FitchRatings

Banks
Universal Commercial Banks
Italy

CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Key Rating Drivers

Support Drives Ratings: CA Auto Bank S.p.A.'s (CAAB) Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are driven by a very high probability of support from Credit Agricole Personal Finance and Mobility (CAPFM; A+/Stable) and, ultimately, Credit Agricole (CA; A+/Stable). The Shareholder Support Rating (SSR) is notched down twice from CAPFM and CA's Long-Term IDRs, reflecting that CAAB's operations in Italy remain sizeable. This might constrain the group's commitment to provide support in a sovereign default.

The SSR is supported by CAAB's focus on consumer finance and mobility services, which are key growth areas for the CA group, and by its presence in strategically important markets. It is also underpinned by a moderate contribution – around a third of net banking revenue – to the CA group's consumer finance business, full group ownership and a common brand.

Rating Above Sovereign: CAAB's Long-Term IDR is two notches above Italy's sovereign IDR, as Fitch Ratings believes CAPFM and CA's commitment to CAAB is likely to survive an Italian sovereign default. This reflects CAAB's close integration with the parent, role in the CA group, inclusion in the group's resolution perimeter, and reputational risk for the group from a subsidiary default.

Limited Sovereign Risk Exposure: The bank has negligible direct exposure to Italian sovereign risk. Fitch also believes the risk of restrictions being imposed on its ability to service its obligations is exceptionally low. Fitch may widen the difference between the Long-Term IDRs of CAAB and Italy to three notches – the maximum difference allowed by Fitch's *Bank Rating Criteria* – as CAAB's international diversification increases, resulting in a higher likelihood of parental support.

Post-Stellantis Strategy Adjustment: CAAB focuses on financing and mobility solutions in Europe. The bank has outperformed its forecasts by originating ample white-label business to offset the discontinuation of its arrangement with Stellantis N.V. (BBB/Stable). The bank has also continued to expand its partnerships with automakers and its dealer-financing operations. However, its new strategy has yet to be fully tested. This constrains our business profile assessment at 'bb+' and the Viability Rating (VR) at one notch below the 'bbb-' implied VR.

Adequate Asset Quality: The bank had an adequate impaired loans ratio of about 3% at end-2024. Our asset-quality assessment also considers that its loans are highly granular and largely secured, and that risk practices, including management of residual value (RV) risk, are prudent and aligned with those of the CA group.

Capitalisation Managed by CA: CAAB's group common equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio decreased to 12.5% at end-2024 from 15.8% at end-2023, following the recent inclusion of its operating leasing into the prudential perimeter. We expect the bank's capitalisation to improve on internal capital generation and potential completion of risk transfer securitisations, and for it to remain commensurate with the bank's business and risk profiles.

Parent Supports Funding Profile: CAAB has a well-diversified range of funding sources, including access to various wholesale funding instruments and investor bases. The share of parental funding increased to 40% of total funding at end-2024, from 34% at end-2023. However, CAAB is also increasing its funding diversification, notably through retail deposits, which rose to 12% of total funding at end-2024, from 8% at end-2023. Fitch considers CA's propensity to provide funding to be high.

Ratings

Foreign Currency	
Long-Term IDR	A-
Short-Term IDR	F1
Viability Rating	bb+
Shareholder Support Rating	a-
Sovereign Risk (Italy)	
Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	BBB
Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	BBB
Country Ceiling	AA
Outlooks	
Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Positive
Sovereign Long-Term Foreign-Currency IDR	Positive
Sovereign Long-Term Local-Currency IDR	Positive

Applicable Criteria

Bank Rating Criteria (March 2025)

Non-Bank Financial Institutions Rating Criteria (January 2025)

Related Research

Fitch Affirms CA Auto Bank at 'A-'/Positive (June 2025)

Global Non-Bank Financial Institutions Mid-Year 2025 Outlook Compendium (June 2025)

Italian Financial Institutions: Sovereign Positive Outlook Unlocks Rating Headroom (May 2025)

Fitch Affirms Italy at 'BBB'; Outlook Positive (April 2025)

Fitch Affirms Credit Agricole at 'A+'; Outlook Stable (December 2024)

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Rating Sensitivities

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

We would revise the Outlook to Stable if CAAB failed to achieve greater international diversification or took on a large direct exposure to Italian sovereign risk.

A downgrade of CA and CAPFM's Long-Term IDRs would result in a downgrade of CAAB's Long-Term IDR and SSR, reflecting a weakening of the parents' ability to support the wholly owned subsidiary.

CAAB's ratings are sensitive to adverse changes in Fitch's assumptions about CA's propensity to support the bank. CAAB's attractiveness to CA is sensitive to the execution of the subsidiary's strategy outside Stellantis and to unfavourable changes in both CA's strategy and in the automotive sector, should these compromise CAAB's profitability and growth prospects.

Fitch currently caps CAAB's Long-Term IDR at two notches above Italy's Long-Term IDR. It would therefore mirror any negative action on Italy's current sovereign rating on CAAB's Long-Term IDR and SSR.

CAAB's VR could be downgraded if the bank failed to deliver its stated business plan or if its financial profile deteriorated materially.

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

The Positive Outlook reflects a probable upgrade if CAAB continues to execute on its post-Stellantis strategy and increases business in its current markets outside Italy to about two-thirds of its total loans. We expect CAAB to achieve this threshold in the next 12–18 months, based on current business originations.

An upgrade could also follow an upgrade of Italy's Long-Term IDRs, provided the Italian operating environment does not deteriorate and CAAB's exposure to Italian sovereign risk remains limited.

An upgrade of CAAB's VR would require a successful execution of the business plan, leading to a stronger franchise and new business originations, while maintaining its adequate financial profile.

Other Debt and Issuer Ratings

Debt Ratings: CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Rating Level	Rating
Deposits	A-/F1

Source: Fitch Ratings

Debt Ratings: CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Irish Branch

Rating Level	Rating
Senior unsecured	A-/F1

Source: Fitch Ratings

Debt Ratings: CA Auto Finance Suisse SA

Rating Level	Rating
Senior unsecured	A-

Source: Fitch Ratings

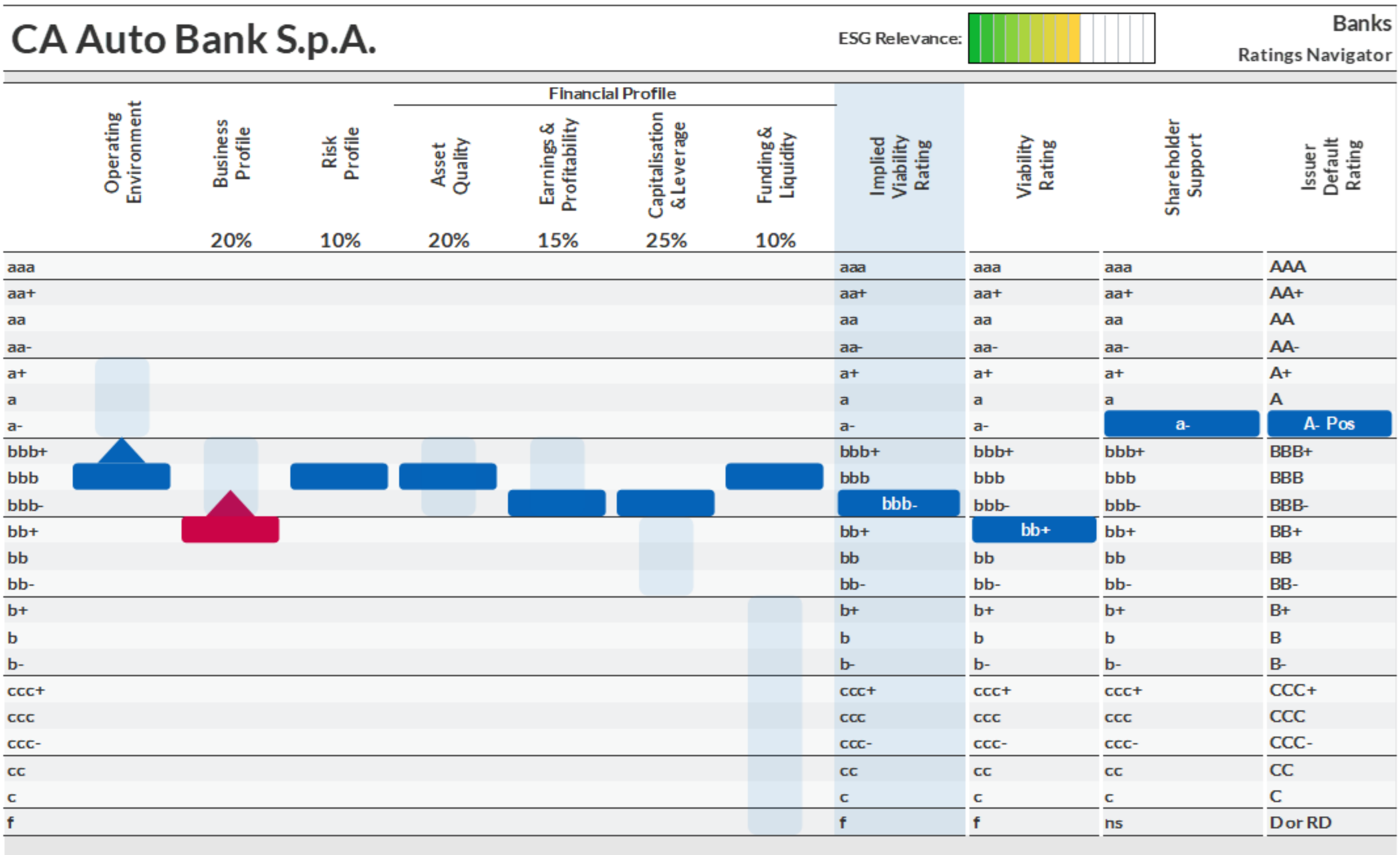
The 'A-' long-term deposit rating is in line with the Long-Term IDR. This is because Fitch does not believe internal resolution debt and equity buffers would offer obvious incremental protection to depositors over and above the shareholder support benefit already factored into the bank's IDRs, given that the latter are constrained by country risk considerations.

The senior unsecured debt issued by CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Irish Branch and CA Auto Finance Suisse SA is rated 'A-', in line with CAAB's Long-Term IDR. The senior unsecured notes issued by CAAB's Irish Branch rank equally with CAAB's senior unsecured obligations. CA Auto Finance Suisse SA's senior unsecured notes are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by CAAB, and rank equally with the guarantor's senior unsecured obligations.

The senior unsecured debt ratings do not benefit from an uplift above the IDR, because we do not believe internal resolution debt and equity buffers would offer obvious incremental protection over and above the institutional support benefit already factored into the bank's IDRs.

The short-term senior unsecured debt rating of CA Auto Bank S.p.A. Irish Branch is 'F1', the same level as CAAB's Short-Term IDR.

Ratings Navigator



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.

VR - Adjustments to Key Rating Drivers

The VR of 'bb+' is below the 'bbb-' implied VR due to the following adjustment reason: business profile (negative).

The operating environment score of 'bbb' is below the 'a' implied category score due to the following adjustment reason: sovereign rating (negative).

The business profile score of 'bb+' is below the 'bbb' implied category score due to the following adjustment reason: historical and future developments (negative).

The capitalisation and leverage score of 'bbb-' is above the 'bb' implied category score due to the following adjustment reason: capital flexibility and ordinary support (positive).

The funding and liquidity score of 'bbb' is above the 'b & below' implied category score due to the following adjustment reason: liquidity access and ordinary support (positive).

Company Summary and Key Qualitative Factors

Business Profile

CA's Pan-European Automotive Financing Entity; Reducing Concentration in Italy

CAAB is a wholly owned subsidiary of CAPFM since the reorganisation of Stellantis's captive finance JVs over 2H22–1H23. CA acquired 100% ownership of Stellantis's then captive finance JV, FCA Bank S.p.A., and renamed it to CAAB.

CAAB provides car financing to individuals and dealers across 18 European countries and in Morocco. Exposure to Italian borrowers has decreased quickly since CAPFM acquired full ownership, reflecting efforts to transform CAAB into the group's pan-European mobility financing company.

Italy remains the largest market, but its share has rapidly reduced to 38% of outstanding loans at end-2024 (end-2022: 46%). Fitch expects this share to decrease further as the legacy portfolio from Stellantis amortises and the bank grows in northern and western Europe. We view these markets as more attractive for the bank's current and target partners, which include Asian car manufacturers and large dealer networks.

International Growth of Drivalia

Drivalia is CAAB's short-term rental and operating leasing subsidiary. CAAB plans to expand its fleet to about 275,000 by end-2026 (end-2024: 199,000) across 18 countries. We expect inorganic growth to continue, but with modest deal sizes. Drivalia also operates a rapidly growing number of mobility stores (814 at end-2024) and charging stations (1,898) and offers short-term car subscription plans.

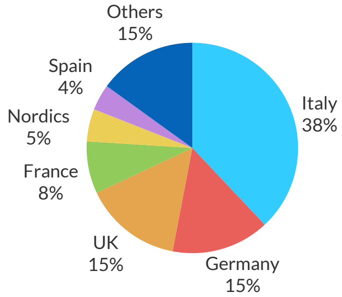
Strong Strategy Outside Stellantis

After ceasing to be Stellantis's captive company, CAAB replaced the loss of captive business (75% of new loan volumes over 2017–2022) through new partnerships with non-Stellantis manufacturers, car dealer financing, and Drivalia's growth.

CAAB had 60 partnerships at end-2024 (end-2022: 24), including with niche equipment manufacturers and new entrants in the European market that lack local captive subsidiaries, like Tesla, BYD and Mazda. These allowed CAAB to grow its outstanding loans by 9% to EUR29.8 billion at end-2024 and increase the share of non-Stellantis vehicles to 85% from 73% at end-2023. CAAB still retains loans originated for Stellantis and Jaguar Land Rover, but these are amortising quickly given their three-year average duration.

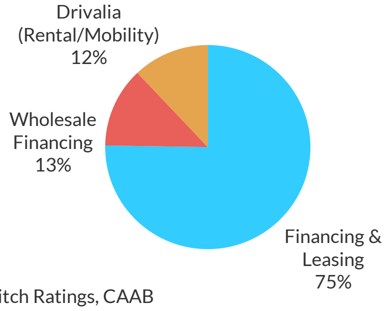
We believe that competition between Leasys and Drivalia still exposes the bank to some execution risk in the rental business. However, we view CAAB's car dealer finance strategy as lower risk due to established relationships.

Outstanding Exposure by Country
End-2024



Source: Fitch Ratings, CAAB

Business Lines
Share of revenue generating assets at end-2024



Source: Fitch Ratings, CAAB

Risk Profile

Robust Risk Governance Driven by CAPFM

CAAB's risk appetite mirrors CAPFM's and is ultimately monitored at CA's level. The corporate reorganisation has not changed the credit risk management policies, which were already aligned to the CA group. CAAB's credit policies and scorecards are set centrally, while approval authority at each operating entity is limited. Scorecards are tailored for each customer type, product and country, and calibrated regularly. The impairment policy is prudent, in Fitch's view, and the general loss provision is accrued according to statistical models.

Foreign-exchange and interest rates are hedged with plain-vanilla derivatives, and we view CA group's liquidity-matching standards as conservative.

Increasing Operational Leasing Leading to RV Risk

CAAB has RV risk on operating lease contracts, and rental and mobility operations. RV risk is particularly concentrated at Drivalia and in the UK. An increasing share of the bank's portfolio in emerging brands and electric vehicles, where the secondary market is less seasoned or less liquid, further increases RV risk. According to the group's guidelines, RV is assessed quarterly against the evolution of market prices for second-hand cars. We expect that established risk controls will help to contain the risk.

Financial Profile

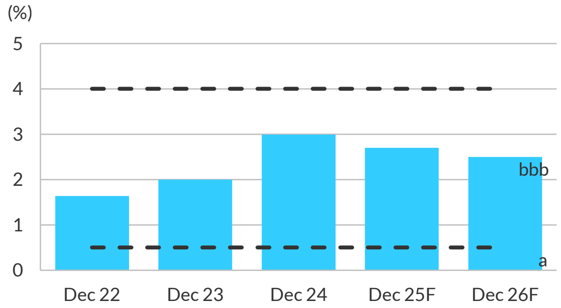
Asset Quality

Adequate Asset Quality

The impaired loans ratio rose to about 3% of gross loans at end-2024 from 2% at end-2023, driven by a less favourable economic environment, CAAB's transition from a Stellantis captive bank to a multi-brand bank and an increased share of higher-risk used vehicle financing. Impaired loan coverage decreased to 55% at end-2024 but remains adequate in our view given the largely secured nature of CAAB's lending.

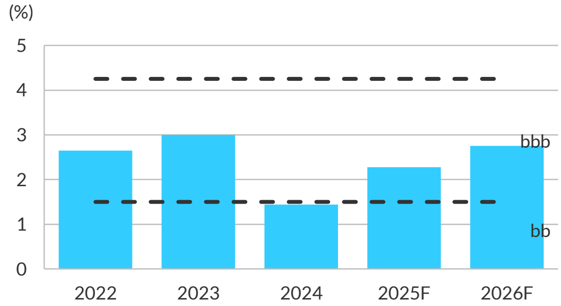
Fitch expects the impaired loans ratio to reduce towards 2.5% in the next two years as CAAB further adapts its credit risk standards to its business mix and stabilises its business model.

Impaired Loans/Gross Loans



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, CAAB

Operating Profit/Risk-Weighted Assets



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, CAAB

Earnings and Profitability

Margin Pressure to Ease

CAAB's profitability is moderate through the cycle, reflecting the fairly low credit risk in its portfolio. The average operating profit/risk-weighted assets (RWAs) ratio over 2021–2024 moderated to 2.75%, mainly due to the inclusion of the bank's long-term rental and mobility subsidiary in RWAs and the business transformation.

CAAB's net interest income/average earning assets decreased to 1.6% in 2024 from 2.1% in 2023, as higher average interest rates affected the bank's funding costs and were not fully passed on to customers. This was mitigated by good cost control and the absence of a proprietary outlet network.

Fitch expects CAAB's profitability to improve in 2025 and 2026 on lower funding costs, moderate business growth and manageable loan impairment charges. The revenue contribution from new mobility services and short-term rental should also continue to increase, although Drivalia's profitability at scale is yet to be tested.

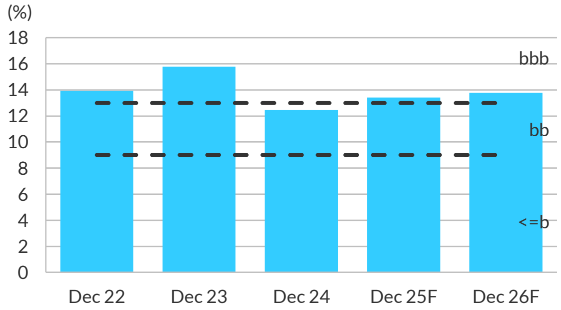
Capital and Leverage

Group Support, Adequate Buffers Underpin Capitalisation

CAAB's capitalisation is adequate. The bank's CET1 ratio reduced in 2024 due to the inclusion of the operating leasing and rental subsidiary, Drivalia, into the bank's RWAs. However, the CET1 ratio maintains adequate headroom against the regulatory requirement of 7.9%. The secured nature and low credit risk of the bank's loan portfolio underpins its capitalisation.

Fitch expects further issuance of intra-group additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 instruments and adequate internal capital generation to support capitalisation. The bank issued new AT1 and Tier 2 instruments totalling EUR850 million in 2024. We also expect the bank to use securitisations with a significant risk-transfer feature to further reduce RWAs and manage capital ratios.

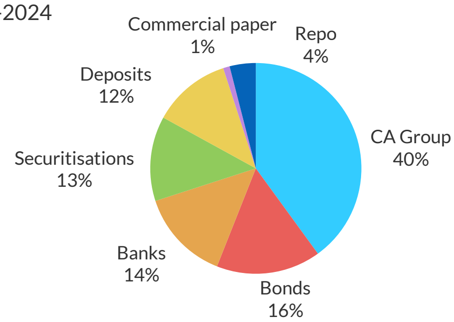
CET1 Ratio



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, CAAB

Funding Sources

End-2024



Source: Fitch Ratings, CAAB

Funding and Liquidity

Parent Support Combined with Diversified Wholesale Funding

CAAB's funding and liquidity are underpinned by support from the CA group. Intragroup funding has increased in recent years, reflecting CAAB's role of supporting the CA group's consumer finance and mobility strategy. CA provides funding and liquidity at market rates and in sufficient amounts to meet CAAB's needs, including in past stress scenarios. Fitch believes funding support from CA, if needed, would be timely and adequate, but also expects CAAB to maintain an autonomous funding profile.

The bank's autonomous funding is largely wholesale, for example, unsecured bonds, ABS and bank debt. CAAB has significantly diversified its wholesale funding, both by counterparty and instrument. It regularly taps the debt capital markets through its EUR12 billion medium-term note programme and securitisations.

The bank has been collecting customer deposits since 2015, when it received a full banking licence. The share of deposits, though growing, is still modest (12% of total non-equity funding at end-2024; 8% at end-2023). CAAB started to collect term deposits in Austria, Ireland, Netherlands and Spain in 1H24. These countries joined Italy and Germany, where the bank also offers deposit accounts. CAAB also expanded deposit-taking to Poland in 1H25, facilitated by its partnership with the German online deposit platform Raisin.

Additional Notes on Charts

The forecasts in the charts in this section reflect Fitch's forward view on the bank's core financial metrics per Fitch's *Bank Rating Criteria*. They are based on a combination of Fitch's macroeconomic forecasts, outlook at the sector level and company-specific considerations. As a result, Fitch's forecasts may materially differ from the guidance provided by the rated entity to the market.

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 will 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.

Black dashed lines represent indicative quantitative ranges and implied scores for Fitch's core financial metrics for banks operating in the environments that Fitch scores in the 'a' category.

Financials

Financial Statements

	31 Dec 24		31 Dec 23	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 21
	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
	(USDm)	(EURm)	(EURm)	(EURm)	(EURm)
	Audited – unqualified	Audited – unqualified	Audited – unqualified	Audited – unqualified	Audited – unqualified
Summary income statement					
Net interest and dividend income	426	410	512	664	638
Net fees and commissions	0	0	-6	10	78
Other operating income	1,201	1,156	885	377	1,452
Total operating income	1,628	1,566	1,390	1,051	2,169
Operating costs	1,140	1,097	753	445	1,454
Pre-impairment operating profit	487	469	637	606	715
Loan and other impairment charges	127	122	83	66	30
Operating profit	360	347	554	540	685
Other non-operating items (net)	–	–	–	642	–
Tax	91	87	154	163	191
Net income	270	260	400	1,019	494
Other comprehensive income	11	11	-1	7	34
Fitch comprehensive income	281	271	399	1,027	528
Summary balance sheet					
Assets					
Gross loans	27,730	26,682	24,965	23,214	20,190
– Of which impaired	830	799	498	382	358
Loan loss allowances	460	443	369	303	275
Net loans	27,270	26,239	24,596	22,911	19,915
Interbank	86	83	74	54	336
Derivatives	137	132	143	59	31
Other securities and earning assets	31	30	34	43	462
Total earning assets	27,524	26,483	24,846	23,067	20,745
Cash and due from banks	1,608	1,547	1,712	3,180	2,296
Other assets	5,329	5,128	4,603	2,062	6,419
Total assets	34,461	33,158	31,162	28,309	29,459
Liabilities					
Customer deposits	3,776	3,634	2,408	2,781	2,495
Interbank and other short-term funding	15,357	14,776	14,800	12,501	11,411
Other long-term funding	9,884	9,510	9,325	7,775	9,948
Trading liabilities and derivatives	145	140	173	181	65
Total funding and derivatives	29,163	28,060	26,706	23,238	23,918
Other liabilities	1,278	1,230	1,425	1,342	1,639
Preference shares and hybrid capital	624	600	0	0	0
Total equity	3,397	3,269	3,031	3,728	3,902
Total liabilities and equity	34,461	33,158	31,162	28,309	29,459
Exchange rate		USD1 = EUR0.962186	USD1 = EUR0.912742	USD1 = EUR0.937559	USD1 = EUR0.884173

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Key Ratios

(%)	31 Dec 24	31 Dec 23	31 Dec 22	31 Dec 21
Profitability				
Operating profit/risk-weighted assets	1.4	3.0	2.7	3.9
Net interest income/average earning assets	1.6	2.1	3.1	2.8
Net income/average total assets	0.8	1.4	3.5	1.6
Net income/average equity	8.2	12.4	25.9	13.2
Asset quality				
Impaired loans ratio	3.0	2.0	1.6	1.8
Growth in gross loans	6.9	7.5	15.0	-9.7
Loan loss allowances/impaired loans	55.4	74.0	79.4	76.6
Loan impairment charges/average gross loans	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1
Capitalisation				
Common equity Tier 1 ratio	12.5	15.8	13.9	18.4
Tangible common equity/tangible assets	9.2	9.2	12.8	12.3
Funding and liquidity				
Unsecured debt/total funding	86.5	86.4	91.3	92.4
Liquidity coverage ratio	143	151	186	199
Customer deposits/total non-equity funding	12.7	9.1	12.1	10.5
Net stable funding ratio	112	114	112	113

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, CA Auto Bank S.p.A.

Support Assessment

Shareholder Support	
Shareholder IDR	A+
Total Adjustments (notches)	-2
Shareholder Support Rating	a-
Shareholder ability to support	
Shareholder Rating	A+/ Stable
Shareholder regulation	Equalised
Relative size	Equalised
Country risks	2+ Notches
Shareholder propensity to support	
Role in group	1 Notch
Reputational risk	Equalised
Integration	Equalised
Support record	1 Notch
Subsidiary performance and prospects	1 Notch
Legal commitments	2+ Notches

The colours indicate the weighting of each KRD in the assessment.
Higher influence Moderate influence Lower influence

Role in Group Underpins SSR; Lingering Sovereign Constraint

The SSR is notched down twice from CAPFM's and CA's Long-Term IDRs, mainly reflecting that CAAB still mostly operates in Italy, which might constrain the group's commitment to provide support in a period of sovereign distress. The SSR is underpinned by CAAB's focus on strategically important markets for the group, inclusion in CA's group resolution perimeter, its moderate contribution to the group's consumer finance business, its full group ownership, and common branding.

Environmental, Social and Governance Considerations

FitchRatings **CA Auto Bank S.p.A.**

Banks
Ratings Navigator

Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation

CA Auto Bank S.p.A. has 7 ESG potential rating drivers

- CA Auto Bank S.p.A.
- CA Auto Bank S.p.A.
- CA Auto Bank S.p.A. has exposure to compliance risks including fair lending practices, mis-selling, repossession/foreclosure practices, consumer data protection (data security) but this has very low impact on the rating.
- Governance is minimally relevant to the rating and is not currently a driver.

			ESG Relevance to Credit Rating
key driver	0	issues	5
driver	0	issues	4
potential driver	7	issues	3
not a rating driver	4	issues	2
not a rating driver	3	issues	1

Environmental (E) Relevance Scores

General Issues	E Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	E Relevance
GHG Emissions & Air Quality	3	n.a.	n.a.	5
Energy Management	3	n.a.	n.a.	4
Water & Wastewater Management	1	n.a.	n.a.	3
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management; Ecological Impacts	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
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 (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile; Asset Quality	1

Social (S) Relevance Scores

General Issues	S Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	S Relevance
Human Rights, Community Relations, Access & Affordability	2	Services for underbanked and underserved communities: SME and community development programs; financial literacy programs	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile	5
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 (incl. Management & governance); Risk Profile	4
Labor Relations & Practices	2	Impact of labor negotiations, including board/employee compensation and composition	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	3
Employee Wellbeing	1	n.a.	n.a.	2
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 (incl. Management & governance); Financial Profile	1

Governance (G) Relevance Scores

General Issues	G Score	Sector-Specific Issues	Reference	G Relevance
Management Strategy	3	Operational implementation of strategy	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	5
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 (incl. Management & governance); Earnings & Profitability; Capitalisation & Leverage	4
Group Structure	3	Organizational structure; appropriateness relative to business model; opacity; intra-group dynamics; ownership	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	3
Financial Transparency	3	Quality and frequency of financial reporting and auditing processes	Business Profile (incl. Management & governance)	2
				1

How to Read This Page
ESG relevance scores range from 1 to 5 based on a 15-level color 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 ESG general issues and the sector-specific issues that are most relevant to each industry group. Relevance scores are assigned to each sector-specific issue, signaling the credit-relevance of the sector-specific issues to the issuer's overall credit rating. The Criteria Reference column highlights the factor(s) within which the corresponding ESG issues are captured in Fitch's credit analysis. The vertical color bars are visualizations of the frequency of occurrence of the highest constituent relevance scores. They do not represent an aggregate of the relevance scores or aggregate ESG credit relevance.

The Credit-Relevant ESG Derivation table's far right column is a visualization of the frequency of occurrence of the highest ESG relevance scores across the combined E, S and G categories. The three columns to the left of ESG Relevance to Credit Rating summarize rating relevance and impact to credit from ESG issues. The box on the far left identifies any ESG Relevance Sub-factor issues that are drivers or potential drivers of the issuer's credit rating (corresponding with scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brief explanation for the relevance score. All scores of '4' and '5' are assumed to reflect a negative impact unless indicated with a '+' sign for positive impact.h scores of 3, 4 or 5) and provides a brief explanation for the score.

Classification of ESG issues has been developed from Fitch's sector ratings criteria. The General Issues and Sector-Specific Issues draw on the classification standards published by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (PRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), and the World Bank.

CREDIT-RELEVANT ESG SCALE

How relevant are E, S and G issues to the overall credit rating?

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 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 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 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.

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.

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