

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

Concordia Financial Group, Ltd. (security code: 7186)

<Affirmation>

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

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

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable

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

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating:	AA
Outlook:	Stable

Rationale

- (1) The Concordia Financial Group (the "Group") is a regional financial group having The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd. ("BOY"), The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited ("HNB"), Hamagin Tokai Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. ("HTTS") and others under the umbrella of the holding company. It has a broad network covering Kanagawa, Tokyo and seven other prefectures with a fund volume of 19 trillion yen, which is one of the largest in the industry.
- (2) JCR views the Group's creditworthiness to be equivalent to a AA rating in consideration of the good earnings capacity underpinned by the strong customer base and diverse business operations, as well as other factors including sound assets and capital adequacy. Keys to the future rating decisions will be whether the Group can construct a structure whereby HNB can steadily reports profits as the latter has been struggling and whether it can maintain and increase basic earnings capacity, including the realization of group synergies, while keeping adequate capital against risks.
- (3) ROA based on core net business income for the two banks combined stands relatively high at around 0.4%. The Group is improving top-line revenue through solution sales, including the provision of high value-added finance services for corporate customers and expansion of investment and trust products for individual customers mainly by BOY. It has also worked on business process reforms based on digital technologies and profitability improvement through the integration and downsizing of branches, thereby substantially reducing costs on clerks and branches. Under the medium-term management plan launched in April, it aims to become a solution company and thus intends to further boost earnings from loans to corporate and individual customers, as well as fees and commissions.
- (4) Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act of the two banks combined is low at around 1.5%. Credit cost ratio was kept low at 20 bps or so in FY2019 and FY2020 and is expected to fall further in FY2021. While attention must be paid to the impacts of the COVID crisis and surging raw material costs on the borrowers' performance, JCR assumes that credit costs will stay at a level fully absorbable by core net business income in consideration of such factors as the status of credit diversification and coverage.
- (5) In line with risk governance under the risk appetite framework, the Group adequately controls risks associated with its assets. The ratio of Tier 1 capital excluding accumulated other comprehensive income on a consolidated basis is high in the upper 11% range, and equity capital is sufficient against risks.

Issuer: Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.

Concordia Financial Group, Ltd. (“Concordia FG”) is the financial holding company of the Group. It was established in April 2016 by the two banks through a share transfer. JCR considers Concordia FG’s issuer rating to be commensurate with the Group’s creditworthiness as Concordia FG’s double leverage ratio is staying below 100% and also in light of the Group’s financial management policy, etc.

Issuer: The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

- (1) BOY is a regional bank headquartered in Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture. It has a solid business base as the leading bank in the prefecture with a fund volume of 17 trillion yen, which is the largest in the industry. Given, among others, that it occupies the core position in the Group, its issuer rating is deemed to be commensurate with the Group’s creditworthiness. BOY not only has the overwhelming number of branches and ATMs in the prefecture but also has strong customer bases for both the corporate and retail sectors on the back of the well-developed in-person and online channels, including a business portal for corporate customers. It is striving to further expand these customer bases and enhance the solutions business by capitalizing on the Group’s functions and also by accelerating tie-ups with other banks, including the Chiba-Yokohama Partnership with The Chiba Bank, Ltd., Tokyo Kanagawa Solution Connect with Kiraboshi Bank, Ltd. and business alliance with The Bank of Kyoto, Ltd. in global operations.
- (2) Core net business income excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts for the first nine months of FY2021 came to 60.1 billion yen, increasing 11.3 billion yen from the same period a year before, and ROA based on this income was in the lower 0.4% range, staying at a competitive level compared to other banks. While steady growth in loans is helping push up interest income on loans, fees and commissions in both the corporate and retail sectors are growing thanks to an increase in structured finance transactions, recovery in investment trust sales and successful internal collaboration with HTTS. Completion of investments associated with business process reforms, including the expansion of in-person transactions and introduction of electronic contracts, is also leading to cost reductions. Given that BOY is increasing its capacities to offer solutions to meet the needs of customers that are becoming more diverse and complex and will likely be able to cut more costs through branch integration and downsizing, JCR assumes that basic earnings capacity will keep improving.
- (3) Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act is low in the lower 1% range, and the ratio of categorized assets is also kept low. Despite a high percentage of real estate-related loans, the portfolio is highly risk-tolerant as many of such loans target wealthy individuals with asset backgrounds. As regards structured finance including capital loans, BOY is building up the balance with due consideration given to product characteristics. Loan assets remain sound, and credit costs are not likely to grow large even in light of the uncertain business environment. In terms of securities holdings, BOY invests mainly in yen bonds and also in investment trusts, foreign bonds, etc. for diversification. Even though valuation gains on securities are not as abundant as other leading regional banks, the amount of risks in the entire market division is kept within a certain range through agile replacement in anticipation of market changes.

Issuer: The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited

- (1) HNB is a regional bank II headquartered in Tokyo with a fund volume of 1.8 trillion yen, and its business base covers a broad area stretching from Tokyo to Ibaraki Prefecture. HNB’s issuer rating is deemed to be commensurate with the Group’s creditworthiness, reflecting the evaluation of HNB alone and possible support from the Group. HNB reported net loss for two years in a row in FY2019 and FY2020 because of credit costs, impairment of branches, etc. To make sure it turns profitable, it is taking such measures as a shift to a structure with focus on solutions sales, concentration of management resources into Tokyo, streamlining of the headquarters and enhancement of credit risk management under the earnings capacity improvement plan. Core net business income has been improving since hitting bottom in FY2019, and FY2021 is projected to attain net income, even with the effects of the reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts excluded.
- (2) Thanks to the promotion of COVID-related loans, successful sales enhancement measures in Tokyo and so forth, the fall in interest on loans has been slowing down since FY2020 while fees and commissions from project finance and business matching services have been improving. HNB has been pressing ahead with cost-cutting efforts including the integration of branches and downsizing, bringing core net business income excluding gains/losses on cancellation of investment trusts back to the upper 0.2% range, an average level for regional banks in JCR’s “A” rating category. Given that it has been strengthening solutions sales in the corporate sector through collaboration with BOY and

enhancement of loan products and is constantly working on cost reductions, JCR assumes that core net business income will grow steadily going forward.

- (3) Non-performing loans ratio under the Financial Reconstruction Act is high, standing at 4.4% as of December 31, 2021, and assets requiring caution also account for a large part of total credits. Credit cost ratio stayed high for two consecutive years, coming to around 70 bps in FY2019 and 90 bps in FY2020, but is currently beginning to level off, even with the effects of reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts of large borrowers excluded. While attention must be paid to changes in credit costs because of the uncertain business environment, JCR is monitoring how the group-wide efforts to enhance credit risk management, including the revision of the screening system, will come out. Risk-taking in the market division is well-controlled, partly owing to the low securities-to-deposit ratio.
- (4) Consolidated core capital ratio of 8.3% as of December 31, 2021 leaves room for improvement, and stable profit reporting through the steady implementation of the earnings capacity improvement plan is vital. JCR assumes that HNB will receive necessary support from the Group in a timely and appropriate manner to build up risk assets and comply with various regulations.

Tomohiro Miyao, Michiya Kidani

Rating

Issuer: Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Callable Bonds no. 2 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 20	Feb. 23, 2018	Feb. 23, 2028	(Note 1)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 3 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 10	Mar. 13, 2019	Mar. 13, 2029	(Note 2)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 4 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 10	Mar. 22, 2019	Mar. 22, 2029	(Note 3)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 5 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 10	Sept. 4, 2019	Sept. 4, 2029	(Note 4)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 6 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 10	Mar. 19, 2020	Mar. 19, 2030	(Note 5)	AA-
Callable Bonds no. 7 (Tier 2 with loss absorption clause)	JPY 20	Sept. 3, 2020	Sept. 3, 2030	(Note 6)	AA-

Notes:

- 0.40% until and including February 23, 2023. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 0.28% after that date.
- 0.49% until and including March 13, 2024. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 0.49% after that date.
- 0.49% until and including March 22, 2024. 5-year yen swap mid-rate + 0.49% after that date, rounded up to the second decimal place.
- 0.37% until and including September 4, 2024. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 0.55% after that date.
- 0.45% until and including March 19, 2025. 5-year yen swap mid-rate + 0.63% after that date, rounded up to the second decimal place.
- 0.60% until and including September 3, 2025. 6M Euroyen LIBOR + 0.62% after that date.

Shelf Registration: Preliminary AA

Maximum: JPY 200 billion

Valid: two years effective from July 29, 2021

Issuer: The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Issuer: The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AA Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: April 19, 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), "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (March 29, 2019) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Institutions' Capital and TLAC Instruments" (April 27, 2017) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.
Issuer:	The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.
Issuer:	The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited
Rating Publication Date:	April 21, 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 received in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd. for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from Concordia Financial Group, Ltd. and The Higashi-Nippon Bank, Limited for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

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

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

13 Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

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

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's parent company or subsidiaries, guarantor or other providers of credit enhancement, the government of the issuer's business domicile or other related parties' status and stance of support/ assistance for the issuer. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if there is a major change on the part of related parties, such as replacement, disappearance, some drastic improvement/ deterioration of financial grounds/ balances, etc.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

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

14 Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 31, 2016	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	December 28, 2016	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 28, 2018	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	May 28, 2019	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	March 3, 2020	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	April 13, 2021	AA	Stable
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Shelf Registration	July 20, 2021	AA	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.2(Subordinated)	February 16, 2018	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.2(Subordinated)	March 28, 2018	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.2(Subordinated)	May 28, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.2(Subordinated)	March 3, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.2(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.3(Subordinated)	March 6, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.3(Subordinated)	May 28, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.3(Subordinated)	March 3, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.3(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.4(Subordinated)	March 6, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.4(Subordinated)	May 28, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.4(Subordinated)	March 3, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.4(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	August 28, 2019	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	March 3, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.5(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.6(Subordinated)	March 6, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.6(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.7(Subordinated)	August 27, 2020	AA-	
Concordia Financial Group, Ltd.	Bonds no.7(Subordinated)	April 13, 2021	AA-	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

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

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

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

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.

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