

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

Okinawa Financial Group, Inc. (security code: 7350)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+
Outlook: Stable

The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd. (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+
Outlook: Stable

Rationale

- (1) Okinawa Financial Group, Inc. (“Okinawa FG”) is a financial holding company established in October 2021. Having The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd. (the “Bank of Okinawa”), The Okigin General Lease Co., Ltd., Okigin JCB Co., Ltd., Okigin Securities Limited and Okigin SPO Co., Ltd. under its umbrella, it plays the core role in the management of the Okinawa Financial Group (the “Group”), including the formulation of business strategies. The Bank of Okinawa is a regional bank headquartered in Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture with a fund volume of 2.4 trillion yen and a market share of as high as around 35% for loans in the prefecture. Tourism-related industries, conventionally a growth driver of local economy, have been drastically affected by the COVID crisis, but JCR sees a high likelihood of economic recovery once the crisis starts tailing off. Okinawa is a favorable market for regional banks, blessed with the growing number of population and households, strong housing needs as a result and so forth.
- (2) Because the Bank of Okinawa accounts for a majority of the Group’s assets and earnings, JCR considers the Group’s creditworthiness to be at the same level as the Bank of Okinawa’s A+ long-term issuer rating. The Bank of Okinawa’s rating is underpinned by factors like the solid business base and a high capital level. ROA (based on core net business income excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts, etc.; the same applies hereinafter) stays at the level comparable to the average of regional banks, standing at around 0.3% backed by steady net interest income. For Okinawa FG’s rating, JCR does not reflect structural subordination, on the grounds that no particular concerns about the cash flow balance, etc. of the holding company alone are likely to arise.
- (3) The Bank of Okinawa’s core net business income previously was on the decline mainly because of rising system and other costs, but the decline is now flattening. The income came to 6.1 billion yen for the nine-month period through December 2021, improving 11% from the same period a year before thanks partly to an increase in net fees and commission and decrease in financing costs, and is likely to keep growing steadily for a while longer in JCR’s view. System costs are expected to pass their peak after the upgrading of core banking systems in 2023. JCR assumes that cost increases for the time being will be offset by the drop in deposit insurance premium rates, etc. to some extent. Loan interest that supports net interest income will probably remain steady thanks to relatively high yields. That said, as growth in SME lending has been stagnant since the end of COVID-related loans, JCR will keep monitoring the outcome of the efforts aimed at capturing funding needs.
- (4) Non-performing loan ratio disclosed under the Financial Reconstruction Act of the Bank of Okinawa stays low even in the midst of the COVID crisis, standing at 1.27% as of December 31, 2021. Meanwhile, the total amount of credits extended to the borrowers for whom terms and conditions have been modified is large, and loans to borrowers requiring caution is growing. Moreover, the moves of the borrowers in the lodging business and those associated with hotel properties for lease, who are particularly adversely affected by the crisis, need to be closely watched. That said, real estate-related loans, which account for a large part of total credit exposure, are mostly for the residential leasing properties constantly achieving high occupancy rates. Credit costs have been basically steady, including the impacts of the conservative loan loss provision. While close attention must be paid to how they will be affected in case that the crisis persists, JCR assumes that they can be fully absorbed by core net business income for the near future, too. In terms of securities

investment, the outstanding balance of ultra-long-term yen-denominated bonds and such is growing, but the amount of interest rate risk associated with bond holdings is not excessive relative to capital. The amount of price fluctuation risk from equity securities is also kept low relative to capital.

- (5) Consolidated core capital ratio of the Bank of Okinawa adjusted for loan loss allowance, etc. as of September 30, 2021 was around 10.5%, which is decent for a regional bank in JCR's "A+" rating category. Looking ahead, upward pressure on risk assets may increase due to growth in loans, etc., but JCR assumes that the capital level can be maintained at around the current level thanks to the accumulation of retained earnings.

Kengo Sakaguchi, Tsuyoshi Ohishi

Rating

Issuer: Okinawa Financial Group, Inc.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ Outlook: Stable

Issuer: The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: April 28, 2022

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" (November 7, 2014), "Banks" (October 1, 2021) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (March 29, 2019) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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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:	Okinawa Financial Group, Inc. The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	May 9, 2022

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.

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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
Okinawa Financial Group, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 1, 2021	A+	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 16, 1997	A	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 24, 1999	A	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 29, 2000	A-	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 22, 2002	A-	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 28, 2003	A-	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 20, 2004	A-	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 14, 2005	A	
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 2, 2006	A	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 11, 2007	A	Positive
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 22, 2008	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 30, 2009	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 23, 2010	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 9, 2011	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 27, 2012	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 24, 2013	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 23, 2014	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 1, 2015	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 12, 2016	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 1, 2017	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 7, 2018	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 7, 2019	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 8, 2020	A+	Stable
The Bank of Okinawa, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 7, 2021	A+	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Shozo Matsumura, 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.

松村省三

Shozo Matsumura

General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

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