

Province of Alberta

Rating Derivation Summary: The 'AA' Long-Term (LT) Issuer Default Rating (IDR) is based on Alberta's risk profile, assessed at 'high midrange', and financial profile, assessed at 'aa'. These factors result in a standalone credit profile (SCP) at 'aa-', an outcome that also considers a comparison among Canadian and global peers. An additional notch uplift to the final 'AA' IDR reflects Fitch Ratings' expectation of temporary, ad hoc federal support available to all provinces and territories during periods of market turbulence. No other factors affect the rating.

Alberta is confronting the economic uncertainty triggered by rapidly evolving U.S. tariff policy from a relatively favorable fiscal position, having restrained spending in recent years and redirected excess operating balances to lowering outstanding debt and expanding savings. Following a sharp, near-term downturn, Alberta is well-positioned to return to budget balance, guided by the recently implemented fiscal framework. Energy price volatility and future tariff actions remain key economic and fiscal risks, but rising energy production, improved egress and a lower light-heavy differential, among other factors, could blunt near-term negative fiscal effects.

Key Rating Drivers

Risk Profile — 'High Midrange': The assessment reflects a low risk relative to international peers that Alberta's ability to cover debt service from operating balances may weaken unexpectedly over the forecast horizon (through fiscal 2029, ending on March 31) because of lower-than-expected revenues, above-expectation expenditures or an unanticipated rise in liabilities or debt service. The 'high midrange' assessment is based on four 'stronger' sub-assessments and two 'midrange' sub-assessments.

Financial Profile — 'aa' Category: Fitch assesses Alberta's financial profile at the low end of the 'aa' category based on a rating case scenario for economic, fiscal and debt projections through fiscal 2029. The scenario relies on Alberta's budget 2025 'low scenario' sensitivity for economic and revenue to stress projected revenue and incorporates additional stresses in operating expenditures and borrowing rates.

Under the scenario, Alberta's economic liability burden (ELB — net adjusted debt plus a pro rata share of central government debt to GDP), the primary metric for determining the financial profile, rises to 61.3% in fiscal 2029, well within the 'aa' category but above the 57.9% level in fiscal 2024. Three secondary metrics are in lower categories, with the payback ratio (net adjusted debt to operating balance) at 11.2x ('a' category), the synthetic debt service coverage ratio (SDSCR — operating balance to debt service assuming a mortgage-like 15-year repayment) at 1.0x ('bb' category) and a fiscal debt burden (net adjusted debt to operating revenue) at 101% ('a' category).

Use of the ELB as a primary metric reflects the designation of Canadian provinces under Fitch's International Local and Regional Governments (LRG) Rating Criteria as type A subnational governments, with sovereign-like features that include the ability to incur structural deficits. Projected federal debt, which is not stressed in the rating case, is forecast to rise to nearly CAD1.8 trillion in fiscal 2029. This level could increase more rapidly if federal deficits rise sharply, which Fitch incorporates into its rating sensitivities for the province.

Factors Beyond the SCP: A single notch of uplift for ad hoc support reflects the likelihood of federal support for market access by provinces and territories during periods of turbulence. The uplift only applies to provinces with a standalone credit profile (SCP) below Canada's 'AA+' IDR.

ESG Considerations: Alberta has an ESG Relevance Score of '4' for Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management due to its exposure to the impact of natural resource management on the economy and governmental operations. This, in combination with other factors, has a negative effect on the credit profile. All other ESG Relevance Scores, at '3', reflect their limited effects on the rating.

This report does not constitute a new rating action for this issuer. It provides more detailed credit analysis than the previously published Rating Action Commentary, which can be found on www.fitchratings.com.

Ratings

Foreign Currency

Long-Term Issuer Default Rating	AA
Short-Term Issuer Default Rating	F1+

Local Currency

Long-Term Issuer Default Rating	AA
---------------------------------	----

Rating Outlooks

Long-Term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating	Stable
Long-Term Local Currency Issuer Default Rating	Stable

Debt Ratings

Senior Unsecured Debt — Long-Term Rating	AA
--	----

Issuer Profile Summary

One of the 10 Canadian provinces, Alberta's GDP is the third largest; it was also the wealthiest by GDP per capita in 2023. Economic performance is closely tied to its large but cyclical energy sector.

Financial Data Summary

(CAD Mil.)	2024	2029 ^{rc}
Economic liability burden (%)	54.2	61.3
Payback ratio (x)	5.6	11.2
Synthetic coverage (x)	2.2	1.0
Fiscal debt burden (%)	94.1	101.0
Net adjusted debt	70,671	83,339
Operating balance	12,677	7,456
Operating revenue	75,112	82,494
Debt service	12,136	17,812
Mortgage-style debt annuity	5,873	7,142

Rc — Fitch's rating-case scenario
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, Alberta

Applicable Criteria

[International Local and Regional Governments Rating Criteria \(August 2024\)](#)

Related Research

[Fitch Affirms Alberta \(Canada\) 'AA'; Outlook Stable \(June 2025\)](#)

[Canadian Sentiment Plunge Suggests that Economic Contraction Lies Ahead \(May 2025\)](#)

[Sector Data & Tools: Canadian Provinces Scorecard \(May 2025\)](#)

[Global Economic Outlook — April 2025 Update \(April 2025\)](#)

[Supranationals, Subnationals and Agencies Handbook \(September 2024\)](#)

Analysts

Douglas Offerman
+1 212 908-0889
douglas.offerman@fitchratings.com

Karen Krop
+1 212 908-0661
karen.krop@fitchratings.com

Rating Synopsis

Alberta LT IDR Derivation Summary

KRF attribute	Key Risk Factors (KRF)						Risk Profile	Financial Profile Assessments				Standalone Credit Profile (SCP)	From SCP to LT IDR					
	Revenue		Expenditure		Liabilities & Liquidity			Primary metric		Secondary metrics			Financial Profile Score	Intergovernmental lending	Ad hoc support	Sovereign Rating		LT IDR Outlook
	Robustness	Adjustability	Sustainability	Adjustability	Robustness	Flexibility		Economic Liability Burden	Payback Ratio (x)	Synthetic DSCR (x)	Fiscal Debt Burden (%)					AAA	AA+	
	Higher Influence KRF	Lower Influence KRF	Higher Influence KRF	Lower Influence KRF	Higher Influence KRF	Lower Influence KRF		aa	aa	aa	aa					aa-	AA	
Stronger		Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa	aaa					AAA	AAA	
		Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF	aa	aa	aa	aa	aa			AA+	AA+	Stable		
Midrange	Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF			Midrange	a	a	a	a	a			AA	AA-			
		Higher Influence KRF		Higher Influence KRF		Low Midrange	bbb	bbb	bbb	bbb	bbb			A+	A+			
Weaker						Weaker	bb	bb	bb	bb	bb			A	A			
						Vulnerable	b	b	b	b	b			A-	A-			
														BBB+	BBB+			
														BBB	BBB			
														BBB-	BBB-			
														BB+	BB+			
														BB	BB			
														BB-	BB-			
														B+	B+			
														B	B			
														B-	B-			
														CCC+	CCC+			
														CCC	CCC			
														CCC-	CCC-			
														CC	CC			
														C	C			

Source: Fitch Ratings

The six key risk factors (KRFs), combined according to their relative importance, collectively represent the risk profile of the entity under Fitch's "International Local and Regional Governments Rating Criteria." Risk profile and financial profile assessments, which measure the LRG's debt burden and debt service requirements amid a reasonable economic or financial downturn over the rating horizon, are combined into the SCP. The SCP, together with additional factors not captured in the SCP, such as extraordinary support or a rating cap, produce the IDR.

Rating Sensitivities

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

- Strengthening of the ELB to levels consistently below 60% of GDP with stable or improved secondary metrics, resulting from strengthened provincial economic and fiscal performance supporting less debt issuance.
- Federal fiscal performance that leads to lower sovereign borrowing, materially lowering the pro rata share of debt attributable to Alberta and reducing the ELB metric, could support a higher rating; however, Fitch views this as unlikely.

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

- Erosion of the ELB to levels consistently above 70% of GDP with weakening of the payback ratio and other secondary metrics, resulting from prolonged economic and budgetary stress or a reversal of recent fiscal and debt improvements.
- Federal fiscal performance that leads to higher sovereign borrowing, adding materially to the pro rata share of debt attributable to Alberta and raising the ELB metric.

Issuer Profile

Canada Subnational Framework: Canada has a decentralized federal system of government, with powers divided between or shared among the federal government and 10 provinces. With broad powers devolved to the provinces, negotiation and consensus among the provinces and federal government are necessary to initiate most changes. The powers and responsibilities of the provinces limit the ability of Canada's government to unilaterally impose changes, notably on matters that fall exclusively to the provinces.

The constitution bestows responsibility for most public services on the provinces and provides them with virtually unlimited revenue and borrowing powers to support their spending responsibilities. These include responsibility for municipal governments, education, healthcare, property and civil rights, transportation, civil law, labor relations and liquor sales. Federal responsibilities include defense, trade and commerce, although the federal government operates a Canada-wide unemployment system. Vertical transfers supported by the federal government's own broad revenue power are intended to enhance the provinces' ability to provide relatively similar services despite their varying economic and fiscal profiles.

Alberta's Socioeconomic Profile: Alberta is one of Canada's largest provinces by population and GDP, representing 15% of Canada's GDP in 2023 and 12% of population in 2024. GDP per capita measured 128% of Canada's, the highest among the provinces, driven by its substantial natural resource wealth.

Alberta has the fastest average population growth rate among the provinces over the past 20 years. Its population grew 4.4% in 2024, well above the 3% national rate, driven by immigration. Federal immigration restrictions announced in October 2024 will sharply curtail near-term growth in Alberta and elsewhere. While expected to slow tax revenue growth, it could also relieve pressure on public services, including healthcare and schools. Housing affordability is a concern across Canada, although housing in Calgary and Edmonton remains considerably more affordable than in Toronto and Vancouver.

Canada is the fourth-largest global oil producer, 84% of which derives from Alberta. Energy supports high wealth metrics but creates higher economic and fiscal cyclicity relative to other Fitch-rated provinces. Although oil sands mining is the largest and fastest growing share, conventional drilling, natural gas, condensates and related products are also important. The province suffered a prolonged regional recession and fiscal weakness following a global price shock in 2014–2015. Severe pipeline capacity limits at the time curtailed its ability to export oil, driving up the light-heavy differential, the price discount of Alberta oil to the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) price benchmark.

Recent capacity expansions, including the Enbridge Line 3 pipeline to the U.S. and the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion (TMX) to British Columbia, have materially increased Alberta's ability to export oil and reduced the light-heavy differential, supporting rising production, largely in oil sands mining. Current excess pipeline capacity is now forecast to be sufficient to absorb growth at least through this decade.

The close integration of Alberta's energy sector with U.S. markets leaves the province more exposed to current trade uncertainty. As of 2024, 91% of provincial exports are shipped to the U.S., compared to 76% for Canada as a whole. While the current situation is fluid, most energy exports appear to be compliant with Canada–U.S.–Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) trade rules, exempting them from recent U.S. energy tariffs. The TMX expansion is also supporting access to non-U.S. markets; as of March 2025, China has become the largest buyer of oil shipped through the TMX. The recent drop in the differential – to an estimated USD13.20 in fiscal 2025, from USD20.77 in fiscal 2023 – also helps to cushion Alberta's energy sector from recent global price turbulence triggered by higher Middle East production and tariff-induced global growth concerns.

Global decarbonization represents another long-term risk, since it may dampen appetite for fossil fuels and weigh on growth. Fitch assumes diversification is likely given the province's growth trends, and recent governments have emphasized economic development to diversify, including in energy-related manufacturing and technology.

Socioeconomic Indicators

	Alberta	Canada
Population, 2024 (mil.)	4.7	41.3
GDP per capita, 2023 (CAD)	76,158	59,512
GDP growth, 2023 (%)	2.3	1.5
Inflation, 2024 (%)	2.9	2.4
Unemployment rate, 2024 (%)	7.0	6.3

Source: Fitch Ratings, Statistics Canada, Alberta

Risk Profile Assessment

Risk Profile: High Midrange

Fitch assesses Alberta's risk profile at 'high midrange', reflecting a combination of the following assessments:

Risk Profile Assessment

Revenue Robustness	Revenue Adjustability	Expenditure Sustainability	Expenditure Adjustability	Liabilities & Liquidity Robustness	Liabilities & Liquidity Flexibility	Implied OE Score	Risk Profile
Midrange	Stronger	Midrange	Stronger	Stronger	Stronger	aa	High Midrange

OE - Operating environment
Source: Fitch Ratings

Revenue Robustness: Midrange

Alberta's revenue base is less diverse compared to other Canadian provinces and highly sensitive to its cyclical energy sector, supporting the 'midrange' assessment. A range of taxes and fees is levied on both general activity and nonrenewable resources, although there is no general sales tax, a major revenue source for provincial peers, and nonrenewable resource levies are highly volatile. Economic growth prospects remain solid, supported by above average population gains.

Tax revenues mainly from personal and corporate income taxes generated 30% of Alberta's operating revenue in fiscal 2024. Natural resources, including royalties on oil, bitumen and natural gas, provided another 26% of operating revenue. WTI per barrel averaged USD77.83 in fiscal 2024, just under the USD79 projected in last year's budget and down from the USD89.69 in fiscal 2023. Budget 2025 estimates WTI at USD74/bbl for fiscal 2025 and USD68 in fiscal 2026, before rising to USD71.50 in fiscal 2028.

Federal transfers, mostly the formula-based Canada Health Transfer (CHT) and Canada Social Transfer, account for more than 15% of revenue. Alberta receives no equalization transfers given its relatively high fiscal capacity. Over time, national GDP and population growth are likely to drive solid growth in the main transfer programs. A separate transfer triggered by revenue volatility, the fiscal stabilization program, generated a one-time payment in fiscal 2024 budgeted at CAD577 million, reflecting revenue volatility in fiscal 2021.

In response to healthcare delivery challenges nationwide, federal CHT changes announced in February 2023 are providing at least 5% CHT growth over five fiscal years through fiscal 2028, along with additional amounts for healthcare under a bilateral provincial-federal agreement. CHTs, including the minimum guarantee, are expected to total CAD24.2 billion over 10 years beginning in fiscal 2024, with another CAD2.9 billion for Alberta needs under the bilateral agreement.

Operating revenue as calculated by Fitch grew an average of 9% annually in the five-year period through fiscal 2024, ahead of the 5.5% annual growth in nominal GDP. Nominal GDP and revenue growth have slowed from their torrid pace immediately after the pandemic. Calendar 2024 nominal GDP is estimated at 5.3%, contributing to 8% growth in fiscal 2025 revenue. Fiscal 2025 federal transfers are estimated to be 5% higher.

Real Total Revenue and GDP Growth



p - Projection
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Revenue Breakdown, 2024

	Operating revenue (%)	Total revenue (%)
Personal income tax	20.2	20.0
Corporate income tax	9.4	9.3
Other taxes	6.0	6.0
Transfers	15.47	15.30
Other operating revenue	48.9	48.4
Operating revenue	100.0	98.9
Interest revenue	-	0.0
Capital revenue	-	1.1
Total revenue	-	100.0

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, Alberta

Revenue Adjustability: Stronger

All Canadian provinces have constitutionally unlimited power to raise revenue with no legal tax rate caps, supporting the 'stronger' assessment. Alberta's comparatively favorable tax burden suggests ample revenue adjustability despite a historical reluctance to raise taxes. A robust and stable system of federal transfers further diversifies revenue; major transfers are unconditional. Provincial forecasting is typically conservative and transparent, with expected performance measured against private forecasters.

Fitch views Alberta as having ample tax-raising capacity. Based on fiscal 2022 revenue and 2021 nominal GDP, own-source revenues were equal to about 15.1% of GDP, compared with a 16.6% provincial median, while other measures, such as disposable income by household, suggest solid flexibility to sustain higher taxation if necessary.

Ample tax-raising capacity in Alberta is tempered by the political sensitivity of tax increases, including a general sales tax. Nonrenewable resource revenue volatility frequently sparks policy discussions about instituting a sales tax, although recent governments have opposed such a plan. Proposals to require a popular vote to raise tax rates, to study a sales tax or otherwise reduce revenue volatility, have periodically arisen but have not resulted in policy changes to date.

Nonetheless, modifications to tax rates and credits have been common and influence revenue growth trends. The government made several changes while responding to lingering oil price weakness in 2019, including a phased-in corporate income tax cut, to 8% from 12%, between 2019 and 2022; the phase-in was accelerated in 2020 to support economic activity once the pandemic began, along with a child and family benefit tax credit, higher increased tobacco taxes and a pause to personal income tax (PIT) indexation. In 2022, in response to inflation, indexation for PITs resumed and fuel taxes were suspended. As of July 1, 2025, the fiscal 2026 budget introduces a new 8% tax bracket for annual earnings below CAD60,000, lowered from 10%. The measure is expected to lower revenue by CAD1.2 billion in fiscal 2026.

Expenditure Sustainability: Midrange

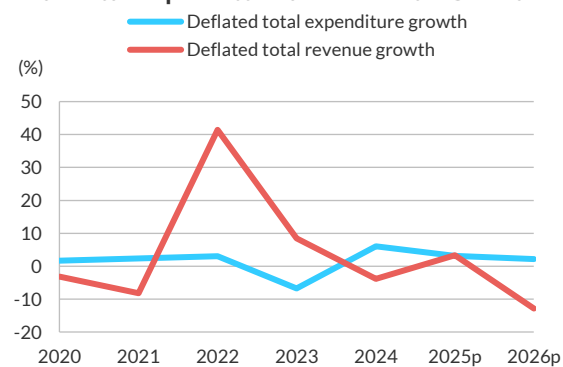
The provinces are responsible for funding a broad array of public services under Canada's constitution. These range from relatively stable education to fast-growing healthcare and social services, along with capital outlays to support growth. Alberta's 'midrange' assessment, consistent with all provinces, reflects its broad spending mandate and Fitch's expectation that the provinces will maintain robust operating spending through economic cycles, elevating the risk of accumulating deficits over time.

The 'midrange' assessment assumes recessionary periods are followed by budgetary consolidation, during which policy adjustments and economic recovery support a return to operating balance. Political pressure to avoid deficits and borrowing varies over time and across provinces, whose effectiveness in addressing deficits and elevated debt burdens likewise varies. Federal transfers support stability, and the federal government is responsible specifically for employment insurance, reducing countercyclical spending needs.

Alberta long carried sizable balances and a solid net asset position (total liabilities minus financial assets under Canadian accounting). However, a lengthy period of annual operating deficits after the 2008–2009 Global Financial Crisis and 2014 energy price shock steadily eroded the balance sheet. Since fiscal 2017, the province has reported a net debt position, which rose to 15.9% of nominal GDP in fiscal 2021 before falling to 9.4% of nominal GDP in fiscal 2024.

Healthcare and education, including higher education, are the largest spending responsibilities, at 41% and 24% of operating expenditures, respectively, in fiscal 2024. Healthcare costs are a notable long-term concern across Canadian provinces, including Alberta, due to population aging, staffing, higher utilization, pharmaceutical costs, technology shifts and, more recently, gaps in care exposed by the pandemic. Recent federal CHT changes, detailed earlier, are unlikely to shield the provinces from long-term healthcare spending pressures.

Real Total Expenditure and Revenue Growth



p - Projection
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Expenditure Breakdown, 2024

	Operating expenditure (%)	Total expenditure (%)
Healthcare	40.7	35.9
Education	24.2	21.3
Social services	11.5	10.1
Other operating expenditure	23.6	20.8
Operating expenditure	100.0	88.0
Interest expenditure	—	3.2
Capex	—	8.8
Total expenditure	—	100.0

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions, Alberta

Expenditure Adjustability: Stronger

Provinces provide high service levels and have ample flexibility to modify spending, supporting the 'stronger' assessment. Adjustability is constrained by political and service demands and the imperative to support economic activity during recessions. Flexibility is most often exercised via collective labor agreements and, to a lesser degree,

by pursuit of program efficiencies, with service reductions uncommon. Operating contingencies are sizable and intended to help absorb unforeseen demands, and low debt limits the burden of interest.

Canadian provinces are not limited by constitutional or federal requirements to balance their budgets. While a track record of carrying operating deficits forward could warrant a 'weaker' assessment under this key rating factor, the ability to sustain deficits temporarily does not necessarily lead to fiscal distress given the breadth of provincial powers. Service levels are high, supporting flexibility to adjust spending if needed.

Alberta has a track record of taking action to restrain spending. Under the 2019 Mackinnon Panel Report, it set a goal to reduce per capita spending to the average of the large Canadian provinces, which it has largely achieved, including by limiting compensation growth. In Budget 2023, Alberta introduced a fiscal framework policy that requires annual balanced budgets, restrains annual spending to population plus inflation and limits unplanned in-year expense growth to the budgeted contingency cushion. The policy also formalizes a process for shifting excess cash to debt repayment or building the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund (AHSTF).

Tariff-related uncertainty and the forecast economic shock in 2025 are adding to recent budgetary pressure and testing the new fiscal framework. The framework permits deficits in some circumstances, but they must be closed in three years. The tariff shock is forecast to result in a CAD5.2 billion deficit in fiscal 2026, equal to 7% of forecast revenue, with the framework thus requiring a return to balance by fiscal 2029. The budget raises the fiscal 2026 contingency to CAD4 billion, from CAD2 billion, with sizable amounts in fiscal years 2027 and 2028 to address possible spending overruns from natural disasters, collectively bargained wage increases and other unknowns.

Capital spending in Alberta consists of both direct outlays and grants to other entities and is a notable source of flexibility. Capex of CAD6.2 billion in fiscal 2024 equaled about 9% of total expenditures, as calculated by Fitch. Over the past five fiscal years, capex has averaged about 1.6% of GDP. The budget assumes CAD26.1 billion in capex through fiscal 2028, averaging 1.8% of GDP.

Liabilities and Liquidity Robustness: Stronger

Alberta has unlimited provincial borrowing powers and comprehensively manages liquidity and debt across most of the public sector. Market access is ample both in Canada and internationally. Treasury management is sophisticated, with financing needs driven by operations, net capex and the refinancing of debt maturities. Strong debt management is attested by a long weighted average maturity estimated by Fitch at 11 years as of fiscal 2024, hedging of interest rate and foreign currency risks, and large internal balances to offset risks from bullet maturities.

Alberta reported debt at CAD99.8 billion in fiscal 2024. It used excess cash to pay off rather than refinance maturing debt in both fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2024, lowering debt balances by CAD13.3 billion and CAD3.2 billion, respectively. Its fiscal sustainability policy includes a requirement that surplus cash be directed to debt repayment, savings or one-time spending.

About CAD17.7 billion of reported debt has been lent to other public entities, including schools, universities, hospitals and local governments, and is netted by Fitch. Debt reporting is transparent and comprehensive and includes direct debt, public-private partnerships, government enterprises and guaranteed debt. Borrowing by government enterprises is distinguished by whether it is paid by the province directly or is self-supporting. Alberta has no debt obligations with concessionary terms to other tiers of government.

Interest rate risk is mitigated by the long weighted average maturity. Debt matures as bullet maturities rather than amortizing over time. Longer-term domestic debt is issued at five-, 10- and 30-year benchmark maturities to enhance liquidity, and upcoming maturities are managed by targeted buybacks.

Although pension liabilities of CAD7.9 billion are included in Fitch's liability calculations, Fitch views Alberta's pensions as a manageable burden. It has five open plans, including for general employees and teachers hired after 1992, and closed plans, including the unfunded, pre-1992 teachers supported by the province; the latter accounts for CAD7 billion of the total. Most plans have funding policies and joint governance with employee groups, and they share contribution responsibility with employees. Plan assets are managed by the Alberta Investment Management Corporation (AIMCO), the province's asset management arm.

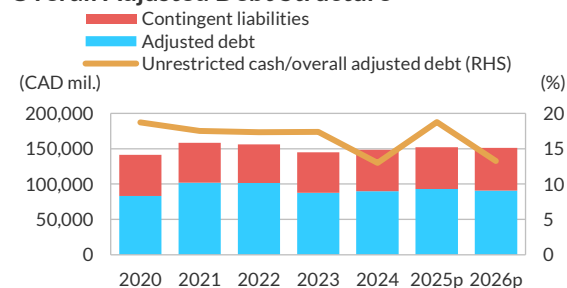
Contingent Obligations: Contingent liabilities include debt issued for municipal entities, about CAD14.6 billion in fiscal 2024, for which Alberta borrows in markets and then lends the proceeds. Municipal governments are tightly regulated and cannot budget for deficits. Until recently, municipal borrowing took place through the Alberta Capital Finance Authority, which formally merged with the province in 2020. Contingent debt includes CAD3.1 billion for the Agricultural Financial Services Corporation, which lends to farmers.

Alberta's government enterprises include ATB Financial, a provincially owned, independently governed bank offering commercial and consumer banking in Alberta, and the Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation (CUDGC), an

Alberta enterprise providing guarantees to CAD28.8 billion in deposits at 12 credit unions in Alberta. As of 2024, CUDGC had a CAD452 million deposit guarantee fund built from member assessments, insurance premiums, investment income and other sources.

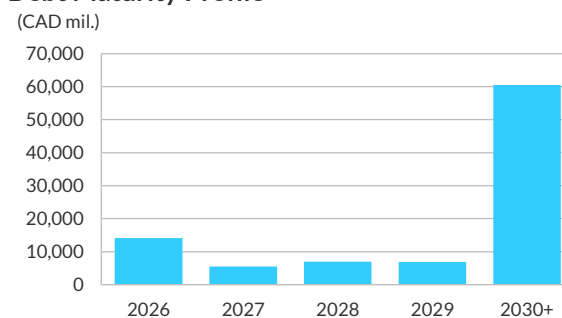
Deposits of CAD40.6 billion at ATB Financial are directly guaranteed by the province. ATB Financial benefits from its ability to borrow up to CAD11 billion from the province under a wholesale borrowing agreement with the minister of finance, who acts as fiscal agent for the bank; the limit is periodically raised, most recently occurring in early 2025. As of March 31, 2025, wholesale borrowings totaled CAD4.6 billion. ATB Financial pays Alberta a deposit guarantee fee and, since fiscal 2025, a dividend, at CAD68 million and CAD100 million, respectively. It reports Tier 1 and total capital ratios of 12.2% and 14.9%, respectively, in fiscal 2025.

Overall Adjusted Debt Structure



p - Projection
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Debt Maturity Profile



Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Liabilities and Liquidity Flexibility: Stronger

As with all provinces, Alberta has extensive powers under Canada's federal system to manage its liquidity, including mobilization of external resources as needed. Although it does not set aside sinking funds, it held sizable cash and equivalents of CAD5.5 billion in fiscal 2024, plus undesignated balance estimated by Fitch at CAD15.7 billion. Supporting liquidity are diverse borrowing programs that include a USD12 billion CP program and unlimited domestic note and T-bill programs; USD2.5 billion in CP and CAD8.2 billion in domestic notes and T-bills were outstanding as of fiscal 3Q25. The CAD20.9 billion AHSTF retains its own earnings and receives contributions from surpluses under a 2023 reform.

Liquidity management policies include issuing to benchmark maturities and maintaining sufficient cash to cover at least four weeks' needs without refinancing, and two months' needs with refinancing of short-term debt. Its debt management policy caps maximum annual maturities at 15% of term debt and uses short-term debt and internal liquidity opportunistically to manage its maturity profile.

In addition to unlimited domestic borrowing, the province has a USD25.5 billion U.S. SEC-registered program, a USD30 billion global multicurrency medium-term note (MTN) program and an AUD3 billion MTN program. The effective interest rate across Alberta's direct debt portfolio was 2.89% as of fiscal 2024, per Fitch calculations. Alberta maintains a cash reserve at about CAD2 billion to support liquidity, including in the event of market disruptions. It also established a debt retirement account in 2023 to manage sizable maturities from pandemic-era borrowing. The balance of the latter is forecast at CAD10 billion in fiscal 2025, before it is depleted with a June 2025 maturity.

The fiscal framework, announced in 2023, included a provision to retain and reinvest 100% of net income in the AHSTF instead of only inflation-proofing the fund; it also directs excess cash to the fund or to early debt repayment. As a result, the fund received CAD2 billion in excess cash in fiscal 2024 and is receiving CAD1 billion in fiscal 2025. Budget 2025 anticipates its balance will reach CAD27.1 billion in fiscal 2028. The fair value of the fund was CAD25 billion as of Dec. 31, 2024. Fund income net of inflation-proofing may still be directed to the general revenue fund by a Treasury Board vote.

Debt Analysis

	2024
Fixed rate (% of direct debt)	100
Debt in foreign currency (% of direct debt)	0
Apparent cost of debt (%)	2.9
Weighted average life of debt (years)	11.1

Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Liquidity

(CAD Mil.)	2024
Total cash, liquid deposits and sinking funds	19,311
Restricted cash	0
Cash available for debt service	19,311
Undrawn committed credit lines	0

Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Financial Profile Assessment

Financial Profile: 'aa' category

Score Summary

	Primary Metric		Secondary Metrics	
	Economic Liability Burden (%)	Payback Ratio (x)	Coverage (x)	Fiscal Debt Burden (%)
aaa	$X \leq 40$	$X \leq 5$	$X \geq 4$	$X \leq 50$
aa	$40 < X \leq 70$	$5 < X \leq 9$	$2 \leq X < 4$	$50 < X \leq 100$
a	$70 < X \leq 100$	$9 < X \leq 13$	$1.5 \leq X < 2.0$	$100 < X \leq 150$
bbb	$100 < X \leq 140$	$13 < X \leq 18$	$1.2 \leq X < 1.5$	$150 < X \leq 200$
bb	$140 < X \leq 180$	$18 < X \leq 25$	$1.0 \leq X < 1.2$	$200 < X \leq 250$
b	$X > 180$	$X > 25$	$X < 1$	$X > 250$

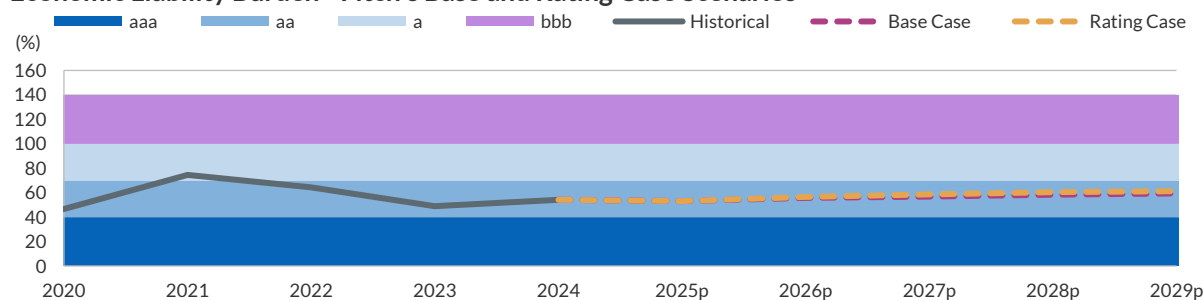
Note: Orange highlights show metric ranges applicable to the issuer.
Source: Fitch Ratings

Fitch assesses Alberta's financial profile in the 'aa' category based on a rating case scenario for economic, fiscal and debt projections through fiscal 2029. Under the scenario, Alberta's ELB metric (net adjusted debt plus a proportion of central government debt/GDP), the primary metric for determining the financial profile, rises to 61.3% in fiscal 2029, near the low end of the 'aa' category and only modestly higher than the 60.5% level as of Fitch's prior review.

All three secondary metrics fall into lower assessment categories, with the payback ratio at 11.2x ('a' category), synthetic DSC at 1.0x ('bb') and the fiscal debt burden at 101% ('a'). Alberta's secondary metrics are lower in the current review compared to one year prior due to the budgetary forecast weakness created by tariff uncertainty, in addition to the impact of stresses added by Fitch in the rating case, although performance improves over the medium term assuming the province adheres to the fiscal framework goal of achieving balance in fiscal 2029.

Use of the ELB as a primary metric reflects the designation of Alberta under Fitch's LRG criteria as a type A subnational government, with sovereign-like features that include the ability to incur structural deficits. Projected federal debt, which is not stressed in the rating case, is expected to rise to nearly CAD1.8 trillion in fiscal 2029. It could increase more rapidly if federal fiscal loosening leads to higher borrowing, which Fitch captures in its rating sensitivities for the province.

Economic Liability Burden - Fitch's Base and Rating Case Scenarios



Note: p - projected.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Scenario Summary: The base and rating cases underlying projected financial profile metrics rely upon Fitch's economic forecast for Canada and Alberta's March 2025 Budget and Fiscal Plan, and they are informed by recent historical trends and Fitch's expectations for economic and fiscal growth. Economic assumptions in the base case rely upon the province's baseline forecast in the budget, ending in fiscal 2029 at the province's 20-year nominal GDP CAGR.

For the rating case, Fitch assumes an economic shock in 2025 and 2026, lowering nominal GDP by 0.6pp (percentage points) and 2.2pp, respectively. These variances are less than Alberta's low scenario assumption but still assume severe uncertainty-driven economic weakness in 2025 and 2026, despite the pullback from initially high targeted tariffs assumed in Alberta's low scenario.

While the variances in rating case revenue in fiscal 2026 and 2027 are severe, a rapid recovery is assumed in fiscal 2028-2029, driven by a rebound in nominal GDP and energy prices. Fitch assumes spending exceeds budgeted

amounts by small margins after fiscal 2026, with excess spending about 1% higher by fiscal 2029. This excess assumes the CAD3.3 billion–CAD3.5 billion contingencies are needed to address a range of unknowns through that period.

For capex, the rating case assumes it remains at 1.6% of GDP, corresponding to the five-year average through fiscal 2024, resulting in a marginal haircut to planned capex in the base case. Direct debt in the rating case is modified by adding the cumulative effects of the changes noted above, including CAD10.7 billion for operating revenue and expenditure changes, before netting CAD3.7 billion in underspending of capex.

Scenario Assumptions Summary

Assumptions	5-Year Historical Average	2025–2029 Average	
		Base Case	Rating Case
Operating revenue growth (%)	9.0	1.8	1.9
Tax revenue growth (%)	2.6	4.1	3.0
Current transfers received growth (%)	8.8	4.0	5.0
Operating expenditure growth (%)	4.7	3.5	3.7
Net capex (average per year; mil.)	-5,429	-7,788	-7,056
Apparent cost of debt (%)	2.64	3.09	3.17

Outcomes	2024	2029	
		Base Case	Rating Case
Economic liability burden (%)	54.2	59.6	61.3
Payback ratio (x)	5.6	10.1	11.2
Synthetic coverage ratio (x)	2.2	1.2	1.0
Fiscal debt burden (%)	94.1	96.8	101.0

Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Liquidity and Debt Structure: Debt calculated under Fitch’s LRG criteria differs from the comprehensive “net debt” calculation reported under Canadian accounting standards. For Alberta, net adjusted debt totaled CAD70.7 billion in fiscal 2024, including direct debt of CAD79.2 billion (after netting CAD17.7 billion in self-supported borrowing) plus CAD10.8 billion in public-private partnership debt, capital leases and pension liabilities. This is offset by CAD19.3 billion in cash, temporary investments and other accessible cash (including NOI of AHSTF) that can be transferred to the general revenue fund subject to Treasury Board approval. Under a 2023 legal change, Alberta is prioritizing the long-term growth of the CAD20.9 billion AHSTF accumulated surplus by retaining investment earnings and depositing excess balances. Cash is also adjusted downward to account for net payables.

SCP Positioning and Peer Comparison

Analytical Outcome Guidance

Risk Profile	Financial Profile					
Stronger	aaa or aa	a	bbb	bb	b	
High Midrange	aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b
Midrange		aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb or below
Low Midrange			aaa	aa	a	bbb or below
Weaker				aaa	aa	a or below
Vulnerable					aaa	aa or below
Suggested Analytical Outcome (SCP)	aaa	aa	a	bbb	bb	b

Source: Fitch Ratings

Alberta’s peers include other Canadian provinces and other type A LRGs in decentralized federal structures globally, including in Australia, Germany and Switzerland. The most directly comparable Canadian peers are the provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia that, like Alberta, experience stronger growth than Canadian averages and have important commodities sectors. However, British Columbia’s energy, mining and forestry sectors are far smaller relative to its economy and revenues, supporting historically steadier fiscal performance, although its current Negative Rating Outlook reflects rapidly rising projected debt. Saskatchewan’s diverse range of commodities, including oil, gas, uranium and potash mining, as well as agriculture, are each subject to volatility, although not necessarily at the same time.

Australian states also operate in a similar institutional framework. IDRs for New South Wales (AAA/Stable) and Queensland (AA+/Stable) both reflect 'stronger' risk profiles with only one sub-assessment, for expenditure adjustability, at 'midrange' based on a higher share of inflexible costs; Australian states tend to be less directly exposed to commodities-related volatility. The financial profile assessment for New South Wales, at 'aa', is based on similar ELB metrics compared to Alberta, although its SCPs is higher and no additional notching for extraordinary support is provided. The German Laender also operate with similarly broad powers and a solidarity system in which all Laender and the sovereign are jointly responsible for supporting a Land in financial distress. This unique institutional support mechanism leads to the equalization of Laender ratings with the sovereign, regardless of SCP.

Peer Comparison

	Risk Profile	Financial Profile Score	SCP	Extraordinary Support	Sovereign Rating	Long-Term IDR	National Rating
Province of Alberta	High Midrange	aa	aa-	n.a.	AA+	AA/Stable	n.a.
Canton of Zurich	Stronger	aaa	aaa	n.a.	AAA	AAA/Stable	n.a.
State of New South Wales	Stronger	aa	aaa	n.a.	AAA	AAA/Stable	n.a.
State of Rhineland-Palatinate	Stronger	a	aa+	n.a.	AAA	AAA/Stable	n.a.
State of Queensland	Stronger	a	aa+	n.a.	AAA	AA+/Stable	n.a.
Province of British Columbia	Stronger	a	aa	n.a.	AA+	AA+/Negative	n.a.
Province of Saskatchewan	High Midrange	aa	aa-	n.a.	AA+	AA/Stable	n.a.

n.a. - Not applicable

Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Long Term Rating Derivation

From SCP to Long-Term Foreign Currency IDR: Factors Beyond the SCP

SCP	Sovereign Long-Term Foreign Currency IDR	Support			Rating Cap	Leeway Above Sovereign (Notches)	Long-Term Foreign Currency IDR
		Intergovernmental Financing	Ad hoc Support	Floor			
aa-	AA+	-	1	-	-	AA	

Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Alberta's IDR, at 'AA', is driven by its SCP, at 'aa-', reflecting a 'high midrange' risk profile and a financial profile in the 'aa' category. The final IDR reflects a one-notch uplift for ad hoc federal support provided to all Canadian provincial and territorial ratings when the SCP is below Canada's 'AA+' IDR.

Short Term Rating Derivation

The 'F1+' Short-Term IDR corresponds with Alberta's 'AA' Long-Term IDR as provided in Fitch's International LRG Rating Criteria.

ESG Considerations

Alberta has an ESG Relevance Score of '4' for Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management due to its exposure to the impact of natural resource management on the economy and governmental operations. This, in combination with other factors, has a negative impact on the credit profile and is relevant to the rating in conjunction with other factors.

The highest level of ESG credit relevance for other factors is a score of '3', meaning that ESG issues are credit-neutral or have only a minimal credit impact on the entity, due to either 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>.

Appendix A: Financial Data

Alberta

(CAD mil.)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025rc	2026rc	2027rc	2028rc	2029rc
Fiscal performance										
Taxes	21,098	19,578	23,506	26,524	26,747	29,466	27,937	28,552	29,551	30,999
Transfers received	8,338	9,874	10,787	10,783	11,621	12,958	13,287	13,699	14,204	14,828
Fees, fines and other operating revenues	18,408	14,806	30,511	38,154	36,744	37,632	30,526	31,798	33,810	36,667
Operating revenue	47,844	44,258	64,804	75,461	75,112	80,056	71,750	74,049	77,565	82,494
Operating expenditure	-51,887	-51,441	-55,964	-56,437	-62,435	-65,241	-69,239	-69,758	-72,028	-75,038
Operating balance	-4,043	-7,183	8,840	19,024	12,677	14,815	2,511	4,291	5,537	7,456
Interest revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest expenditure	-1,665	-2,211	-2,150	-2,197	-2,250	-2,440	-2,441	-2,775	-3,206	-3,479
Current balance	-5,708	-9,394	6,690	16,827	10,427	12,375	70	1,516	2,331	3,977
Capital revenue	759	696	880	650	844	828	828	828	828	828
Capex	-5,355	-7,090	-6,548	-5,755	-6,224	-7,665	-7,580	-7,747	-8,018	-8,411
Capital balance	-4,596	-6,394	-5,668	-5,105	-5,380	-6,837	-6,752	-6,919	-7,190	-7,583
Total revenue	48,603	44,954	65,684	76,111	75,956	80,884	72,578	74,877	78,393	83,322
Total expenditure	-58,907	-60,742	-64,662	-64,389	-70,909	-75,346	-79,260	-80,280	-83,252	-86,928
Surplus (deficit) before net financing	-10,304	-15,788	1,022	11,722	5,047	5,538	-6,682	-5,403	-4,859	-3,606
New direct debt borrowing	15,641	25,204	8,667	3,254	13,428	20,040	15,527	23,811	26,369	20,171
Direct debt repayment	-4,299	-3,071	-4,922	-13,354	-9,886	-16,335	-17,369	-13,500	-15,794	-14,332
Net direct debt movement	11,342	22,133	3,745	-10,100	3,542	3,705	-1,842	10,311	10,575	5,839
Overall results	1,038	6,345	4,767	1,622	8,589	9,243	-8,524	4,908	5,716	2,233
Debt and liquidity										
Short-term debt	10,153	8,668	8,475	893	5,847	6,964	6,809	7,675	8,564	9,054
Long-term debt	60,951	81,281	81,602	75,385	73,351	75,939	74,252	83,696	93,383	98,731
Intergovernmental debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct debt	71,104	89,949	90,077	76,278	79,198	82,903	81,061	91,371	101,947	107,785
Other Fitch-classified debt	12,186	11,991	11,581	11,514	10,784	10,326	9,852	9,363	8,866	8,441
Adjusted debt	83,290	101,940	101,658	87,792	89,982	93,229	90,913	100,734	110,813	116,226
Guarantees issued (excluding adjusted debt portion)	82	87	93	108	149	149	149	149	149	149
Majority-owned GRE debt and other contingent liabilities	57,841	56,156	54,347	57,069	58,298	58,874	60,047	61,110	61,936	62,916
Overall adjusted debt	141,213	158,183	156,098	144,969	148,429	152,252	151,109	161,993	172,898	179,291
Total cash, liquid deposits and sinking funds	26,424	27,684	27,029	25,192	19,311	28,554	20,030	24,937	30,653	32,887
Restricted cash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrestricted cash	26,424	27,684	27,029	25,192	19,311	28,554	20,030	24,937	30,653	32,887
Net adjusted debt	56,866	74,256	74,629	62,600	70,671	64,675	70,883	75,797	80,160	83,339
Net overall debt	114,789	130,499	129,069	119,777	129,118	123,698	131,079	137,056	142,245	146,404
Enhanced net adjusted debt	56,866	74,256	74,629	62,600	70,671	64,675	70,883	75,797	80,160	83,339
Enhanced net overall debt	114,789	130,499	129,069	119,777	129,118	123,698	131,079	137,056	142,245	146,404
Memo:										
Debt in foreign currency/direct debt (%)	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Issued debt/direct debt (%)	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Floating interest rate debt/direct debt (%)	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-

rc - Rating case
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Appendix B: Financial Ratios

Alberta

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025rc	2026rc	2027rc	2028rc	2029rc
Fiscal performance ratios										
Operating balance/operating revenue (%)	-8.5	-16.2	13.6	25.2	16.9	18.5	3.5	5.8	7.1	9.0
Current balance/current revenue (%)	-11.9	-21.2	10.3	22.3	13.9	15.5	0.1	2.1	3.0	4.8
Operating revenue annual growth (%)	-1.9	-7.5	46.4	16.4	-0.5	6.6	-10.4	3.2	4.8	6.4
Operating expenditure annual growth (%)	4.5	-0.9	8.8	0.9	10.6	4.5	6.1	0.8	3.3	4.2
Surplus (deficit) before net financing/total revenue (%)	-21.2	-35.1	1.6	15.4	6.6	6.9	-9.2	-7.2	-6.2	-4.3
Surplus (deficit) before net financing/GDP (%)	-2.9	-5.2	0.3	2.5	1.1	1.2	-1.4	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7
Total revenue annual growth (%)	-1.4	-7.5	46.1	15.9	-0.2	6.5	-10.3	3.2	4.7	6.3
Total expenditure annual growth (%)	3.6	3.1	6.5	-0.4	10.1	6.3	5.2	1.3	3.7	4.4
Debt ratios										
Primary metrics										
Economic liability burden (%)	46.7	74.7	64.4	49.1	54.2	53.1	56.7	58.8	60.5	61.3
Enhanced economic liability burden (%)	46.7	74.7	64.4	49.1	54.2	53.1	56.7	58.8	60.5	61.3
Payback ratio (x) (net adjusted debt to operating balance)	-14.1	-10.3	8.4	3.3	5.6	4.4	28.2	17.7	14.5	11.2
Secondary metrics										
Fiscal debt burden (%) (net debt to operating revenue)	118.9	167.8	115.2	83.0	94.1	80.8	98.8	102.4	103.4	101.0
Synthetic debt service coverage ratio (x)	-0.9	-1.2	1.5	3.7	2.2	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0
Actual debt service coverage ratio (x)	-0.7	-1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other debt ratios										
Liquidity coverage ratio (x)	3.5	3.6	5.2	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1
Direct debt maturing in one year/total direct debt (%)	35.7	25.1	24.8	11.3	21.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Direct debt (annual % change)	19.1	26.5	0.1	-15.3	3.8	4.7	-2.2	12.7	11.6	5.7
Apparent cost of direct debt (interest paid/direct debt) (%)	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
Revenue ratios										
Tax revenue/total revenue (%)	43.4	43.6	35.8	34.9	35.2	36.4	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.2
Current transfers received/total revenue (%)	17.2	22.0	16.4	14.2	15.3	16.0	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.8
Interest revenue/total revenue (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capital revenue/total revenue (%)	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Expenditure ratios										
Staff expenditure/total expenditure (%)	38.0	36.5	35.0	35.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current transfers made/total expenditure (%)	22.6	23.2	21.8	23.4	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest expenditure/total expenditure (%)	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0
Capex/total expenditure (%)	9.1	11.7	10.1	8.9	8.8	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7

rc - Rating case
Source: Fitch Ratings, Alberta

Appendix C: Data Adjustments

Specific Adjustments

Adjustments have been made to Alberta's financial statement and budget data to calculate historical, base and rating case metrics under Fitch's International LRG Rating Criteria and to facilitate comparisons across Canadian and international LRGs. Adjustments to calculating the operating balance net of federal infrastructure transfer revenue, replacing historical government business enterprise net income with dividends and netting interest on debt, capital grants and depreciation expenses. The debt data reflect calculations of direct debt and unrestricted liquidity as defined in Fitch's criteria and detailed above.

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.

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 © 2025 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.