

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

## **The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. (security code: 8361)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A  
Outlook: Stable

## **Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd. (security code: -)**

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A  
Outlook: Stable  
CP: J-1

### *Rationale*

Issuer: The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.

- (1) The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd. ("OKB") is a regional bank headquartered in Ogaki City, Gifu Prefecture with a fund volume of 5.9 trillion yen. OKB has strong local presence as, for one thing, it maintains fairly high market shares for both loans and deposits in the prefecture. It has a business base in Aichi Prefecture, too, as it has worked to strengthen sales activities there from early on. Factors reflected in the rating include these robust business bases and favorable loan asset quality. Although there is currently growing downward pressure on core net business income, OKB is nevertheless making steady progress in its efforts to boost top-line revenue. Hence, close attention will be paid to how far it can improve the earnings capacity over the medium term.
- (2) Core net business income (excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts) has been improving since hitting the bottom in the fiscal year ended March 2018 (FY2017), but ROA based on this income, which stands at around 0.2%, still leaves some room for improvement. Even though the impact of an increase in foreign currency financing costs on the back of rising overseas short-term market interest rates is large here, these costs are expected to decrease going forward with a decline in foreign currency-denominated bond holdings and so forth. Also, the levels of revenues from the sale of investment products for individual customers and fee income from corporate customers are higher than before. Even though an increase in interest on deposits due to interest rate hikes may precede, growth in loan yields is expected to help boost core net business income, thanks in part to profitability-oriented measures. Based on the above, JCR assumes that core net business income will remain strong in FY2025 and beyond.
- (3) Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act is kept low, staying in the lower 1% range as of June 30, 2024, partly owing to a high percentage of loans to individual customers in the total. Moreover, loans are diversified into small amounts, and conservative provisions are implemented, including the application of the cash flow deduction method to potentially bankrupt debtors with the credit amount exceeding a certain level. While how borrowers will be affected by factors like surging product prices and personnel expenses requires attention, JCR assumes that credit costs will stay at a level fully absorbable by core net business income going forward, too. In terms of securities investment, OKB has been cutting the holding of foreign currency-denominated bonds, thereby reducing the amount of interest rate risk associated with bond holdings. While the amount of price fluctuation risk associated with stocks and investment funds is somewhat large relative to capital, OKB secures unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities with large unrealized gains on shareholdings.
- (4) Consolidated core capital ratio has improved, standing at 9.13% as of June 30, 2024. As a contributing factor here, risk assets are being controlled with focus on profitability, and, thanks to this and other factors including the accumulation of internal reserves on the back of robust performance, the current level of capital can be maintained for a while in JCR's opinion.

Issuer: Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.

- (1) Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd. ("Kyoyu Lease") is a leasing company in the OKB Group (the "Group"). It has certain business bases mainly in Gifu and Aichi prefectures thanks to OKB's strong presence there. In light of the degree of OKB's control over and involvement in Kyoyu Lease and Kyoyu Lease's managerial importance in the Group, JCR deems Kyoyu Lease's long-term issuer rating to be equivalent to OKB's. OKB holds 100% voting rights in Kyoyu Lease, partly indirectly, and the latter's directors all come from OKB. Their unity is also strong in terms of business administration, including risk management. OKB is pursuing a strategy of enhancing the consulting business by leveraging the collective strengths of the Group. Given that Kyoyu Lease is the only company in the Group to assume the leasing function, JCR considers its significance in the Group to be high.
- (2) Ordinary profit before credit costs has been hovering around 1 billion yen in recent years. It grew sharply from the previous year in FY2023, which was largely attributable to a reversal of allowance for loan losses resulting from the revision of allowance standards, etc. and an increase in dividends received from other group companies. That said, ordinary profit excluding these factors also shows growth. Kyoyu Lease is improving profitability by, for instance, supporting customers in receiving subsidies for capital investments, adopting lease deals that contribute to energy conservation and curbing unprofitable deals. Given also that growth in financing costs is being controlled and so forth, JCR assumes that profits will remain strong for the time being.
- (3) Equity ratio as of March 31, 2024 stood high at 14.8%. Given robust performance and curbed increase in assets, JCR predicts that the ratio can be maintained at a high level for a while longer. Financing base is stable. Kyoyu Lease maintains stable business relations with a number of financial institutions, centering on OKB. It is also diversifying financing sources other than indirect ones by utilizing CP.

Tsuyoshi Ohishi, Kyohei Yamamoto

### Rating

Issuer: The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A      Outlook: Stable

Issuer: Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A      Outlook: Stable

CP: J-1

Maximum: JPY 30 billion

Rating Assignment Date: October 28, 2024

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (October 1, 2024), "Banks" (October 1, 2021), "Leasing" (July 1, 2013) 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 Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.
Issuer:	Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	October 31, 2024

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

#### A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

#### B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

## 4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

## 5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

## 6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

## 7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

## 8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
  - A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
  - B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

## 9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

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

- JCR receives payment of compensation 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.

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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
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 17, 2006	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 5, 2008	A	Positive
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 6, 2009	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 4, 2010	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 18, 2011	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 12, 2012	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 19, 2013	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 10, 2014	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 3, 2015	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 27, 2016	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 18, 2017	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 10, 2018	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 26, 2019	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 5, 2020	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 20, 2021	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 24, 2022	A	Stable
The Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 2, 2023	A	Stable



## The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 29, 2023	A	Stable
Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 2, 2023	A	Stable
Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.	CP	September 29, 2023	J-1	
Kyoyu Lease Co., Ltd.	CP	November 2, 2023	J-1	

## 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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