

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

## **The Shikoku Bank, Ltd. (security code: 8387)**

### <Rating Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: from A- to A  
Outlook: from Positive to Stable

### *Rationale*

- (1) The Shikoku Bank, Ltd. (the “Bank”) is a regional bank headquartered in Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture with a fund volume of 3.1 trillion yen. Having overwhelmingly large shares for both deposits and loans in the prefecture, the Bank boasts a strong local presence. In the previous rating review, JCR changed the rating outlook to Positive, and had been closely watching the fundamental earnings capacity and trend in the capital level. The fundamental earnings capacity will likely be steady for the foreseeable future as well through enhancing the consulting business and pursuing operational efficiency, in JCR’s view. Although risk-weighted assets are expected to expand as the Bank intends to strengthen the structured finance business to secure new earnings sources, JCR assumes that it can maintain the substantive capital adequacy at a current level through accumulating retained earnings. Based on the above, JCR has upgraded the rating by one notch to A.
- (2) Core net business income (excluding gains on cancellation of investment trusts) for the fiscal year ended March 2023 (FY2022) decreased 10% from the previous fiscal year with the main reason of increased foreign currency procurement costs; however, it is at a relatively high level following the previous fiscal year based on the results in the last few years. This was because interest on loans and fees and commissions increased, and also a reduction in expenses and other factors supported the earnings. ROA was in the middle of 0.2% range, which is reasonable for those in the A rating category. As for FY2023, expenses are expected to increase in relation to beginning of the collaboration with Daiwa Securities Group Inc. (“Daiwa Securities Group”); however, core net business income will highly likely be steady given that the Bank eliminated negative spread in the foreign bonds investment in the first quarter and others. From a medium term perspective, JCR will watch how far the consistent progress in the partnership with Daiwa Securities Group, and efforts at LBO loans and PE funds will contribute to an increase in the earnings.
- (3) The non-performing loans ratio disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act exceed the industry’s average, in the middle of 2% range at the end of June 2023; however, doubtful loans with a large amount of balance are well-secured as the Bank has been conservatively setting aside credit loss reserves. Credit costs have been at a low level, except for FY2019 when the costs tentatively increased due to respective companies’ factors. Given the degree of dispersion and security status of existing credits, JCR views that credit costs will likely be within the range that can be sufficiently covered by the core net business income for the foreseeable future as well. Risks involved in LBO loans, etc., which the Bank intends to increase the balance going forward, are high compared to these of general business loans; therefore, JCR will watch the Bank’s stance against such loans and the quality of assets. In the securities investment, on the other hand, the Bank is working to reconstruct the portfolio mainly squeezing foreign-currency-denominated bonds on the occasion of rising interest rates in Japan and overseas. The Bank’s interest rate risk exposure has been decreasing, and it is at a level, which does not give a rise of concern against the capital. Although the Bank has unrealized losses on investment trusts; it has ensured valuation gains for other available-for-sale securities as a whole due to a large amount of unrealized gains on stocks.
- (4) The consolidated core capital ratio adjusted for general allowance for bad debts, etc. was in the lower 8% range at the end of March 2023. Going forward, risk-weighted assets are expected to be on uptrend due to promotion of structured finance business, etc.; however, equity capital is assumed to increase the amount steadily. JCR views that the Bank can maintain the capital level against risks involved in the loan assets and securities enough for the A rating category.

Akira Minamisawa, Kei Aoki

## Rating

Issuer: The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.

### <Rating Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A      Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: August 4, 2023

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" (November 7, 2014) 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.

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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 Shikoku Bank, Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	August 9, 2023

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 did not receive 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) 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.

E) 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.

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

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 order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

**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.

**14**

**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 Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 22, 2005	A	
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 24, 2006	A	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 22, 2007	A	Negative
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 3, 2008	A	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 27, 2009	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2010	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 25, 2011	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 12, 2012	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 8, 2013	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 19, 2014	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 1, 2015	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 6, 2016	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 7, 2017	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 23, 2018	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 23, 2019	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 3, 2020	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 9, 2021	A-	Stable
The Shikoku Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 9, 2022	A-	Positive



## 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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