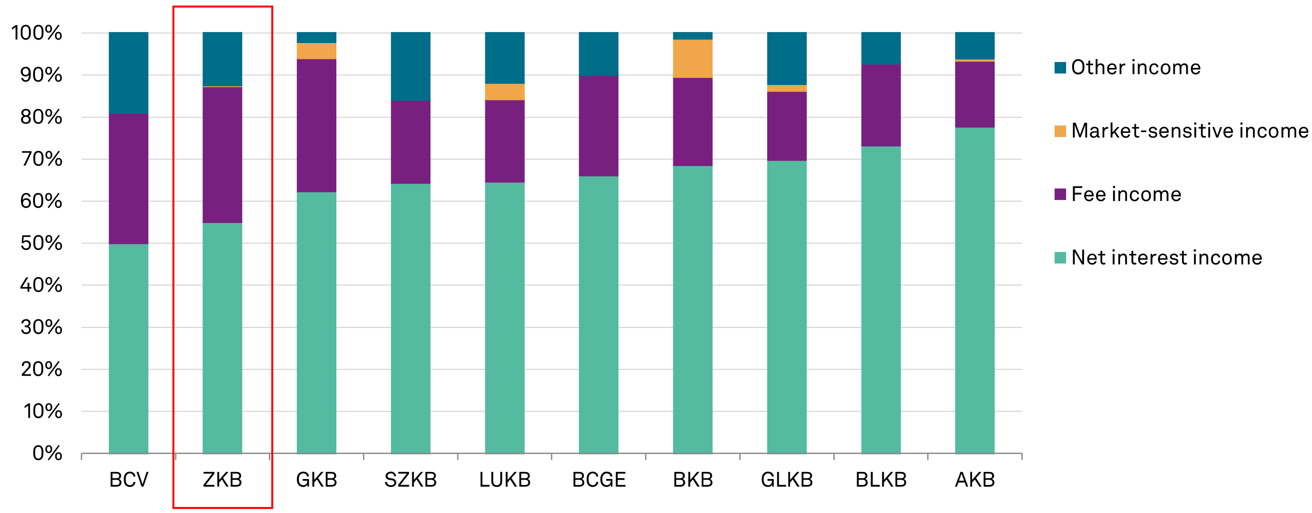
We expect limited risk to ZKB's significant exposure to residential real estate supported by a strong Swiss labor market, tight and inelastic demand in housing, and ongoing demand due to steady immigration flows.

Most of the bank's trading revenue is client initiated and slightly more volatile than its interest and fee business. ZKB also engages in customer-related proprietary trading operations but mainly acts as a market maker in fixed income and foreign exchange products. Although these operations are limited, they can increase the volatility of the bank's earnings. However, we believe that the bank will maintain a low risk appetite and that its risk management tools will allow it to closely monitor these activities.

Chart 3

ZKB benefits from a high share of stable fee income thanks to its asset management operations

Breakdown of operating revenues



Data relates to YTD June 2024. AKB--Aargauische Kantonalbank. BCGE--Banque Cantonale de Geneve. BCV--Banque Cantonale Vaudoise. BLKB--Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank. BKB--Basler Kantonalbank. GLKB--Glarner Kantonalbank. GKB--Graubuendner Kantonalbank. LUKB--Luzerner Kantonalbank. SZKB--Schwyzer Kantonalbank. ZKB--Zuercher Kantonalbank. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Funding And Liquidity: Sound Funding Profile That Benefits From A Solid Franchise And The Cantonal Guarantee

We expect ZKB's funding profile will remain comfortably in line with that of Swiss peers and other banking systems with the same favorable industry risks.

ZKB continues to benefit from the cantonal guarantee, which reinforces customer confidence and implicitly supports a widespread and loyal depositor base. The bank's loan-to-deposit ratio, by our calculation, was 113.0% at June 2024, up from 110.5% at year-end 2023, and is likely to stagnate. This is also reflected in our stable funding ratio of 109% at year-end 2023, which is in line with that of many domestic peers.

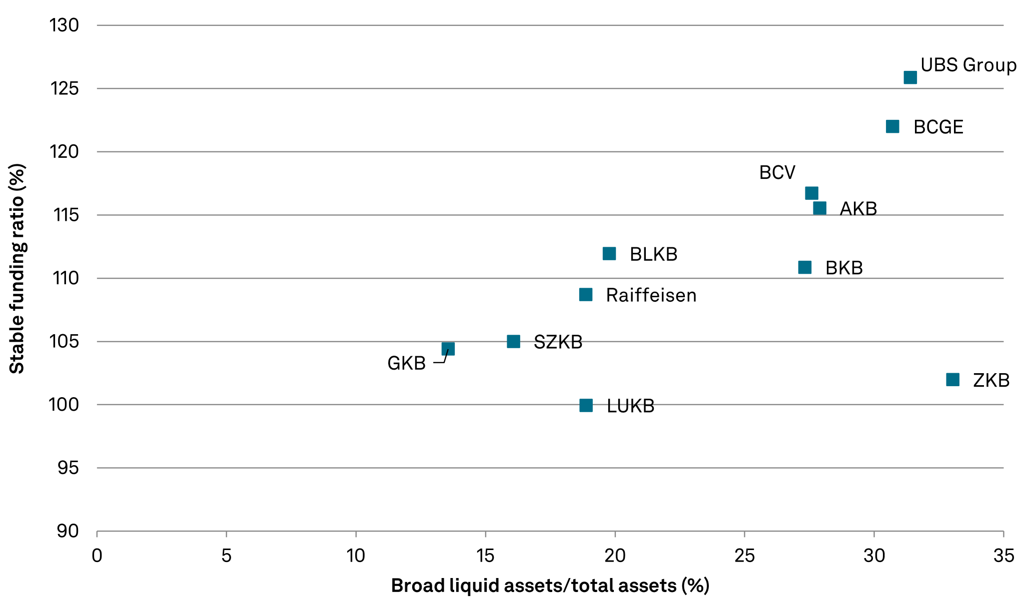
ZKB's exposure to confidence-sensitive wholesale funding is larger than for other cantonal banks, considering its wholesale-oriented business model. Interbank and capital market funding via secured and unsecured instruments accounts for about 44.1% of the bank's total funding. However, we expect wholesale funding sources will remain stable or benefit from a flight to quality in more challenging economic conditions, like we saw in early 2023, thanks to the bank's cantonal guarantee and high stand-alone creditworthiness.

We expect ZKB to operate with adequate liquidity buffers, supported by its nationwide deposit business and regulatory framework. The bank's ratio of broad liquid assets to short-term wholesale funding was 1.15x at June 2024, which we view as adequate compared to peers. Its coverage of net broad liquid assets to short-term customer deposits was 8.7% as of June 30, 2024. Liquidity ratios decreased over recent years, in line with most peer banks', which we view as a normalization, driven by the changed interest rate environment and Swiss National Bank policy.

ZKB is subject to higher regulatory liquidity requirements, such as liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), compared to other cantonal banks and similarly to its systemically important peers. Larger banks in Switzerland are required to calculate an LCR stress horizon of 90 days to better reflect intraday liquidity risk, and to hold higher buffers for their recovery plan. In our view, ZKB's stressed liquidity has several protection layers not readily available to other cantonal banks, such as SNB's emergency liquidity assistance, a stock of endowment capital, and backing from one of the financially strongest cantons, which we factor in our analysis. At the same time, the benefits are not material enough to lead to a better liquidity assessment, in our view.

Chart 4

ZKB with funding metrics at lower end of peers' range
... and adequate liquidity ratios (as of June 30, 2024)



Source: S&P Global Ratings.AKB--Aargauische Kantonalbank. BCGE--Banque Cantonale de Geneve. BCV--Banque Cantonale Vaudoise. BLKB--Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank. BKB--Basler Kantonalbank. GKB--Graubuendner Kantonalbank. LUKB--Luzerner Kantonalbank. SZKB--Schwyzer Kantonalbank. ZKB--Zuercher Kantonalbank. ZGKB--Zuger Kantonalbank.

Support: Three Notches Of Uplift Due To Extremely High Likelihood Of Extraordinary Support From The Canton Of Zurich

We expect ZKB will remain a GRE with an extremely high likelihood of receiving timely and sufficient extraordinary support from the Canton of Zurich in the event of financial distress. We base this on our view of the bank's integral link with, and very important role for, the canton. ZKB benefits from the existing cantonal guarantee on its unsubordinated obligations, which is stipulated by law, as well as its ownership structure and importance for Zurich's regional economy. We think that any default by ZKB would have a significant impact on the regional economy. Because of this, we apply three notches of uplift to our 'aa-' SACP assessment for ZKB to derive the long-term rating.

We expect the existing cantonal guarantees will remain in the medium term. Beyond our outlook horizon, we see a potential risk that future agreements between Switzerland and the EU regarding preferential Swiss market access might include the removal of the remaining guarantees for all cantonal banks.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

ESG factors are overall neutral in our credit rating analysis of ZKB. The cantonal bank's franchise and mandate focus on providing basic services to the canton's population and supporting economic development in the region. In addition, ZKB is engaged in non-cost covering micro loans to SMEs as well as financial literacy initiatives. Since January 2024, ZKB is subject to sustainability goals and greenhouse gas neutrality as stipulated by its cantonal bank law.

Key Statistics

Table 1

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Key figures

		--Year-ended Dec. 31--			
(Mil. CHF)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Adjusted assets	202,567.0	201,257.0	199,777.0	192,055.0	188,278.0
Customer loans (gross)	115,822.0	112,549.0	107,787.0	102,111.0	97,257.0
Adjusted common equity	14,339.0	13,647.0	12,704.0	12,103.0	12,100.0
Operating revenues	1,576.0	3,260.0	2,788.0	2,594.0	2,558.0
Noninterest expenses	865.0	1,695.0	1,612.0	1,528.0	1,587.0
Core earnings	624.3	1,537.0	1,152.1	1,046.0	910.2

*Data as of June 30. CHF--CHF-Swiss Franc.

Table 2

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Business position

		--Year-ended Dec. 31--			
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total revenues from business line (currency in millions)	1,586.0	3,261.0	2,796.0	2,596.0	2,584.0
Other revenues/total revenues from business line	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Return on average common equity	8.4	9.0	8.2	7.4	6.9

*Data as of June 30.

Table 3

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Capital and earnings

		--Year-ended Dec. 31--			
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.0	18.7	18.2	18.5	18.9
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio before diversification	N/A	18.7	17.1	17.7	18.5
S&P Global Ratings' RAC ratio after diversification	N/A	16.5	14.8	15.4	16.1
Adjusted common equity/total adjusted capital	93.1	92.8	92.3	91.9	91.9
Net interest income/operating revenues	55.1	57.4	51.0	49.6	49.2
Fee income/operating revenues	32.3	28.8	33.2	35.7	31.5
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	11.4	13.1	15.1	13.7	18.4
Cost-to-income ratio	54.9	52.0	57.8	58.9	62.0
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5

*Data as of June 30. RAC--Risk adjusted capital. N/A--Not applicable.

Table 4

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Risk-adjusted capital framework detailed results

(Mil. CHF)	**Exposure***	**Basel III RWA**	**Average Basel III RW(%)**	**S&P Global Ratings RWA**	**Average S&P Global Ratings RW (%)**
Credit risk					
Government & central banks	44,125.3	1,722.5	3.9	205.5	0.5
Of which regional governments and local authorities	1,628.3	741.4	45.5	58.3	3.6
Institutions and CCPs	15,310.4	3,731.9	24.4	3,950.1	25.8
Corporate	65,092.1	36,679.7	56.4	38,971.8	59.9
Retail	78,966.8	22,476.3	28.5	17,709.4	22.4
Of which mortgage	74,030.6	18,567.3	25.1	15,016.6	20.3
Securitization§	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other assets†	541.3	541.3	100.0	487.2	90.0
Total credit risk	204,035.9	65,151.7	31.9	61,324.1	30.1
Credit valuation adjustment					
Total credit valuation adjustment	--	1,890.3	--	0.0	--
Market Risk					
Equity in the banking book	546.0	2,498.6	457.3	4,090.0	748.5
Trading book market risk	--	4,039.6	--	6,188.3	--
Total market risk	--	6,538.3	--	10,278.3	--
Operational risk					
Total operational risk	--	5,370.0	--	7,162.2	--
	Exposure	**Basel III RWA**	**Average Basel II RW (%)**	**S&P Global Ratings RWA**	**% of S&P Global Ratings RWA**
Diversification adjustments					
RWA before diversification	--	78,950.3	--	78,764.5	100.0

Table 4

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Risk-adjusted capital framework detailed results (cont.)					
Total Diversification/ Concentration Adjustments	--	--	--	10,158.0	12.9
RWA after diversification	--	78,950.3	--	88,922.5	112.9
		Tier 1 capital	**Tier 1 ratio (%)**	**Total adjusted capital**	**S&P Global Ratings RAC ratio (%)**
Capital ratio before adjustments		14,797.0	18.7	14,712.0	18.7
Capital ratio after adjustments‡		14,797.0	18.7	14,712.0	16.5

*Exposure at default. §Securitization Exposure includes the securitization tranches deducted from capital in the regulatory framework. †Exposure and S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets for equity in the banking book include minority equity holdings in financial institutions. ‡Adjustments to Tier 1 ratio are additional regulatory requirements (e.g. transitional floor or Pillar 2 add-ons). RWA--Risk-weighted assets. RW--Risk weight. RAC--Risk-adjusted capital.CHF -- Swiss Franc. CCPs--Central counterparty clearing house. Sources: Company data as of 'Dec. 31 2022', S&P Global Ratings.

Table 5

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Risk position

		--Year-ended Dec. 31--			
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Growth in customer loans	5.8	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.0
Total diversification adjustment/S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification	N/A	12.9	15.5	15.0	15.2
Total managed assets/adjusted common equity (x)	14.1	14.7	15.7	15.9	15.6
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	N.M.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans plus other real-estate owned	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	130.4	338.4	429.2	419.1	315.5

*Data as of June 30. RWA--Risk-weighted assets. N/A--Not applicable. N.M.--Not meaningful.

Table 6

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Funding and liquidity

		--Year-ended Dec. 31--			
(%)	**2024***	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Core deposits/funding base	56.4	56.1	57.0	55.1	53.8
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	113.0	110.5	103.9	105.1	104.7
Long-term funding ratio	70.4	70.1	71.5	69.8	67.8
Stable funding ratio	102.0	109.2	115.0	115.5	115.9
Short-term wholesale funding/funding base	32.1	32.5	30.8	32.6	34.7
Regulatory net stable funding ratio	117.0	117.0	124.0	118.0	N/A
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Broad liquid assets/total assets	33.0	37.5	39.0	40.2	41.7
Broad liquid assets/customer deposits	65.4	74.3	75.4	79.8	84.9
Net broad liquid assets/short-term customer deposits	8.7	16.6	21.7	21.1	20.6
Regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (%)	146.0	147.0	146.0	160.0	N/A
Short-term wholesale funding/total wholesale funding	72.7	73.0	70.7	71.6	74.1
Narrow liquid assets/three-month wholesale funding (x)	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6

*Data as of June 30. N/A--Not applicable.

Zuercher Kantonalbank--Rating component scores	
Issuer Credit Rating	**AAA/Stable/A-1+**
SACP	aa-
Anchor	a-
Economic risk	1
Industry risk	3
Business position	Strong
Capital and earnings	Very strong
Risk position	Adequate
Funding	Adequate
Liquidity	Adequate
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	+3
ALAC support	0
GRE support	+3
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Related Criteria

- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, April 30, 2024
- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, March 2, 2022
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Rating Government-Related Entities: Methodology And Assumptions, March 25, 2015
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- Three Swiss Cantonal Bank Ratings Affirmed; Outlooks Stable; Liquidity Revised To Adequate From Strong, Oct. 25, 2024
- Your Three Minutes In Swiss Cantons: Are Hospitals A Major Financial Risk?, Aug. 22, 2024
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Switzerland, July 30, 2024

Ratings Detail (As Of November 28, 2024)*		
Zuercher Kantonalbank		
Issuer Credit Rating		AAA/Stable/A-1+
Issuer Credit Ratings History		
24-Aug-2018	*Foreign Currency*	AAA/Stable/A-1+
03-Jul-2012		AAA/Negative/A-1+
20-Jan-1998		AAA/Stable/A-1+
24-Aug-2018	*Local Currency*	AAA/Stable/A-1+
03-Jul-2012		AAA/Negative/A-1+
20-Jan-1998		AAA/Stable/A-1+
Sovereign Rating		
Switzerland		AAA/Stable/A-1+
Related Entities		
Zurich (Canton of)		
Issuer Credit Rating		AAA/Stable/--
Senior Unsecured		AAA

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.