Japan Rating Review Annex

Sovereign and Public Sector



NEGATIVE OUTLOOK

Credit strengths

- Wealthy, competitive and diversified economy
- Good funding flexibility and market access
- Strong external position

Rating rationale:

Wealthy economy with solid fundamentals: Japan benefits from its high wealth levels as well as its diversified and competitive economy, supported by economic sophistication and the presence of highly innovative firms. This is a critical driver of Japan's resilience to shocks.

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Strong funding flexibility and excellent market access: Japan benefits from very strong funding flexibility due to the yen's safe-haven status, a very large domestic investor base and continued support from Bank of Japan policies underpins the government's, mitigating risks from weak fiscal fundamentals and very high public debt.

Robust external position: Japan's status as the world's leading external creditor reflects consistent current account surpluses, high domestic savings, and a sophisticated domestic banking system. This, combined with low external debt levels and reserve currency status significantly lower vulnerability to external shocks and risks associated with external debt sustainability.

Rating challenges include: Significant structural challenges posed by a rapidly shrinking and ageing population, which i) exacerbates Japan's fiscal vulnerability due to rising pension and healthcare-related costs and a reduction in the tax base; and ii) constrains the country's already low growth potential. The BoJ's highly accommodative monetary policy stance, which is critical for mitigating debt sustainability risks, faces sustainability challenges.

Japan's sovereign rating drivers

		Quan	titative	Reserve currency	Qualitative*	Final	
Risk pi	Risk pillars		Indicative rating	Notches	Notches	rating	
Domes	stic Economic Risk	35%	aaa		-2/3		
Public	Public Finance Risk		b-		-1/3		
Extern	External Economic Risk		aaa		+2/3		
Financ	Financial Stability Risk		bb	JPY	-2/3		
	Environmental Factors	5%	СС	[+1]	-1/3	А	
ESG Risk	Social Factors	7.5%	b-		0		
T CIOIX	Governance Factors	12.5%	aaa		0		
Indica	tive outcome		a+		-1		
Additi	onal considerations		0				

Note: The qualitative scorecard adjustments, capped at one notch per rating pillar, are weighted equally with an aggregate adjustment rounded to the nearest integer. The reserve currency adjustment applies to currencies in the IMF's SDR basket. For details, please see Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. Source: Scope Ratings

Outlook and rating triggers

The Stable Outlook reflects our view that risks to the ratings are balanced.

Positive rating-change drivers

- A credible fiscal consolidation strategy is established with tangible results
- Material improvement in the nominal growth outlook
- Negative rating-change drivers

Credit challenges

Weak demographics exacerbating fiscal

Sustained ultra-loose monetary policy

Very high and rising public debt

posing sustainability challenges

and economic challenges

- Failure to stabilize debt and deliver on budgetary targets
- Growth outlook deteriorates
 substantially
- Unexpected shift in monetary policies threatens funding flexibility or reserve currency status

Ratings and Outlook

Foreign currency

Long-term issuer rating	A/Negative
Senior unsecured debt	A/Negative
Short-term issuer rating	S-1/Stable

Local currency

Long-term issuer rating	A/Negative
Senior unsecured debt	A/Negative
Short-term issuer rating	S-1/Stable

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Bloomberg: RESP SCOP

Domestic Economic Risk

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Japan's Domestic Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Growth potential of the economy	Weak	-1/3	Low and declining growth potential
aaa	Monetary policy framework	Neutral	0	BoJ is a sophisticated central bank; persistent accommodative policies have failed to reflate the economy; sustainability challenges are rising
	Macro-economic stability and sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Large, competitive and diversified economy; shrinking population and workforce presenting considerable sustainability challenges

Nominal GDP and GDP per capita

Real GDP growth, %

Range

2015 2016 2017

2012 2013 2014

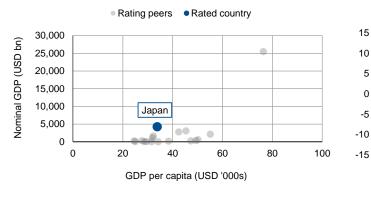
2011

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Japan

2018 2019

2020



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO), Scope Ratings

Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

2022 2023 2024

2021

Peer group average

Forecasts

1.3 1.0 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.4

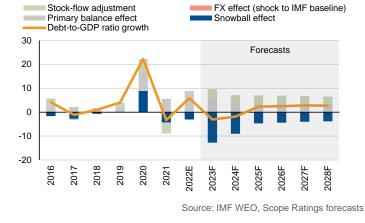
2025 2026 2027 2028

Public Finance Risk

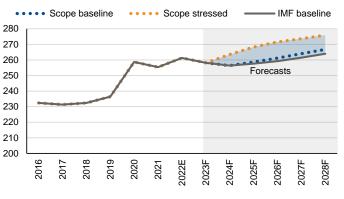
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Japan's Public Finance Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Fiscal policy framework	Weak	-1/3	Persistent fiscal deficits exacerbated by ageing population; lack of credible medium-term consolidation plan
b-	Debt sustainability	Weak	-1/3	Very high and rising debt poses sustainability challenges
	Debt profile and market access	Strong	+1/3	Strong market access, smooth redemption profile and large domestic investor base

Contributions to changes in debt levels, pp of GDP



Debt-to-GDP forecasts, % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings forecasts

External Economic Risk

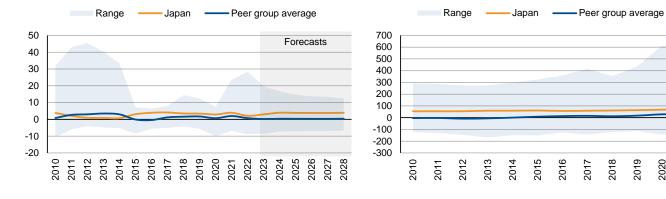
SCOPE

Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Japan's External Economic Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Current account resilience	Strong	+1/3	Record of current account surpluses supported by diversified export base and large external creditor position
aaa	External debt structure	Neutral	0	Moderate external debt; large share of short-term liabilities
	Resilience to short-term external shocks	Strong	+1/3	Reserve currency status, large FX reserves and robust external creditor position

Current account balance, % of GDP

Net international investment position (NIIP), % of GDP



Source: IMF WEO, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings

2020

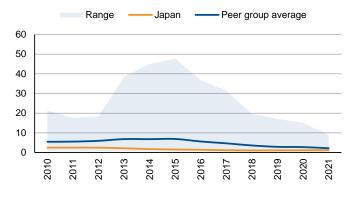
2021

Financial Stability Risk

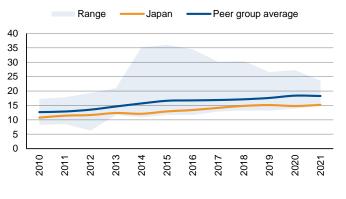
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Japan's Financial Stability Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment Rationale	
bb	Banking sector performance	Weak	-1/3	Profitability pressures lead to increased risk-taking without commensurate returns
	Banking sector oversight	Neutral	0	Strong oversight frameworks under the BoJ and Financial Services Agency
	Financial imbalances	Weak	-1/3	Prolonged ultra-accommodative monetary policies pose long-term financial stability risks

Non-performing loans (NPLs), % of total loans



Tier 1 capital, % of risk-weighted assets



Source: World Bank, Scope Ratings

Source: IMF, Scope Ratings



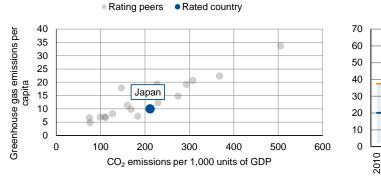
ESG Risk

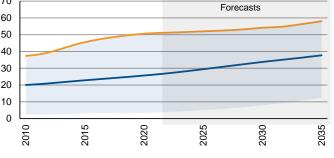
Overview of Scope's qualitative assessments for Japan's ESG Risk

CVS indicative rating	Analytical component	Assessment	Notch adjustment	Rationale
	Environmental factors	Weak	-1/3	High exposure to natural disaster, and resource risks; insufficient policy respond on social care systems; deteriorating social conditions of the elderly
bbb	Social factors	Neutral	0	Low inequality, strong social system; adverse demographics likely to put pressure on social care systems; deteriorating social conditions of the elderly
	Governance factors	Neutral	0	High quality democratic institutions and stable political environment; declining popularity of ruling LDP party

Emissions per GDP and capita, mtCO2e

Old age dependency ratio, %





Range — Japan -

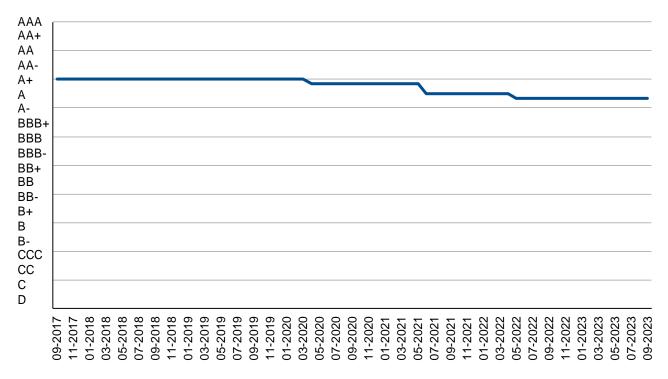
Source: European Commission, Scope Ratings

Source: United Nations, Scope Ratings

- Peer group average



Appendix I. Rating history



NB. Positive/Negative Outlooks are treated with a +/-0.33-notch adjustment. Credit Watch positive/negative with a +/-0.67-notch adjustment.

Appendix II. Rating peers

Rating peers are related to sovereigns with an indicative rating in the same rating category or adjacent categories, with Scope's core variable scorecard embedding a methodological reserve-currency adjustment.

Peer group*
Belgium
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Estonia
France
Lithuania
Malta
Portugal
Slovenia
United Kingdom
United States

Publicly rated sovereigns only; the full sample may be larger.



Appendix III. Statistical table for selected CVS indicators

This table presents a selection of the indicators (24 out of 30 – with the governance indicator reflecting a composite of six indicators) used in Scope's quantitative model, the core variable scorecard, in line with Scope's Sovereign Rating Methodology. The metrics and sources for the data presented here ensure comparability across global peers and may therefore differ from national and other selective international statistics.

Pillar	Core variable	Source	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
tic	GDP per capita, USD '000s	IMF	39.9	40.5	40.1	39.9	33.8
	Nominal GDP, USD bn	IMF	5,040.9	5,118.0	5,048.8	5,005.5	4,233.5
Domestic Economic	Real growth, %	IMF	0.6	-0.4	-4.3	2.1	1.1
ОШ	CPI inflation, %	IMF	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	2.5
	Unemployment rate, %	WB	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6
с ø	Public debt, % of GDP	IMF	232.4	236.4	258.7	255.4	261.3
Public Finance	Net interest payment, % of revenue	IMF	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0
ٿا. ۲	Primary balance, % of GDP	IMF	-1.7	-2.4	-8.4	-5.6	-7.5
al nic	Current-account balance, % of GDP	IMF	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.9	2.1
External Economic	Total reserves, months of imports	WB	14.7	15.4	18.5	16.1	12.4
щщ	NIIP, % of GDP	IMF	61.1	63.9	68.7	73.1	74.5
ty ty	NPL ratio, % of total loans	IMF	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	-
Financial Stability	Tier 1 ratio, % of risk-weighted assets	IMF	14.9	15.1	14.3	14.6	13.8
Ξ. t	Credit to the private sector, % of GDP	WB	166.8	174.8	193.2	194.1	195.6
	CO ₂ per EUR 1,000 of GDP, mtCO ₂ e	EC	222.7	216.3	209.2	211.7	-
	Income share of bottom 50%, %	WID	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	-
ESG	Labour-force participation rate, %	WB	79.5	80.2	80.3	80.6	-
	Old-age dependency ratio, %	UN	49.1	49.9	50.6	51.0	51.2
	Composite governance indicators*	WB	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-

* Average of the six World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.

Appendix IV. Economic development and default indicators

IMF Development Classification

5y USD CDS spread (bps) as of 3 October 2023

Advanced economy

27



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