

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

## **Yokohama Financial Group, Inc. (security code: 7186)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable
Bonds (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause):	AA-
Shelf Registration (Tier 2 bonds with loss absorption clause):	Preliminary AA-

## **The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd. (security code: -)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable

## **The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited (security code: -)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable

### *Rationale*

- (1) Yokohama Financial Group (the “Group”) is a regional financial group having, The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd. (“BOY”), The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited (“HNB”), THE KANAGAWA BANK, LTD. (“KANAGAWA BANK”; collectively, the “Three Banks”), L&F Asset Finance, Ltd. (“L&F”), and others under Yokohama Financial Group, Inc. (“Yokohama FG”), a holding company. The fund volume of 21 trillion yen of the Three Banks combined is one of the largest in the industry, and the Group’s broad network covers nine prefectures, mainly Kanagawa and Tokyo.
- (2) JCR deems the Group’s creditworthiness to be equivalent to an “AA” rating, in consideration of the high earnings capacity backed by the large customer base and the provision of diverse solutions, as well as other factors including sound assets supported by disciplined credit risk management and sufficient capital adequacy relative to risks. As JCR sees that the Group’s creditworthiness will be maintained through the buildup of high-yield assets and strict credit management, the rating outlook is Stable. JCR will focus on whether the Group can further enhance its earning capacity, while maintaining asset quality and capital adequacy across the entire Group.
- (3) Fundamental earning capacity is high. Among regional bank groups, the Group’s profits are large in scale, and its ROA and RORA on a core net business income basis are at advantageous levels. The combined core net business income of the Three Banks has continued to increase, led by profit growth at BOY. Profits from L&F, which was consolidated in April 2025, have also contributed to improving the Group’s earning capacity. JCR believes that high earning capacity will be maintained going forward through effects of strengthened risk-taking, increased sales staff driven by productivity improvements, and strategic investments.
- (4) The quality of loan assets is favorable. The non-performing loans (“NPL”) ratio of the Three Banks on a combined basis under the Financial Reconstruction Act remains in the low 1% range. Credit concentration to large borrowers is contained, and lending such as LBO loans and to the real estate sector is being advanced while strengthening risk management frameworks. Under strict credit management, JCR sees that credit costs remain well within the range of core net business income going forward. Risks in the departments engaging in market transactions are being appropriately controlled, for example by utilizing the framework of an integrated risk management system.
- (5) The capital adequacy is high. The Group’s consolidated adjusted Tier 1 ratio is high among regional banks in the AA rating category, and capital is sufficient relative to risks. As the Group pursues a policy of using capital to build up loan assets and make strategic investments to improve ROE, and in light of the full implementation of the Basel III finalization, capital levels may decline going ahead.

However, given the capital restoration capacity supported by high earning capacity and the policy of controlling risk-weighted assets while balancing profitability, capital will be maintained at a sufficient level relative to risks, in JCR's view.

Issuer: Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.

Yokohama FG is the financial holding company of the Group. JCR deems its long-term issuer rating to be equivalent to the Group's creditworthiness. The double-leverage ratio has been below a certain level. Given its financial management policy and other factors, the stability of cash-flow balance is likely to be maintained going forward. Therefore, the rating does not reflect the structural subordination of holding companies.

Issuer: The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

- (1) BOY is a regional bank headquartered in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture with a fund volume in the mid-18 trillion yen range. With a large customer base for both the corporate and retail sectors, it has a solid business base as the leading bank in the prefecture. The subsidiary KANAGAWA BANK creates synergies that contribute to the Group's revenue expansion through sharing know-how and introducing deals. The long-term issuer rating is equivalent to the Group's creditworthiness, taking into account its core position within the Group.
- (2) Earning capacity is at a top level among regional banks. Core net business income is substantial, and profit growth has been rapid. The net interest income is expanding, driven by rising domestic interest rates, and fee income is growing due to strong handling of structured finance, raising ROA (on a core net business income basis) to 0.7%. Even excluding the effect of rising interest rates, earning capacity has been strengthened through building up high-yielding loan assets, expanding fee-based business initiatives, and controlling expenses.
- (3) The loan assets are sound. The NPL ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act remains in the low 1% range, and the classified loans ratio and the risk of credit concentration to large borrowers are being restrained. It has a large number of real estate-related assets, but those for businesses are managed according to industry classifications and credit formats, while personal apartment loans are mainly offered to high-net-worth customers with substantial asset holdings. Although outstanding LBO loans have grown large, BOY is promoting them while strengthening risk management, including engaging in arranged transactions. Considering the soundness of assets and rigorous credit management, JCR sees that credit costs remain at restrained levels going forward. Departments engaging in market transactions risks are small, and they are accumulating valuation gains through measures such as disposing low-yield assets and engaging in long-term, time-diversified equity investments.

Issuer: The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited

- (1) HNB is a regional bank II headquartered in Tokyo with a fund volume of 1.6 trillion yen. After reviewing the branch network, including its branch network in Ibaraki Prefecture, its place of founding, HNB primarily operates in Tokyo as its main business base. Aiming to be a "total partner for SMEs," HNB is reconsidering its external relations structure and other aspects to strengthen relationships with customers. The long-term issuer rating is equivalent to the Group's creditworthiness, taking into account the possibility of support from the Group.
- (2) Earning capacity is basically favorable. Core net business income has remained firm, supported by growth in fee income, despite increases in financing costs and expenses. Partly because the proportion of lending to SMEs is high, ROA (on a core net business income basis) is maintained within the 0.4% range. As apartment loan balances continue to trend upward, and considering factors such as benchmark interest rate hikes, a certain level of earning capacity is expected to be maintained going forward.
- (3) The quality of loan assets is improving, as the NPL ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act has fallen to the mid-2% range, and loans to other borrowers requiring caution are on a declining trend. However, the proportion of lending to the real estate industry is high. While HNB is expanding outstanding loans and strengthening credit management, attention should be paid to the impact of market changes affecting the real estate industry, including rising domestic interest rates and soaring materials costs. On the other hand, risks in the departments engaging in market transactions are small, and valuation gains are being maintained by available-for-sale securities overall.

Hidekazu Sakai, Michiya Kidani

## Rating

Issuer: Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.

### <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Callable Bonds no. 8 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 20	Apr. 25, 2025	Apr. 25, 2035	(Note 1)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 9 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 15	Oct. 10, 2025	Oct. 10, 2035	(Note 2)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 10 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 15	Apr. 24, 2026	Apr. 24, 2036	(Note 3)	AA-

### Note:

- 1.786% until and including April 25, 2030. 6M JPY TIBOR + 0.768% after that date.
- 2.023% until and including October 10, 2030. 6M JPY TIBOR + 0.543% after that date.
- 2.513% until and including April 24, 2031. 6M JPY TIBOR + 0.229% after that date.

Shelf Registration: Preliminary AA- for Tier 2 bonds with loss absorption clause

Maximum: JPY 200 billion

Valid: Two years effective from July 29, 2025

Issuer: The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

### <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Issuer: The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited

### <Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: April 27, 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.

A preliminary rating is a credit rating assigned as a preliminary evaluation while material terms for issue to be rated are not yet finalized. When the issuing terms are finalized, JCR will confirm them and will assign a credit rating anew. The rating level of the final rating may be different from that of the preliminary rating, depending on the final content of the terms, etc.

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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:	Yokohama Financial Group, Ltd.
Issuer:	The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.
Issuer:	The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited
Rating Publication Date:	May 1, 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 the 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 received in the last fiscal year the past payment of compensation from The Bank of Yokohama, 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 Yokohama Financial Group, Ltd. and The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited 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) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

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 order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

## 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.

### Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 31, 2016	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 28, 2016	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2018	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 28, 2019	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 3, 2020	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2021	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 21, 2022	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2023	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 2, 2024	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2025	AA	Stable
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Shelf Registration	July 18, 2025	AA-	
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Bonds no.8(Subordinated)	April 18, 2025	AA-	
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Bonds no.9(Subordinated)	October 3, 2025	AA-	
Yokohama Financial Group, Inc.	Bonds no.10(Subordinated)	April 17, 2026	AA-	

## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 12, 2007	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 17, 2009	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 9, 2010	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 20, 2011	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 3, 2012	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 26, 2013	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 29, 2014	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 18, 2015	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 28, 2016	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2018	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 28, 2019	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 3, 2020	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2021	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 21, 2022	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2023	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 2, 2024	AA	Stable
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2025	AA	Stable

## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 16, 2004	BBB+	
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 14, 2005	A-	
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 13, 2006	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 18, 2007	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	September 19, 2008	A-	Negative
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	December 17, 2009	A-	Negative
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	December 6, 2010	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	December 1, 2011	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	November 28, 2012	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	October 10, 2013	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	October 29, 2014	A-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	November 14, 2014	#A-	Positive
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2016	AA-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	December 28, 2016	AA-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2018	AA-	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	May 28, 2019	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	March 3, 2020	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2021	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 21, 2022	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2023	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	May 2, 2024	AA	Stable
The Higashi-Nippon Bank,	Issuer(Long-term)	April 1, 2025	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

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