

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

The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA+
Outlook:	Stable
Ability to Pay Insurance Claims:	AA+
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited (the “Company”) is Japan’s sole comprehensive reinsurance company. It has a stable operating base backed by its relations with direct non-life insurance companies in Japan as its major shareholders. Because it inevitably underwrites the fairly highly concentrated risk of domestic natural disasters as a core reinsurer in Japan, it has strategically strengthened the overseas non-life reinsurance business as well as the life reinsurance business at home and abroad to diversify risks, spread out geographical regions and stabilize the financial foundation. It also operates in the U.S., Europe and Asia by having such group companies as The Toa Reinsurance Company of America (“TRA”) in North America and The Toa 21st Century Reinsurance Company Ltd. (“TRE”) in Switzerland. Factors reflected in the ratings include the Company’s robust operating base in Japan, diversified business portfolio and capital adequacy relative to risks.
- (2) Consolidated loss ratio is hovering at a high level due to overseas natural disasters, major accidents in and outside Japan, poor performance of policies, including COVID-related ones, in the overseas life insurance sector, enhancement of reserves for social inflation in the U.S., etc. For the fiscal year ended March 2022, while the impact of domestic natural disasters was marginal, the Company was adversely affected by the loss posted by TRA and TRE, resulting in net loss on a consolidated basis. However, it is already taking measures to improve loss ratio, including adoption of stricter terms and condition of underwriting, so as to control earnings volatility through a reduction in risk amount and diversification of the business portfolio. The underwriting of reinsurance in relation to the Russia-Ukraine situation is very small and thus has only a limited impact on the overall performance. As regards the impact of natural disasters, JCR considers that whether the Company can ensure adequate earnings with the scales and frequencies of such casualties incorporated will be the key to future rating decisions and that future trends including the impact of climate changes thus need to be watched carefully.
- (3) In the overseas non-life reinsurance business, despite the efforts to diversify and expand underwriting risks and improve profitability in the U.S., Europe and Asia, the profit level has declined for TRA and TRE due in part to overseas natural disasters and social inflation in the U.S. In response, the Company is working to rebuild the underwriting portfolio partly through restrictions on underwriting by enhancing control over overseas subsidiaries’ business management. The life reinsurance business at home and abroad, on the other hand, is driving the Toa Re Group’s earnings upward with the acceptance of mortality risks as well as risks associated with third-sector insurance products such as medical care and nursing care. Efforts are also being made to capture new earnings opportunities, including cyber risk- and renewable energy-related policies. Whether the Company can ensure earnings stability while building a business portfolio that is well-diversified in terms of risk types and geographical locations by achieving positive results in such efforts and expanding growth areas will be closely watched.
- (4) The Company’s financial position is highly sound, and various risks are controlled at decent levels relative to capital even in consideration of the impact of natural disasters. Working towards the realization of an effective ERM system under the medium-term management plan, the Company aims to increase profitability while maintaining soundness by appropriately controlling the balance of capital, risks and returns. Group-wide business operations, including the overseas business, are conducted in accordance with risk appetite. The Company is striving to diversify the business portfolio and achieve constant profit growth, but, given drastic changes in the business environment, JCR views that managing insurance underwriting risk group-wide is becoming increasingly vital.

Tomohiro Miyao, Seito Achiha

Rating

Issuer: The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA+ Outlook: Stable

Ability to Pay Insurance Claims: AA+ Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: August 4, 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) and "Non-Life Insurance" (July 1, 2013) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

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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 Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited
Rating Publication Date:	August 8, 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) 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.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	May 16, 2006	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	May 18, 2007	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	May 19, 2008	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	June 26, 2009	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	July 13, 2010	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	November 1, 2011	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	March 13, 2012	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	December 5, 2012	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	December 18, 2013	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	August 20, 2015	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	June 7, 2016	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	June 19, 2017	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	June 21, 2018	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	July 26, 2019	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	August 7, 2020	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Issuer(Long-term)	August 6, 2021	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	March 18, 1999	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	November 17, 1999	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 12, 2000	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	March 28, 2002	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	March 31, 2003	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	February 7, 2005	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	May 16, 2006	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	May 18, 2007	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	May 19, 2008	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 26, 2009	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	July 13, 2010	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	November 1, 2011	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	March 13, 2012	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 5, 2012	AA+	
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	December 18, 2013	AA+	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	August 20, 2015	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 7, 2016	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 19, 2017	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	June 21, 2018	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	July 26, 2019	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	August 7, 2020	AA+	Stable
The Toa Reinsurance Company, Limited	Ability to Pay Insurance Claims	August 6, 2021	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

Tomohiro Miyao

General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026