

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

## **THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD. (security code: 8364)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A-  
Outlook: Stable

### *Rationale*

- (1) THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD. (the “Bank”) is a regional bank headquartered in Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture with a fund volume of approximately 1.5 trillion yen. It has a market share of more than 6% for loans in the entire prefecture and enjoys larger shares in its primary operating area, Shimizu Ward of Shizuoka City, and other areas. Shizuoka Prefecture is a fairly favorable area for a regional bank as, for one thing, it ranks among the top in Japan in terms of the value of manufactured goods shipments. The rating is supported by JCR’s evaluation on these business bases, etc. Concluding that, although core net business income has fallen sharply, it will mostly likely return to a reasonable level going forward with the revision of the securities portfolio, JCR has affirmed the rating on the Bank. JCR will monitor progress in the measures aimed at improving the earnings capacity and closely watch whether such measures will help improve core capital ratio.
- (2) The Bank has announced that core net business income for the fiscal year ended March 2024 (FY2023) is projected to have dropped for two years in a row to 1 billion yen. As a major factor behind this, earnings from investment in foreign currency-denominated assets deteriorated significantly, especially for securities. For FY2024, their improvement with the sale of foreign bonds will drive recovery in core net business income. Moreover, a reduction in expenses is expected to contribute to this positive trend in FY2025 when expenditures related to the renewal of core systems will be completed. Meanwhile, even though the Bank has been enhancing business loans, it has been drastically affected by the concentration of repayments on relatively high-yield COVID-related loans, making it difficult to increase interest on loans. JCR also predicts that the impact of rising deposit yields on net interest rate spread will come first. In the fee business, where the Bank has been focusing on, revenues from individual customers have been sluggish in growth while those from corporate customers have been robust. JCR will closely watch whether the Bank can improve its performance as planned by expanding top-line revenues.
- (3) Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act is at a low level, standing at 1.2% as of December 31, 2023, and conservative provisions are made for potentially bankrupt debtors. That said, given that not a few debtors classified as other debtors requiring caution are left with large uncovered claims relative to core net business income, attention should be paid to the impact of soaring raw material prices, etc. on the business conditions of these borrowers and credit costs.
- (4) Because of rising market interest rates at home and abroad, valuation difference for available-for-sale securities as of December 31, 2023 was 12.0 billion yen in unrealized loss, which is equivalent to over 10% of core capital. Moreover, earnings from investment in foreign currency-denominated assets deteriorated with an increase in foreign currency financing costs. In response, the Bank has announced that it will sell all of its foreign bond holdings by the end of FY2023 and expects to record 5.9 billion yen in loss on the sale of bonds. Although the unrealized loss will remain, JCR assumes that risks associated with securities investment will be contained for the time being.
- (5) Consolidated core capital ratio as of December 31, 2023 was 8.59%. Although core capital ratio as of March 31, 2024 appears to have declined with the recording of net loss mainly due to the loss on sale of bonds, JCR has been evaluating the capital level by conservatively adjusting unrealized losses on securities. That said, adjusted core capital ratio leaves some room for improvement, and JCR will closely watch whether the Bank can appropriately control risk assets going forward while regaining earnings capacity.

Atsushi Kato, Tsuyoshi Ohishi



## Rating

Issuer: THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A-      Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: April 23, 2024

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (February 1, 2024) and "Banks" (October 1, 2021) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

## Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)

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## INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

### Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	THE SHIMIZU BANK ,LTD.
Rating Publication Date:	April 26, 2024

**1** The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

**2** The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

**3** The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

**A) Business Bases**

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

**B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality**

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

**C) Liquidity Positions**

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
- A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
- B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

## 9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

## 10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR received in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

## 11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

### A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

### B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

### C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

## 12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

## 13

Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset

quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's parent company or subsidiaries, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 30, 1998	A+	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 1, 1999	A+	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 19, 2000	A+	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 9, 2001	A+	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 14, 2003	A	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 14, 2004	A	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 16, 2005	A	
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 28, 2006	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 9, 2007	A	Negative
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 13, 2009	A	Negative
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 14, 2010	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 21, 2011	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 9, 2012	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 20, 2013	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 11, 2014	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 4, 2015	A	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 14, 2016	A	Negative
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 22, 2017	A	Negative
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 29, 2018	A	Negative
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 4, 2019	A-	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 27, 2020	A-	Stable
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 24, 2021	A-	Positive
THE SHIMIZU BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 12, 2023	A-	Stable



## Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Tomohiro Miyao, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

宮尾 知浩

Tomohiro Miyao  
General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

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