

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

## **The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. (security code: 8359)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA  
Outlook: Stable

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

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA  
Outlook: Stable

### *Rationale*

- (1) The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. ("Hachijuni Bank") is a regional bank headquartered in Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture, and THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. ("NAGANOBANK") a regional bank II headquartered in Matsumoto City of the same prefecture. Hachijuni Bank made NAGANOBANK a wholly owned subsidiary on June 1, 2023, and the two banks are scheduled to merge on January 1, 2026. Their combined fund volume comes to as much as around 9.5 trillion yen, and, with the local market share of approximately 50% for both deposits (excluding Japan Post Bank) and loans, their business base is solid. They have a broad branch network covering Kanto and other regions as well and make a number of loan transactions with large firms; they also provide funds and support for market development to the customers expanding overseas through their branches in Singapore, etc.
- (2) Hachijuni Bank's rating is AA, reflecting such factors as the good earnings capacity backed by the broad business base, etc., sound asset quality and sufficient capital against various risks. Given a high degree of Hachijuni Bank's control over and involvement in NAGANOBANK and so forth, NAGANOBANK's rating is the same as Hachijuni Bank's rating of AA. As part of synergy measures in preparation for the merger, the two banks are pressing ahead with the utilization of human resources, sharing of know-how, branch consolidation and system standardization. Whether they can increase the basic earnings capacity through these measures and maintain the high capital level while appropriately controlling various risks associated with investments and loans will be the keys to the future rating decisions.
- (3) Core net business income (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts; for the two banks combined) has been on an uptrend since last hitting the bottom in the fiscal year ended March 2019 (FY2018). Loans and returns on securities investment expanded in FY2023, absorbing the rise in foreign currency financing costs and expenses. Looking ahead, even though growth in personnel expenses and system-related investments associated with the merger are likely to add to expenses, rising domestic market interest rates will probably help boost interest income from investment and loan operations in the medium run. The two banks are also enhancing their responses to the needs for asset building, management and succession for individuals and consulting for corporations, and JCR assumes that the high profit level can be maintained into the future.
- (4) Loan assets remain sound. Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act (for the two banks combined) is decent in the 2% range. The ratio of categorized loans is low because the number of assets requiring caution is small, and conservative provisions using the DCF method and the CF deduction method are applied to some of ailing borrowers. Credit costs (for the two banks combined) are kept low. The unification of accounting procedures and self-assessment standards of the two banks resulted in an increase in provisions for NAGANOBANK in FY2023, but, even with this impact considered, credit costs remained at 4.8 billion yen, approximately 10% of core net business income and less than 10 basis points of the loan balance. Given highly sound assets, disciplined credit management and so forth, JCR predicts that the posting of a large amount of credit costs will remain unlikely even in the future.
- (5) In the market division, the two banks are building a portfolio centering on domestic and foreign bonds. They are making progress in eliminating foreign currency-denominated bonds with negative spread and are increasing their resistance to interest rate hikes at home and abroad by, for instance, selling

ultra-long-term yen-denominated bonds. As regards low-liquidity assets such as private equity funds and private placement REITs, they select investment targets within certain investment limits based on strict management criteria. Due to the unification of investment policies with Hachijuni Bank, NAGANOBANK on its part is drastically revising the securities portfolio while recording large sales losses. JCR predicts that various risks in the market division will be managed appropriately into the future through the continuation of diversified investments in response to changes in market conditions, utilization of ample unrealized gains on stock holdings, etc.

- (6) Consolidated Tier 1 ratio as of March 31, 2024 was 20.7%, standing at the industry-leading level. Even when accumulated other comprehensive income including valuation gains on securities is excluded, the ratio comes to the level commensurate with JCR's "AA" rating category. On a consolidated basis, a net income of over 20 billion yen has been consistently attained every year; although NAGANOBANK reported a loss in FY2023 due to the unification of valuation standards and investment policies, net income still came to 37.0 billion yen with a year-on-year increase of 12.9 billion yen as a result of the recognition of gains on negative goodwill, etc. Given sound assets and other factors, the stable accumulation of retained earnings is predictable, and a superior level of capital is most likely to be maintained into the future.

Hidekazu Sakai, Michiya Kidani

### Rating

Issuer: The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA      Outlook: Stable

Issuer: THE NAGANOBANK, LTD.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA      Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: May 20, 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), "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/>).

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 Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. |
| Issuer:                  | THE NAGANOBANK, LTD.     |
| Rating Publication Date: | May 22, 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 from The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR does not receive payment of compensation from THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. 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 Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. 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 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. | Issuer(Long-term) | April 24, 2019   | AA     | Stable            |
| The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. | Issuer(Long-term) | May 22, 2020     | AA     | Stable            |
| The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. | Issuer(Long-term) | May 21, 2021     | AA     | Stable            |
| The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. | Issuer(Long-term) | May 30, 2022     | AA     | Stable            |
| The Hachijuni Bank, Ltd. | Issuer(Long-term) | June 1, 2023     | AA     | Stable            |



## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

| Issuer Name          | Issue Name        | Publication Date   | Rating | Outlook/Direction |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | February 8, 2008   | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | March 12, 2009     | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | February 9, 2010   | BBB+   | Negative          |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | March 3, 2011      | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | April 16, 2012     | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | April 1, 2013      | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | February 20, 2014  | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | April 16, 2015     | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | March 22, 2016     | BBB+   | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | June 26, 2017      | BBB+   | Negative          |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | August 22, 2018    | BBB    | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | September 3, 2019  | BBB    | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | July 3, 2020       | BBB    | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | June 25, 2021      | BBB    | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | June 28, 2022      | BBB    | Stable            |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | September 29, 2022 | #BBB   | Positive          |
| THE NAGANOBANK, LTD. | Issuer(Long-term) | June 1, 2023       | 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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