

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

Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Ability to Pay Insurance Claims:	AA+p
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd. ("JER") is Japan's sole reinsurance company specialized in earthquake insurance on dwelling risks established in 1966 with capital contribution from 20 Japanese non-life insurance companies, based on the Act on Earthquake Insurance. Since characteristics of risks associated with earthquakes make it difficult for private non-life insurance companies, including JER, to operate the system for the earthquake insurance on dwelling risks alone, government involvement is essential. Under this system, the government, non-life insurance companies and JER construct a reinsurance scheme to ensure payments for insurance claims to policyholders. Based on the social significance of the system and JER's position under the system, JCR strongly incorporates the possibility of government support for the stable operation of the system into the rating.
- (2) In the system, JER plays an important role centrally handling reinsurance transactions between the government and the private sector. All liabilities of earthquake insurance contracts underwritten by prime non-life insurance companies are first collected and standardized evenly by JER through reinsurance, and then retroceded to the private non-life insurance companies and the government. The limit of the total amount of insurance claims to be paid per earthquake, etc. and the respective liability limits for private and government entities are set in advance, and the government is responsible for any damages that exceed the private sector's ability to bear the payments. The limit of the total amount to be paid is computed on the assumption of occurrence of an earthquake of the same scale as the Great Kanto Earthquake, and the current limit is 12 trillion yen (335.7 billion yen for the private sector and 11,664.3 billion yen for the government). Accumulated premiums to cover insurance claims to be paid is 2,807.2 billion yen (601.4 billion yen as the private sector's earthquake insurance risk reserves and 2,205.8 billion yen as the government reserves in the earthquake reinsurance special account).
- (3) Article 8 of the Act stipulates that the government, when it is particularly necessary for ensuring the payment of insurance claims under earthquake insurance contracts, is to endeavor to make funding arrangements or provide financing for insurance companies, etc. Although there have been no track records of financial support from the government, JCR sees it is highly likely that the government will provide liquidity support if a major earthquake occurs in the future and private insurance companies are required to pay out insurance claims that exceed their risk reserves.
- (4) The system has been contributed to rebuilding the lives of victims of earthquakes, as well as to the recovery and reconstruction of local communities. In the face of a series of earthquake disasters in various parts of the country, it has been implementing the estimated payment system for prompt and reliable payment. It is also working on implementation of the system to report disaster status, among others. On the other hand, the balance of private reserves decreased due to the occurrence of several insurance claims payments from the private sector, including JER, and the early recovery became an important issue. In response to this, the balance has been restored by continuing special measures to increase the proportion of reinsurance premiums allocated to the private sector. Although the balance of private sector reserves as at the end of March 2025 increased to 601.4 billion yen, it is still low in comparison to 1.02 trillion yen just before the Great East Japan Earthquake. The special measure is expected to continue until the balance reaches around 1 trillion yen, and it will probably take some time for the balance to recover. JCR believes that the implementation of special measures intended to ensure the stable operation of the earthquake insurance system is a proof of the certainty of the government's support for the operation of the system.

Seito Achiha, Kota Matsuzawa

Rating

Issuer: Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Ability to Pay Insurance Claims: AA+p Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: October 2, 2025

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) and "Non-Life Insurance" (February 8, 2024) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The aforementioned credit ratings are unsolicited. Except in cases of a credit rating for a sovereign, JCR indicates affix "p" after a rating symbol to distinguish it from a rating with solicitation. The undisclosed information, which has material influence on the credit rating, was obtained from the rating stakeholder.

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:	Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co.,Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	October 7, 2025

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

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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.

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Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR does not receive 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.

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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
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	March 18, 1999	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	November 17, 1999	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 12, 2000	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 13, 2001	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	April 4, 2003	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 7, 2005	AAp	
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 1, 2006	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 27, 2007	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 29, 2008	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	April 14, 2009	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 27, 2010	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 28, 2011	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	January 10, 2013	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 26, 2014	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	April 15, 2015	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 7, 2016	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	July 15, 2016	AAp	Negative
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 28, 2017	AAp	Negative
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	July 6, 2018	AAp	Negative
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	August 10, 2018	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	August 29, 2019	AAp	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 17, 2020	AA+p	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 22, 2021	AA+p	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 20, 2022	AA+p	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 26, 2023	AA+p	Stable
Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co., Ltd.	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	September 20, 2024	AA+p	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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