

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

The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd. (security code: 8522)

<Credit Monitor Continuation> <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	#A/Positive
Bonds (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause):	#A-/Positive
Short-term Issuer Rating:	#J-1/Positive

Rationale

- (1) The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd. (the Bank) is a regional bank II headquartered in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture with a fund volume of 5.4 trillion yen. The Bank plans to integrate its management with Shizuoka Financial Group, Inc. (Shizuoka FG) by April 2028 through a share exchange, whereby Shizuoka FG will become the wholly owning parent company and the Bank will become its wholly owned subsidiary. With The Shizuoka Bank Ltd. (The Shizuoka Bank) as its core subsidiary, Shizuoka FG will operate under a holding company structure with two banking subsidiaries: the Bank and The Shizuoka Bank. Because the creditworthiness of the newly formed group is expected to be higher than the Bank's standalone creditworthiness, JCR will continue the Credit Monitor with a positive direction. JCR plans to review the rating after confirming progress toward the future management integration, the group's management policy, and trends in the profit/loss and financial conditions of both banks.
- (2) The Bank's standalone creditworthiness reflects its relatively strong earnings capacity, supported by steady lending and investment operations, the quality of its loan assets enhanced by diversification and collateralization, and an adequate level of capital adequacy. If the Bank can further enhance its earnings capacity and capital adequacy, JCR believes this will be a positive factor supporting the group's creditworthiness.
- (3) The Bank's fundamental profitability is high among regional banks in the A rating category. Core net business income for the fiscal year ended March 2026 (FY2025) (excluding gains/losses on the cancellation of investment trusts) increased by just under 40% year on year, and ROA (based on core net business income) rose to the mid-0.5% range. Although deposit yields have risen significantly as the Bank has been actively attracting term deposits, the deposit-loan yield spread has widened because variable-rate loans account for a large share of its loan portfolio, allowing increases in market interest rates to be passed through to lending yields. In addition, the strong growth in loans outstanding and replacement investments into high-coupon bonds are boosting net interest income. The Bank is responding to strong local funding demand by increasing its sales staff and is also strengthening its efforts in structured finance. JCR believes that the Bank will continue to maintain relatively high profitability through the expansion of top-line revenue.
- (4) Soundness of loan assets is maintained. As of the end of FY2025, non-performing loan ratio disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act stood at 1.8%, which is at an acceptable level. A high loan coverage ratio is maintained through use of loans with guarantee from credit guarantee corporations. The amount of loans to borrowers requiring caution has been on an upward trend, and the scale of such loans is somewhat large relative to total credit exposure. However, as these loans are well covered by collateral and guarantees, the classified asset ratio has generally remained at a moderate level. The balances of LBO loans and other loans are on the rise, but the Bank is conducting credit management through strict screening processes, while diversifying those loans and other assets. Given the degree of loan diversification and coverage status, JCR believes that credit costs will continue to remain at a restrained level.
- (5) Risks in the market division is appropriately controlled. Due to low securities deposit ratio and shortened durations, interest rate risk on yen-denominated bonds is well controlled relative to capital. While private equity funds carry liquidity risk, the Bank reduces such risk by diversifying investment targets under commitment limits set according to investment purpose.
- (6) Capital adequacy is maintained at a level commensurate with the rating. The adjusted consolidated Tier 1 ratio rose to around 10% at the end of FY2025. The effect of reducing risk-weighted assets through the adoption of the fundamental internal rating methodology has been significant, and based

on the previous standardized approach, the capital level has remained flat. However, going forward, the adjusted consolidated Tier 1 ratio may continue to rise as risk-weighted assets decline further following a reduction in the capital floor, while retained earnings continue to accumulate. JCR will continue to monitor trends in capital levels.

Michiya Kidani, Shuntaro Takasawa

Rating

Issuer: The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.

<Credit Monitor Continuation> <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: #A/Positive

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Callable Bonds no.5 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause) (green bonds)	JPY 10	Dec. 8, 2023	Dec. 8, 2033	(Note)	#A-/Positive

Note: 1.479% until and including December 8, 2028. 6M JPY TIBOR + 0.829% after that date.

Short-term Issuer Rating: #J-1/Positive

Rating Assignment Date: July 21, 2026

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" (October 1, 2024), "Banks" (October 1, 2021), "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (September 1, 2022), and "Rating Methodology for Financial Institutions' Capital and TLAC Instruments" (April 1, 2026) 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.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	July 24, 2026

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.

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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/>

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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 Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 31, 2005	A+	
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 5, 2006	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 5, 2007	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 27, 2008	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 28, 2009	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 27, 2010	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 22, 2011	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 16, 2012	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 31, 2014	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 9, 2015	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2016	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 30, 2017	A+	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 16, 2018	A+	Negative
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 18, 2019	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 24, 2019	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 25, 2021	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 15, 2022	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 28, 2023	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 5, 2024	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	June 27, 2025	A	Stable
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 27, 2026	#A	Positive
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Short-term)	June 27, 2025	J-1	
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Issuer(Short-term)	March 27, 2026	#J-1	Positive
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	December 1, 2023	A-	
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	July 5, 2024	A-	
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	June 27, 2025	A-	
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	March 27, 2026	#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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