

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

The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd. (security code: 8393)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A
Outlook: Stable

Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A
Outlook: Stable

Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A
Outlook: Stable

Rationale

Issuer: The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.

- (1) The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank") is a regional bank primarily operating in Miyazaki Prefecture with a fund volume of around 3.2 trillion yen. While holding a share of over 40% for deposits and loans in Miyazaki Prefecture, it is also increasing loans in Kagoshima Prefecture as well, which it includes in its locality. Factors reflected in the long-term issuer rating include: the solid business bases; good earnings capacity and loan asset quality; and decent capital adequacy. Whether the Bank can leverage the good earnings capacity to improve capital adequacy will be a key to the future rating decisions.
- (2) Earnings capacity is at a good level for a regional financial institution in JCR's A rating category. Basic earnings capacity has increased thanks to constant improvement in loan-deposit spreads driven by domestic interest rate hikes and enhanced earnings from foreign bonds. Core net business income for the nine months through December 2025 shows year-on-year growth with improved net investment income on securities on the back of a decrease in foreign currency financing costs, increase in interest on deposits, etc. ROA based on core net business income has also improved to around 0.5%, from the previous 0.3% or so. JCR assumes that core net business income will remain on an uptrend into the future. While loans are increasing, this is currently attributable mostly to loans to large corporations in Tokyo and mortgage loans, and growth in loans to local SMEs is sluggish. JCR will watch whether the Bank can maintain the high earnings capacity by expanding transactions in the local market.
- (3) The quality of loan assets is good. Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act is low, standing at 1.34% as of the end of the third quarter of FY2025. While some borrowers have been affected by interest rate hikes, surging prices, etc. to a certain extent, JCR assumes that credit costs will stay at around the level fully absorbable by core net business income. Risks in the market division are not excessive relative to capital. Available-for-sale securities show valuation gains. The Bank aims to manage funds centered on loans amid rising interest rates and is not proactive about increasing securities. Hence, JCR predicts that the market division's risks will remain at the decent level going forward, too.
- (4) Capital adequacy is reasonable for a regional financial institution in JCR's A rating category. Consolidated core capital ratio adjusted for allowance for doubtful debts, etc. has improved, reaching the mid-9% range as of the end of the first half of FY2025, but this is largely attributable to a decrease in risk assets because of the implementation of the finalized Basel III framework. Looking ahead, risk assets are expected to increase due to growth in loans, etc., but JCR assumes that the Bank can maintain capital adequacy commensurate with the rating on the back of the good earnings capacity.

Issuer: Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd.

- (1) Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd. (“Miyagin Lease”) is a leasing company in the Group. It has a certain level of the business base mainly in Miyazaki Prefecture, thanks to the Bank’s strong presence in the prefecture. In light of the Bank’s involvement in Miyagin Lease and Miyagin Lease’s managerial importance in the Group, JCR deems Miyagin Lease’s long-term issuer rating to be the same as the Bank’s. The Bank holds 100% voting rights in Miyagin Lease, and the latter’s directors, including the president, all come from the former. Their unity in terms of managerial decision-making and business administration is also strong. Miyagin Lease contributes to the diversification and sophistication of solutions advocated by the Group and is working to expand earnings from the leasing business as the Group as a whole. Given also that it is the only company assuming the leasing function in the Group, JCR considers that it occupies an important position both strategically and functionally.
- (2) Even though Miyagin Lease is small for a leasing company, its profitability is relatively high thanks in part to gains on the sale of off-lease properties. Ordinary income stays stable. Even when intensifying competition is placing downward pressure on yields on operating assets and yields on financing are rising, Miyagin Lease successfully secures high profit margins partly because of a high proportion of relatively profitable car leases and its own active efforts to conclude re-leasing contracts. JCR will watch whether Miyagin Lease can maintain the high profit level into the future by, for instance, acquiring highly profitable transactions mainly through cooperation with the Bank and appropriately reflecting a rise in interest rates on financing in lease fees. Capital adequacy ratio as of September 30, 2025 was high. Miyagin Lease aims to increase operating assets but can still maintain, in JCR’s view, high capital adequacy ratio for a while by expanding retained earnings, backed by relatively high profitability.
- (3)

Issuer: Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.

- (1) Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd. (“Miyagin Guarantee”) is a credit guarantee company in the Group. It provides guarantee services mainly for the Bank’s mortgage loans. In light of the Bank’s involvement in Miyagin Guarantee and Miyagin Guarantee’s managerial importance in the Group, JCR deems Miyagin Guarantee’s long-term issuer rating to be the same as the Bank’s. The Bank holds 100% voting rights in Miyagin Guarantee, and the latter’s directors, including the president, all come from the former. Their unity in terms of managerial decision-making and business administration is also strong. Given also that mortgage loans are highly important for the Bank and that Miyagin Guarantee plays an indispensable role in managing mortgage loans, JCR considers that Miyagin Guarantee occupies a functionally important position.
- (2) Miyagin Guarantee no longer underwrites new guarantees as the Bank has reviewed its mortgage products and switched to loans that do not require guarantee by credit guarantee corporations. Consequently, guarantee fees received have been declining gradually in line with a decrease in outstanding guarantees. While the borrowers’ attributes are high and subrogation rate is kept low, profitability is at a low level. Capital adequacy ratio in real terms, which is the sum of net assets and provision for guaranteed liabilities relative to total assets including outstanding guarantees, is fairly low. That said, this ratio is tending to improve as outstanding guarantees decrease.

Kengo Sakaguchi, Seito Achiha

Rating

Issuer: The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A Outlook: Stable

Issuer: Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A Outlook: Stable

Issuer: Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: March 25, 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), "Leasing" (February 7, 2025), "Guaranty Company" (December 1, 2025) 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.

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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 Miyazaki Bank, Ltd. Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd. Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	March 30, 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.

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 Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 25, 1999	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 24, 2001	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 22, 2002	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 20, 2003	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 13, 2004	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 10, 2005	A	
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 19, 2006	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 18, 2007	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 16, 2009	A	Negative
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 9, 2010	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 7, 2011	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 1, 2012	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 17, 2013	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 12, 2014	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 21, 2015	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 17, 2016	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 19, 2017	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 18, 2018	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 18, 2019	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 16, 2020	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2021	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2022	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 26, 2023	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 4, 2024	A	Stable
The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2025	A	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Miyagin Lease Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2025	A	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Miyagin Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2025	A	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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