

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

## **Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited (security code: -)**

### <Outlook Change>

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

### <Affirmation>

Short-term Issuer Rating: J-1+

## **THE MINATO BANK, LTD. (security code: -)**

### <Outlook Change>

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

### *Rationale*

- (1) Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited (“KMB”) and THE MINATO BANK, LTD. (“MB”) (together, the “two Banks”) are core banks of Kansai Mirai Financial Group (“Kansai Mirai Group”), the largest regional financial institution group in Kansai region based on total assets. Each of the two Banks is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group’s holding bank, the Kansai Mirai Financial Group, Inc. (holding company), which is totally held by Resona Holdings, Inc. As a member of Resona Group, the two Banks are offering retail financial services rooted in Kansai region.
- (2) The long-term issuer ratings of the two Banks are the same as that of “AA-” for Resona Bank, Limited (“Resona Bank”), the core bank of Resona Group. This is because JCR considers the creditworthiness of Resona Group “AA-” equivalent and that it is appropriate to see the creditworthiness of the two Banks as the same as the Group’s. This judgement reflects JCR’s view that Resona Group will highly likely extend various forms of supports including financial one to them if a management problem occurs, since the two Banks are assuming a clear role in Resona Group’s retail financial strategy in Kansai region, positioned as strategically highly important subsidiaries. The outlook of the long-term issuer rating of Positive for the two Banks reflects the fact that JCR changed the outlook on the rating of the Group’s core bank Resona Bank to Positive.
- (3) As part of efforts to enhance its core retail finance business, Resona Group has a strategy of developing services, the Group’s strengths, throughout the Kansai region. In light of this strategy, the two Banks are considered very important as channels for accessing local SMEs and individuals. Looking at business operations, their risk management and other internal controls are highly integrated with Resona Group, and also their systems that form the core of business operations are being standardized with Resona Group’s systems. The system integration for the standardization was completed in October 2019 at KMB and is scheduled to be implemented around 2025 at MB.
- (4) Kansai Mirai Group is working to expand its earning capacity by leveraging Resona Group’s products, services and expertise, such as payment apps, trusts and real estate. At the same time, Kansai Mirai Group is cutting costs through various reforms, such as the reduction, rationalization and sharing of personnel, business bases and operations. On a combined basis of the two Banks, core net business income (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts) in the fiscal year ended March 2022 (FY2021), was 36.2 billion yen, a significant increase of 1.5 times year on year. Various business reforms, including system integration and collaboration with Resona Group, are contributing to the income increase, and the earning capacity is on an uptrend due to an increase in profits from services and a decrease in expenses. In the fee business, in addition to sales of fund wraps and investment trusts for individuals, loan handling commission on housing loans are growing. Fee income from corporations, which are mainly business matching, business succession and M&As, is also strong. In terms of expenses, positive results of various measures, such as streamlining of personnel allocation and shared use of systems, can be observed. Nevertheless, the competitive environment in the Kansai region is severe, and the downward pressure on loan yields remains strong. As its OHR (basis on core gross business income) is around 70%, which is still high as a

regional financial institution in the AA range, to continue earnings expansion and expense reduction is an issue to address.

- (5) No major problems are observed in the soundness of asset quality. The non-performing loan ratio of the two Banks remains in the higher 1% range, around the average for regional banks. Credit costs in FY2021 were large compared with those before the COVID-19 pandemic, but they are still constrained, as equivalent to 9 basis points against credit balance and around 20% of core net business income. Conservative provisions are also made for industries that are relatively vulnerable to the pandemic.
- (6) Since the loan-to-deposit ratio of the two Banks is high at 84%, the risk of securities investment is contained. As its securities portfolio mainly consists of JGBs, the credit risk is small. The amounts of interest risk and price fluctuation risk are not large relative to capital.
- (7) Although Kansai Mirai Group's consolidated core capital ratio (after adjustment by deducting general allowance for bad loans, etc.) is in the 8% range, low among regional financial institutions in the AA range, it has been improving in recent years due to restraints on dividends and a decline in risk-weighted assets, among others. JCR will continue to monitor whether the consolidated core capital ratio will stay on an improving trend going forward.

Issuer: Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited

KMB is a regional bank with a total fund of approximately 7.8 trillion yen, which has branches in wide areas in Kansai region, mainly in Osaka and Shiga Prefectures. KMB was formed by the merger of Kansai Urban Banking Corporation and Kinki Osaka Bank, Limited. KMB's ratings are supported by its reasonable business bases in Osaka and other regions and the important position in Resona Group's strategy. While there are no major problems with the soundness of its loan assets, JCR sees that credit exposure is susceptible to changes in the environment due to a high proportion of loans to specific industries, such as real estate.

Issuer: THE MINATO BANK, LTD.

MB, which has its foundation in Hyogo Prefecture, is a regional bank II with a total fund of approximately 3.8 trillion yen. MB's rating is supported by its robust business base in Hyogo Prefecture and the important position in Resona Group's strategy. With the largest share of deposits and loans as a financial institution headquartered in the prefecture, MB's local presence is high. Although loan yields have been on a declining trend, there are signs of improvement in profitability, which is an issue to address, thanks to an increase in profits from fee businesses and a reduction in expenses.

Kenji Sumitani, Tatsuya Shimizu

### *Rating*

Issuer: Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited

<Outlook Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-      Outlook: Positive

<Affirmation>

Short-term Issuer Rating: J-1+

Issuer: THE MINATO BANK, LTD.

<Outlook Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-      Outlook: Positive

Rating Assignment Date: October 4, 2022

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), "Banks" (October 1, 2021) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (September 1, 2022) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).



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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:	Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited.
Issuer:	THE MINATO BANK, LTD.
Rating Publication Date:	October 7, 2022

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) 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.

**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
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2019	A+	Stable
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	July 22, 2020	A+	Stable
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	February 22, 2021	A+	Positive
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2021	AA-	Stable
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	October 8, 2021	AA-	Stable
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Short-term)	April 1, 2019	J-1+	
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Short-term)	July 22, 2020	J-1+	
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Short-term)	February 22, 2021	J-1+	
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Short-term)	April 1, 2021	J-1+	
Kansai Mirai Bank, Limited	Issuer(Short-term)	October 8, 2021	J-1+	

## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 31, 2005	A-	
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 26, 2007	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 18, 2008	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 20, 2009	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 16, 2010	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 7, 2011	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 11, 2012	A-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 27, 2013	A	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 6, 2014	A	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 20, 2015	A	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 28, 2016	A	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 6, 2017	#A	Positive
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 30, 2018	A	Positive
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 28, 2018	A+	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2019	A+	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 22, 2020	A+	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 22, 2021	A+	Positive
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2021	AA-	Stable
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 8, 2021	AA-	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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