

Swiss Confederation

Rating report

Rating rationale

Wealthy and well-diversified economy: Switzerland’s ratings are supported by its economic resilience resulting from a competitive economy, a highly skilled labour force and institutional strengths including a stable, consensus-oriented, effective policy framework. The Swiss economy grew by 1.3% in 2024 (not adjusted for sports events), supported by growth in the service sector and domestic demand, with the growth outlook remaining resilient, although external demand remains subdued.

Prudential fiscal management and low public debt: Solid public finances and the authorities’ strong commitment to longer-term debt sustainability remain core credit strengths. This is underpinned by stringent, constitutionally anchored budgetary rules and favourable financing conditions.

Very robust external sector: Switzerland benefits from a significant net external asset position, highly competitive exporting industries and the safe-haven status of the Swiss franc.

Rating challenges: i) a very large, concentrated banking sector in relation to GDP, posing contingent liability risk to public finances; ii) imbalances in the real estate market, with continued price growth; and iii) some remaining uncertainties about Swiss-EU trade relations until finalisation of a new framework agreement, with risks significantly reduced since an agreement in substance was reached in December 2024.

Figure 1: Switzerland’s sovereign-rating drivers

Risk pillars	Quantitative		Reserve currency*	Political risk**	Qualitative***	Final rating
	Weight	Indicative rating				
Domestic economic risk	35%	aaa	CHF	Switzerland	1/3	AAA
Public finance risk	20%	aaa			2/3	
External economic risk	10%	aaa			2/3	
Financial stability risk	10%	aaa			- 2/3	
ESG risk	Environmental factors	5%	[+0]	[-0]	0	
	Social factors	7.5%			1/3	
	Governance factors	12.5%	aaa			
Sovereign Quantitative Model	aaa				+1	
Additional considerations					0	

*The reserve-currency quantitative adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF’s Special Drawing Rights (SDR) basket.

**The political-risk quantitative adjustment is based on the World Bank’s Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index.

***The qualitative scorecard analyst adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. For details, please see Scope’s [Sovereign Rating Methodology](#). Source: Scope Ratings.

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating/Outlook

AAA/Stable

Senior unsecured debt

AAA/Stable

Short-term issuer rating/Outlook

S-1+/Stable

Lead Analyst

Julian Zimmermann

+49 69 6677389-89

j.zimmermann@scoperatings.com

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus

+49 69 6677389-85

a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

Credit strengths and challenges

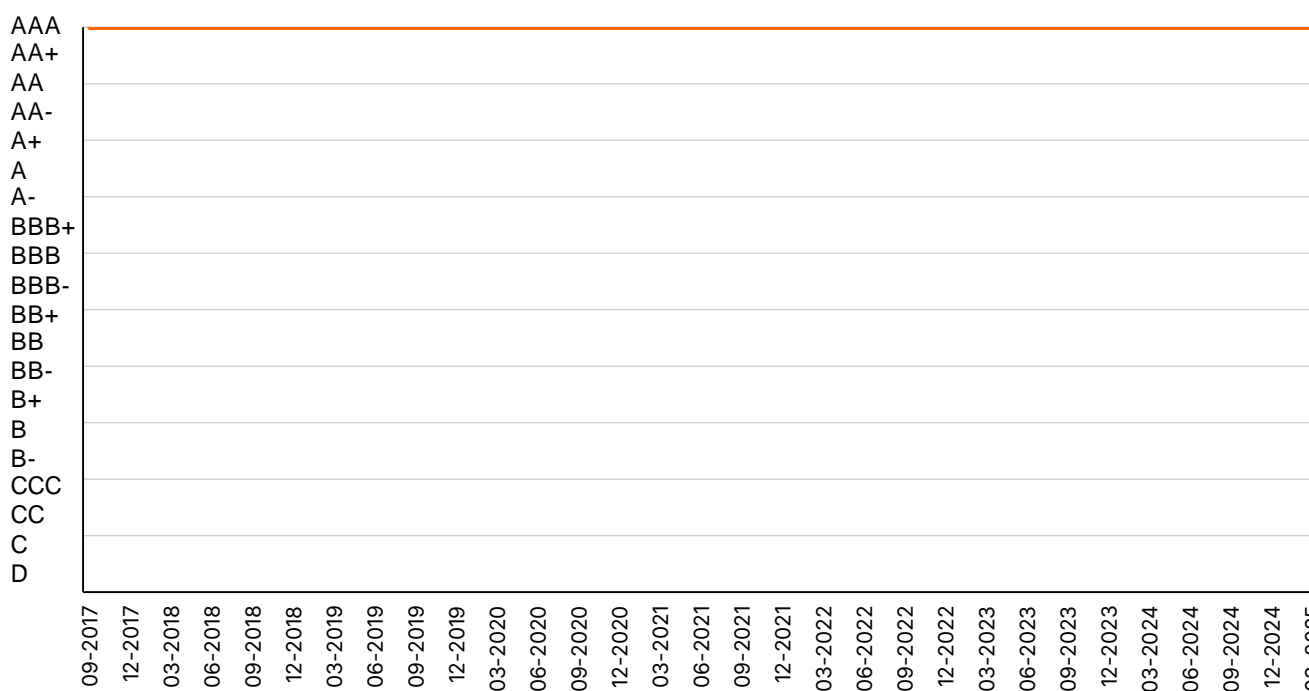
Credit strengths	Credit challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wealthy and diversified economy Institutional strengths Very robust public finances Excellent external resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large, concentrated banking sector Some imbalances in the real estate sector

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects Scope’s view that risks for the ratings are balanced.

Positive rating-change drivers	Negative rating-change drivers
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial stability risks materialise with significant negative implications for economic growth and public finances Significant worsening of the economic outlook

Figure 2: Rating history



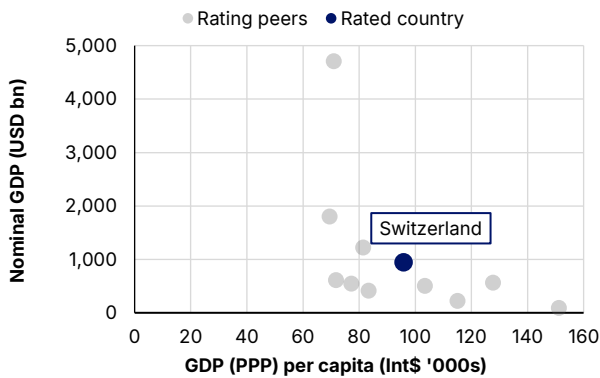
Foreign-currency long-term issuer rating. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment. Source: Scope Ratings.

Domestic economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Switzerland's Domestic Economic Risk

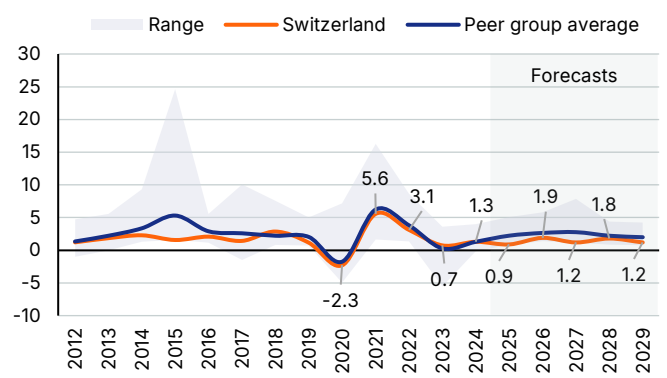
SQM ¹ indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Growth potential and outlook	Neutral	0	Moderate growth potential, in line with peers
	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	Swiss National Bank is a credible central bank. Flexibility is relatively constrained due to the sensitivity to FX developments
	Macroeconomic stability and sustainability	Strong	+1/3	Very competitive and diversified economy, highly skilled labour force, well-developed infrastructure

Figure 3: Nominal GDP and GDP per capita (2024E)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO), Scope Ratings

Figure 4: Real GDP growth, %



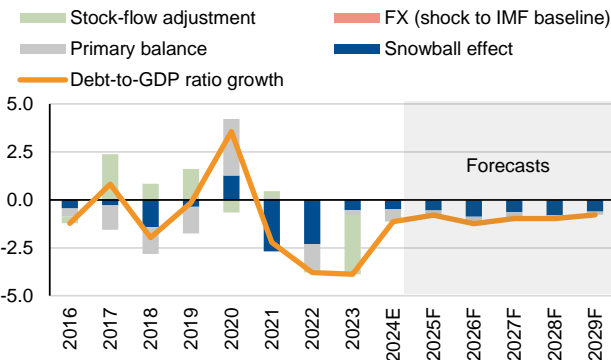
Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Public finance risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Switzerland's Public Finance Risk

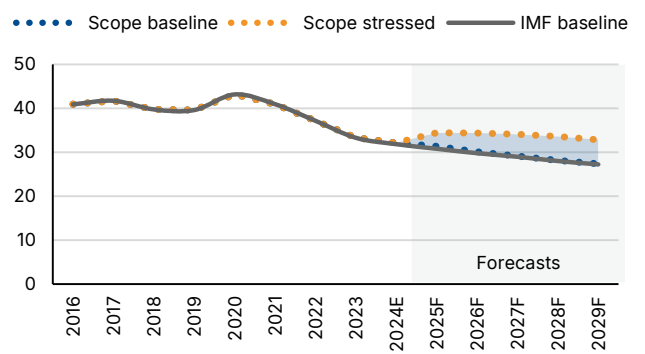
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Fiscal policy framework	Strong	+1/3	Stringent, constitutionally anchored fiscal rules, track record of prudent and stable fiscal policies
	Long-term debt trajectory	Neutral	0	Low public debt, commitment to longer-term debt sustainability
	Debt profile and market access	Strong	+1/3	Highly developed and liquid capital markets, favourable debt financing costs, long debt maturity

Figure 5: Contributions to change in debt levels, pps of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

Figure 6: Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

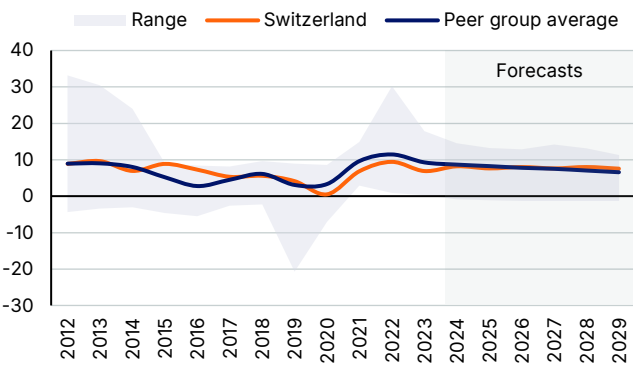
¹ Sovereign Quantitative Model

External economic risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Switzerland's External Economic Risk

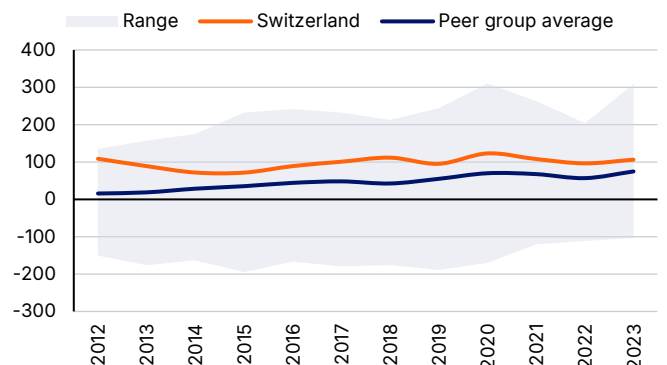
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Current account resilience	Strong	+1/3	Persistent current account surpluses, reflecting a competitive external sector and price-insensitive exports
	External debt structure	Neutral	0	External debt concentrated in the banking sector; high direct investments
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Strong	+1/3	Substantial FX reserves, safe-haven currency status

Figure 7: Current-account balance, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO forecasts, Scope Ratings

Figure 8: Net international investment position (NIIP), % GDP



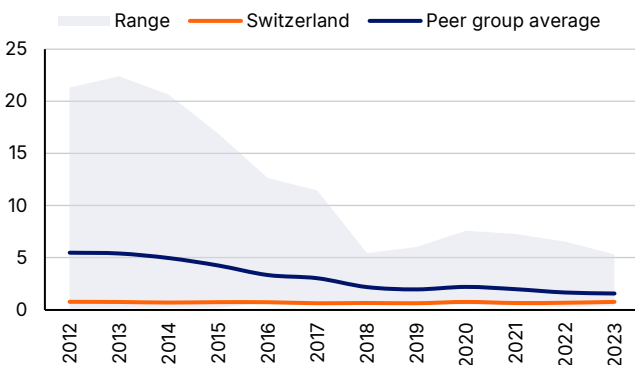
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Financial stability risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Switzerland's Financial Stability Risk

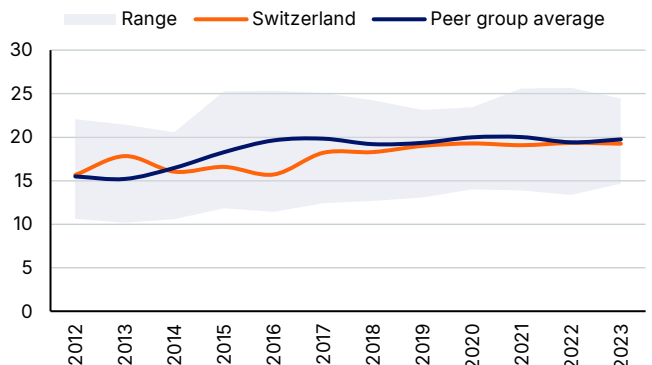
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aaa	Banking sector performance	Weak	-1/3	Well-capitalised and liquid banking sector with strong asset quality. Bank profitability has improved but remains structurally constrained. High degree of concentration in the banking sector
	Financial sector oversight and governance	Neutral	0	Effective financial policymaking and stringent regulatory financing requirements mitigates financial system risk
	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	Relatively high private debt, persistent risk of correction in the real estate market

Figure 9: NPLs, % of total loans



Source: World Bank (WB), Scope Ratings

Figure 10: Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



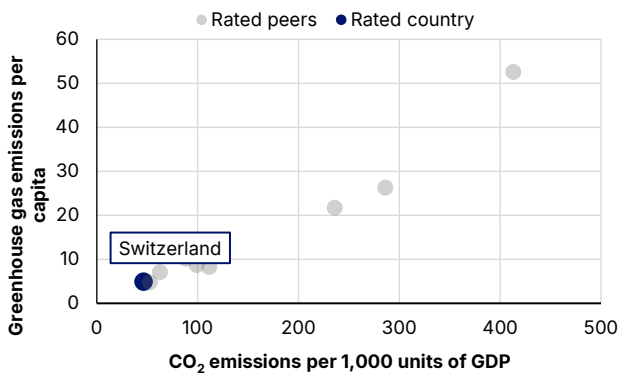
Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risk

Overview of Scope's assessments of Switzerland's ESG Risk

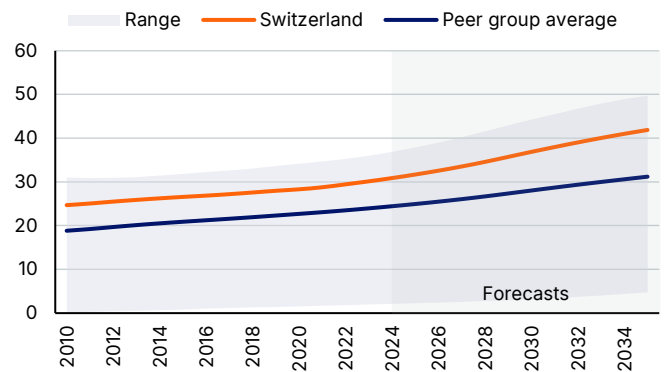
SQM indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
aa	Environmental factors	Neutral	0	Climate risk mitigated by a robust regulatory framework, including a carbon price and considerable public expenditure
	Social factors	Strong	+1/3	Very high human capital, high employment rate, significant R&D expenditure, flexible labour market
	Governance factors	Neutral	0	Stable political environment, institutional effectiveness and a consensus-oriented policy framework; progress towards stabilisation of EU-Swiss relationship

Figure 11: CO₂ emissions per GDP/per capita, mtCO₂e (2023)



Source: European Commission (EC), Scope Ratings

Figure 12: Old-age dependency ratio, %



Source: United Nations (UN), Scope Ratings

Reserve-currency adjustment

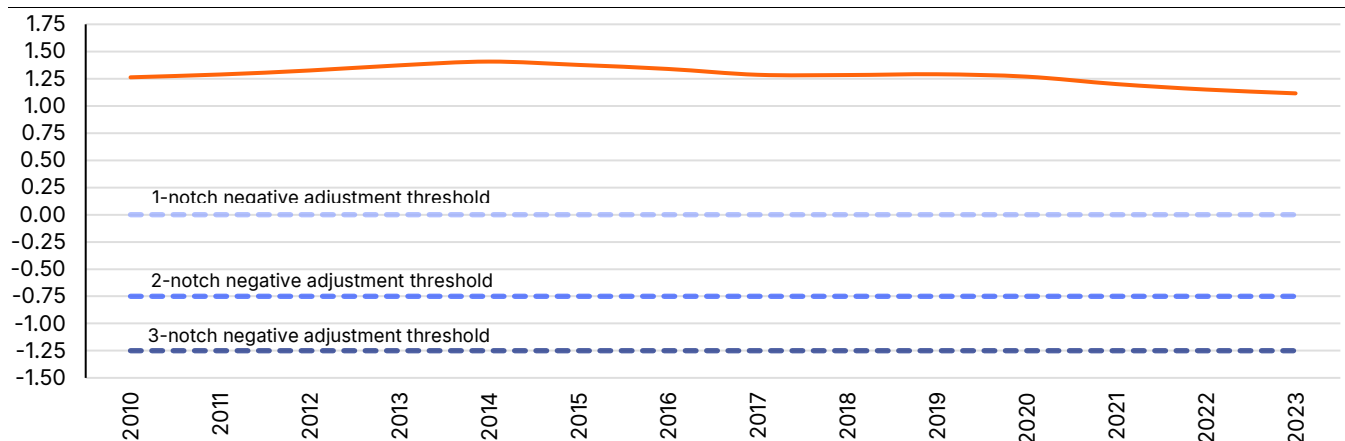
IMF SDR basket and Scope reserve-currency adjustment

Currency	U.S. dollar	Euro	Chinese yuan	Japanese yen	Pound sterling	Other
IMF SDR basket weights, %	43.4	29.3	12.3	7.6	7.4	0.0
Positive adjustment, notches	3	1	1	1	1	0

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

Political-risk adjustment

Figure 13: WB Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism index, Switzerland, three-year moving average



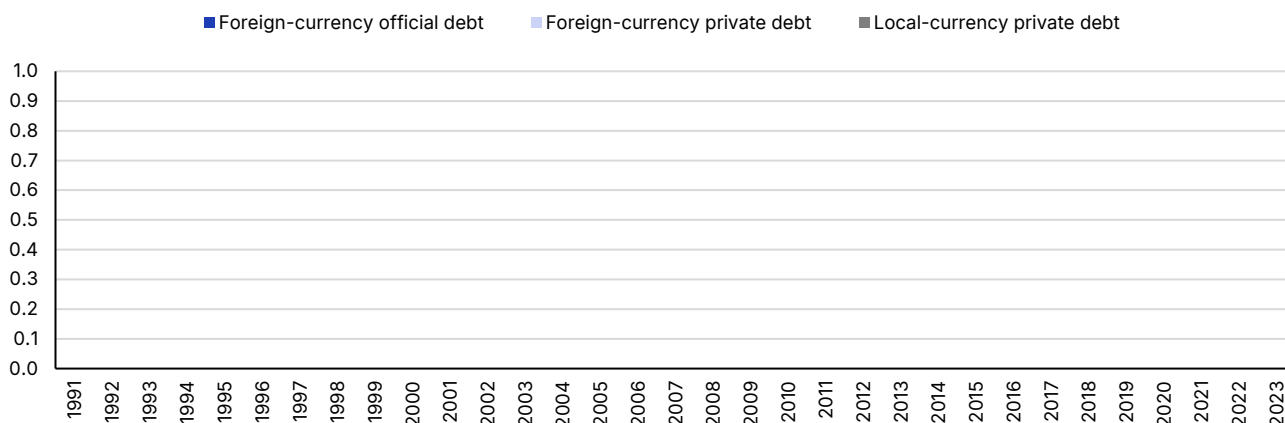
Source: WB, Scope Ratings

Additional considerations

No adjustment has been applied to the credit rating from additional considerations.

Appendix 1. Sovereign default history

Sovereign default history, USD bn



Depicted private-debt defaults may not always constitute a credit event under [Scope's credit-rating definitions](#).
 Source: [Bank of Canada-Bank of England Sovereign Default Database](#), Scope Ratings.

Appendix 2. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, as assigned by Scope's sovereign quantitative model after accounting for methodological reserve-currency and political-risk adjustments.

Peer group*
Denmark
Germany
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden

*Select publicly-rated sovereigns only; the full sample of sovereign-rating peers may be larger.

Appendix 3. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification	Advanced economy
5-year USD CDS spread (bps) as of 17 March 2025	6

Appendix 4. Statistical table for selected SQM indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of five indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global country peers and may therefore differ from data from national and other select international statistical series.

Pillar	Core variable	Source	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024E
Domestic Economic	GDP per capita (PPP), Int\$ '000s	IMF	74.0	73.2	82.1	89.9	93.1	95.8
	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	722	741	815	828	895	942
	Real growth, %	IMF	1.2	-2.3	5.6	3.1	0.7	1.3
	CPI inflation, %	IMF	0.4	-0.7	0.6	2.8	2.1	1.3
	Unemployment rate, %	WB	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.0	-
Public Finance	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	39.6	43.2	41.0	37.2	33.3	31.9
	Net interest payment, % of government revenue	IMF	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	1.4	-2.9	-0.2	1.3	0.3	0.6
External Economic	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	4.1	0.5	6.9	9.4	6.9	8.2
	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	16.7	21.8	19.6	15.4	12.9	-
	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	94.7	122.4	107.4	95.9	105.7	-
Financial Stability	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-
	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	18.6	17.8	18.4	18.8	18.4	18.8
	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	266.0	276.8	279.4	270.1	263.2	-
ESG	CO ₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ₂ e	EC	55.7	53.2	52.9	47.2	46.6	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	-
	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	84.3	84.1	83.7	83.1	84.0	-
	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.8
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	-
	Political stability, index	WB	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	-

*Average of the following five World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: Control of Corruption, Voice and Accountability, Rule of Law, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality.

Analyst

Julian Zimmermann
+49 69 6677389-89
j.zimmermann@scoperatings.com

Associate Analyst

Elena Klare
+49 69 6677389-21
e.klare@scoperatings.com

Team Leader

Alvise Lennkh-Yunus
+49 69 6677389-85
a.lennkh@scoperatings.com

Applied methodologies

[Sovereign Rating Methodology](#), January 2025

Scope Ratings GmbH

Lennéstraße 5, D-10785 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 27891-0
Fax: +49 30 27891-100
info@scoperatings.com



Bloomberg: RESP SCOP
[Scope contacts](#)
[scoperatings.com](https://www.scoperatings.com)

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