

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

KURARAY CO., LTD. (security code: 3405)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-
Outlook: Stable
Bonds: AA-

Rationale

- (1) KURARAY CO., LTD. (the “Company”) is a specialty chemical manufacturer, which has operates the Vinyl Acetate segment as its core business. It has a number of products with the largest global shares including POVAL products, EVAL and VINYLON. In particular, it boasts approximately 80% share for optical-use PVA film for LCD panels in the world, which serves as a primary source of earnings. Under the Medium-Term Management Plan PASSION 2026 (fiscal year ended December 2022 - fiscal year ending December 2026) (FY2022 - FY2026), the Company is actively making growth and strategic investments. The new isoprene plant in Thailand has commenced operation since February 2023. Other than this, the Company is also making capital investments in PVA films, activated carbon and others.
- (2) Performance has been back on a growth path driven by the Vinyl Acetate segment, the core business. Although raw material and fuel prices continue to remain high, increased costs have been absorbed by price pass-on measures, and profitability has also improved through expanding sales of high value-added products. Production adjustments have been made for some products; however, performance will likely remain steady for foreseeable future without having any changes in the competitive advantage of core products, good customer base and others. On the other hand, the Company is making growth investments aggressively; however, JCR sees it can maintain sound financial condition into the future given the cash flow generation capacity, etc. Based on the above, JCR has affirmed the rating on the Company with Stable outlook.
- (3) For FY2022, operating income was 87.1 billion yen, renewing record high for the first time in five fiscal years. For FY2023, operating income is projected to decrease to 84 billion yen due to the negative factors including increased depreciation expenses along with starting operation of the new isoprene plant. However, EBITDA is expected to increase from the previous fiscal year. Although production adjustment has been made to optical-use PVA film and other products, it is assumed that the production will be recovering when adjustments come to the end in the industries where demand comes from. Presently, majority of profits is earned by the Vinyl Acetate segment. From a medium-term perspective, JCR believes strengthening earnings capacity of segments other than the said one is important, and will watch whether the Company can achieve the profit growth along with diversification of revenue sources through acquiring positive outcomes of growth investments and others.
- (4) Equity ratio stood at 52.9% as at the end of FY2022. It has been on improvement after hitting the lowest at the end of FY2020, 47.4%. However, it takes for a while until the financial structure recovers to a level of mid-2010's, in JCR's view. Under the Mid-term Management plan, it plans capital investment and M&A of 380 billion and 100 billion yen respectively for the five-year period. The amount of capital investment will likely remain at a high level as indicated by 77 billion yen (previous fiscal year: 72.6 billion yen) for FY2023. Having said that, these will likely remain within the amount of operating cash flow by and large. Thereby JCR views financial structure will unlikely deteriorate. The Company announced that the civil lawsuit filed against the fire accident at the Company's U.S. subsidiary (May 2018) was virtually settled recently.

Takeshi Fujita, Mai Kanai

Rating

Issuer: KURARAY CO., LTD.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Bonds no. 7	JPY 10	Apr. 25, 2018	Apr. 25, 2025	0.190%	AA-
Bonds no. 8	JPY 10	Apr. 25, 2018	Apr. 25, 2028	0.305%	AA-
Bonds no. 9	JPY 10	Apr. 30, 2020	Apr. 30, 2027	0.340%	AA-
Bonds no. 10	JPY 20	Apr. 30, 2020	Apr. 30, 2030	0.430%	AA-
Bonds no. 11	JPY 10	Jun. 1, 2022	Jun. 1, 2032	0.489%	AA-

Rating Assignment Date: May 25, 2023

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) and "Chemicals" (June 15, 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:	KURARAY CO., LTD.
Rating Publication Date:	May 30,2023

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 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) 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.

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
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 24, 2006	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	February 13, 2008	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 18, 2009	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 5, 2010	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 15, 2011	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 17, 2012	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 6, 2013	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 10, 2014	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 2, 2015	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 23, 2016	AA-	Positive
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 2, 2017	AA	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	July 23, 2018	AA	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 21, 2019	AA	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2020	AA	Negative
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 25, 2021	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 6, 2022	AA-	Stable
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	April 18, 2018	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	July 23, 2018	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	May 21, 2019	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	April 13, 2020	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	May 25, 2021	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.7	May 6, 2022	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	April 18, 2018	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	July 23, 2018	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	May 21, 2019	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	April 13, 2020	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	May 25, 2021	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.8	May 6, 2022	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.9	April 22, 2020	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.9	May 25, 2021	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.9	May 6, 2022	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.10	April 22, 2020	AA	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.10	May 25, 2021	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.10	May 6, 2022	AA-	
KURARAY CO., LTD.	Bonds no.11	May 25, 2022	AA-	

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

I, Mikiya Kubota, 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.

窪田 幹也

Mikiya Kubota

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