

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

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (security code: 7012)

<Outlook Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A
Outlook: from Negative to Stable

<Affirmation>

Bonds: A
Shelf Registration: Preliminary A

Rationale

- (1) Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (the "Company") is one of the major general heavy machinery companies. It operates Aerospace Systems, Energy Solution & Marine Engineering, Precision Machinery & Robot, Rolling Stock, and Motorcycle & Engine segments. It has diverse earnings sources, handling various businesses from quick-delivery/mass-production items to long-lead/custom-built items. On the other hand, the Company's earnings structure is susceptible to exchange rate fluctuations, especially for the Aerospace Systems and Motorcycle & Engine.
- (2) The Company's performance has been recovering. The performances of the Motorcycle & Engine and Precision Machinery & Robot have been still steadily and the profit and loss of the Energy Solution & Marine Engineering are also expected to improve in the fiscal year ending March 2023 (FY2022). Business profit of the Aerospace Systems, which was strongly affected by the COVID crisis, is expected to return to the black for FY2022, and JCR believes the performance will likely improve from a medium-term perspective along with recovery of passenger demand of commercial aircrafts. The Company made a progress in reducing interest-bearing debt in FY2021, and the financial structure will unlikely deteriorate substantially in the future. Based on the above, JCR has revised the rating outlook from Negative to Stable.
- (3) The Company announced that its business profit would be 56.0 billion yen for FY2022 (has adopted IFRS since current fiscal year). It was 30.3 billion yen for the previous fiscal year on the basis of a rough calculation under IFRS. For the comparison based on IFRS, the Company expects either returning to the black or an increase in profit for all the segments. For the Motorcycle & Engine, in addition to continuing strong demand for two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles, the weak yen is also working positively. For the Precision Machinery & Robot, a decrease in demand of hydraulic components for China is observed; however, sales of robots are steady primarily for semiconductors. The Rolling Stock expects to be profitable for two fiscal years in a row. The project in North America, which incurred a large amount of loss in the past fiscal year, is expect to hand over the last car in FY2022, and the segment's operation will likely become stable. Business profit of the Energy Solution & Marine Engineering, will turn profitable due partly to an improvement in investment gains and losses on equity method. Note that an impact of the acts of inappropriate conduct found in Kawasaki Thermal Engineering Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary, on the business performance is seemed to be limited at present.
- (4) The equity ratio as at the end of FY2021 was 23.7%. Although retained earnings shrank due to adoption of ASBJ Statement No. 29 "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" and others from the beginning of FY2021, the ratio remained almost flat from the previous fiscal year level due partly to an increase in the foreign currency translation adjustments. In addition, the Company generated a large amount of free cash flow and interest-bearing debt was reduced. JCR assumes the Company will invest in growth areas such as hydrogen business going forward. Its issue to address will be pushing forward the growth strategies while maintaining the financial soundness. Due to the derailment accident occurred in Washington D.C. Metro system in October 2021, use of the railcars manufactured by the Company was suspended; however, some cars were back in the service in June 2022, and the number of the railcars in the service were increased in September. On the other hand, the Company filed arbitration against construction subcontractors seeking compensation for damages relating to an overseas LNG tank construction. JCR will continue to monitor the outcome.

Hiroaki Sekiguchi, Takahiko Yamaguchi

Rating

Issuer: Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.

<Outlook Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A Outlook: Stable

<Affirmation>

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Bonds no. 40	JPY 10	Dec. 16, 2013	Dec. 15, 2023	0.988%	A
Bonds no. 42	JPY 10	July 18, 2014	July 18, 2024	0.791%	A
Bonds no. 44	JPY 10	July 24, 2015	July 24, 2025	0.853%	A
Bonds no. 46	JPY 10	July 15, 2016	July 15, 2036	0.820%	A
Bonds no. 48	JPY 10	July 20, 2017	July 17, 2037	0.900%	A
Bonds no. 49	JPY 10	July 20, 2018	July 20, 2023	0.180%	A
Bonds no. 50	JPY 10	July 20, 2018	July 20, 2028	0.400%	A
Bonds no. 51	JPY 10	July 12, 2019	July 12, 2024	0.150%	A
Bonds no. 52	JPY 10	July 12, 2019	July 12, 2039	0.820%	A
Bonds no. 53	JPY 10	Jan. 21, 2020	Jan. 21, 2025	0.180%	A
Bonds no. 54	JPY 10	Jan. 21, 2020	Jan. 20, 2040	0.700%	A
Bonds no. 55	JPY 20	June 11, 2020	June 9, 2023	0.060%	A
Bonds no. 56	JPY 30	June 11, 2020	June 11, 2025	0.260%	A
Bonds no. 57	JPY 10	June 11, 2020	June 11, 2030	0.480%	A
Bonds no. 58	JPY 10	July 15, 2021	July 15, 2031	0.300%	A
(sustainability bonds)					
Bonds no. 59	JPY 9	July 14, 2022	July 14, 2032	0.789%	A
(green bonds)					

Shelf Registration: Preliminary A

Maximum: JPY 80 billion

Valid: two years effective from September 1, 2022

Rating Assignment Date: October 27, 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 "General Heavy Machinery" (July 13, 2011) 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.

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:	Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.
Rating Publication Date:	November 1, 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 same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Positions

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

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

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

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

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

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

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

G) Various Events

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

12

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

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

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

13

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset

quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

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

D) 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.

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
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 1, 2006	A-	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 24, 2007	A-	Positive
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	August 26, 2008	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 1, 2009	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 1, 2010	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 1, 2011	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 11, 2012	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 9, 2013	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 9, 2014	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 11, 2015	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 16, 2016	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	September 12, 2017	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 3, 2018	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	October 21, 2019	A	Stable
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	January 29, 2021	A	Negative
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Issuer(Long-term)	November 25, 2021	A	Negative
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Shelf Registration	September 1, 2022	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	December 6, 2013	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	September 9, 2014	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	September 11, 2015	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	September 16, 2016	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	September 12, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.40	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	July 11, 2014	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	September 9, 2014	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	September 11, 2015	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	September 16, 2016	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	September 12, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.42	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	July 14, 2015	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	September 11, 2015	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	September 16, 2016	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	September 12, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.44	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	July 8, 2016	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	September 16, 2016	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	September 12, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.46	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	July 11, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	September 12, 2017	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.48	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.49	July 10, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.49	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.49	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.49	January 29, 2021	A	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.49	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.50	July 10, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.50	October 3, 2018	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.50	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.50	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.50	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.51	July 5, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.51	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.51	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.51	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.52	July 5, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.52	October 21, 2019	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.52	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.52	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.53	January 15, 2020	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.53	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.53	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.54	January 15, 2020	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.54	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.54	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.55	June 5, 2020	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.55	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.55	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.56	June 5, 2020	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.56	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.56	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.57	June 5, 2020	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.57	January 29, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.57	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.58	July 9, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.58	November 25, 2021	A	
Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd.	Bonds no.59	July 8, 2022	A	

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

I, Shigenobu Tonomura, 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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General Manager of Corporate Rating Department II

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