

CREDIT OPINION

6 January 2025

Pre-Sale



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Closing date

February 27, 2025

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Driver Japan fourteen

Securitization backed by auto loans originated by Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd. ABS/Japan

Capital structure

Exhibit 1

Provisional ratings

Class	Amount (¥ Billion)	Dividends/ Interest	Payment Frequency	Subordination Ratio	Rating
Beneficial Interests 2	[TBD]	Fixed	Monthly	Approximately 6.5%	(P)Aaa (sf)
ABL 2	[TBD]	Fixed	Monthly	Approximately 6.5%	(P)Aaa (sf)
Total	[40.0]				

Source: VWFSJ, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Summary

The Driver Japan fourteen transaction is a securitization of Japanese auto loan contracts originated by Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd (VWFSJ).

VWFSJ has been a frequent sponsor of auto loan securitizations. Driver Japan fourteen is the fourteenth securitization transaction in the Driver Japan series.

We base our provisional ratings of the securities on factors that include the steady performance history of VWFSJ-sponsored transactions and the credit quality of the underlying pool. The credit enhancement and structural protections available to investors in the transaction are consistent with the assigned ratings.

Our annualized default rate and cumulative default rate expectations are around 0.28% and 0.56%, respectively. The Aaa credit enhancement is around 6.1%.

In general, we consider ESG credit risks for this transaction to be low. Environmental credit risk is low based on the underlying collateral pools' geographical diversification and the physical mobility of vehicles. Social credit risk is low based on the short tenor of

This pre-sale report addresses the structure and characteristics of the proposed transaction based on the information provided to Moody's as of 6 January 2025. Investors should be aware that certain issues concerning this transaction have yet to be finalized. Upon conclusive review of all documents and legal information as well as any subsequent changes in information, Moody's will endeavor to change the ratings for this transaction from provisional to definitive. The definitive ratings may differ from the provisional ratings set forth in this report. Moody's will disseminate such definitive ratings through publication on ratings.moodys.com. This report does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities, and it may not be used or circulated in connection with any such offer or solicitation.

the transaction. Governance credit risk is low, largely mitigated by various features of the transaction. For further details, please see "ESG Considerations."

Credit strengths

- » **Granular portfolio composition:** The initial securitized portfolio consists of large number of loan contracts, and is highly granular. The securitized pool benefits from good geographic diversification.
- » **Stable performance in VWFSJ's entire pool:** The historical data from VWFSJ's entire pool has shown better and more stable performance than that of standard auto loan pools.
- » **Dynamic credit enhancement structure:** Subordination on the transaction's liability side will build up over time because of the "target over-collateralization (OC) structure". The transaction also benefits from a dynamic enhancement mechanism when the cumulative default rate of the pool reaches a certain level. This arrangement will protect the transaction to a certain extent from volatility in the performance of the pool.
- » **Securitization experience:** VWFSJ has securitization experience from 2007 onward with well-performing transactions. In our view, the company can act appropriately as an originator and a servicer.

Credit challenges

In our rating assessment, our committee focused on the following factors:

- » **Revolving structure:** The structure incorporates a one-year revolving period. VWFSJ entrusts additional receivables during the period, which may lead to a change in the characteristics of the underlying pool. To mitigate the uncertainty arising from the replenishment of the pool during the revolving period, the transaction incorporates the "target OC structure" in which the credit enhancement increases to a higher target OC for the ABL 1 (and consequently for the Beneficial Interests 2 and the ABL 2). The structure also sets a limitation on the "used car" and "balloon payment" portions in the pool. We conduct our analysis assuming that the composition of the portfolio will change to some extent during the replenishment scenario.
- » **Backup servicer arrangement:** A backup servicer is not appointed at closing. If a servicer replacement event occurs, the trustee 1 may dismiss the servicer and have a backup servicer take over as the servicer. Among the candidates for backup servicer are JACCS Co., Ltd. (Jaccs) and Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. (SMCC). Jaccs and SMCC also act as sub-servicers in the transaction, based on the business operations consignment agreement. (Please see page 17 for more information)
- » **Balloon payment auto loan with a "repurchase" option:** an unfulfilled pre-agreement (repurchase option provided by a dealer or an originator) may constitute an "obligors' payment defense" in the case of auto loans under the legislation referred to in short as the Installment Sales Act, in the event that a dealer or originator goes bankrupt. Based on legal opinions provided by legal counsel and our qualitative analyses on (1) the Volkswagen Group's global presence in the automobile industry, (2) dealer diversification, and (3) transaction features, the risks associated with balloon payments with repurchase options are considered sufficiently minimized. (Please see page 9 for more information)

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the issuer/deal page on <https://ratings.moody's.com> for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

Key characteristics

Exhibit 2

Trust Commencement Date:	25-Feb-25
Beneficial Interests 2 Transfer/ABL 2 Funding Date:	27-Feb-25
Revolving Period:	One-year from February 2025
Final Maturity Date:	28-Jun-33

Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 3

Counterparties

Originator/Seller:	Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd. ("VWFSJ")
Servicer:	Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd.
Sub-Servicer:	JACCS Co., Ltd. ("Jaccs") Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. ("SMCC")
Trustee 1 / Trustee 2:	The Norinchukin Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Trust Account Bank:	MUFG Bank, Ltd. (A1/P-1)
Backup Servicer:	A backup servicer is not appointed at closing. If a Servicer Replacement Event occurs, the Trustee 1 will appoint a back-up servicer.
ABL 1 Lender / Seller 2:	MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Underwriter:	BNP Paribas Securities (Japan) Limited
Arranger:	MUFG Bank, Ltd. BNP Paribas Securities (Japan) Limited

Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 4

Portfolio summary

Underlying Asset:	Auto Loan Receivables
Total Amount of Eligible Receivables:	¥45,155,871,600
Discounted Principal Amount of Eligible Receivables:	¥42,782,426,139
Number of Underlying Eligible Receivables:	15,536
Average Amount of Receivables per Contract (Discounted Principal Amount Base):	Approximately ¥2.75 million

Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 5

Our view

Unique Feature:	The underlying auto loan receivables include those with a balloon payment. The transaction structure incorporates a one-year revolving period.
Linkage to Originator:	The originator acts as Seller, Servicer, and Subordinated Beneficiary.
Originator's Securitization History:	The originator has securitized auto loan receivables since 2007.
Portfolio Performance:	According to the historical data on the seller's entire auto loan pool, the default rate has been stable. The pools guaranteed by Jaccs and SMCC have shown similar performances.
Moody's Assumption:	Annual default rate at approximately 0.28% (Cumulative default rate: approximately 0.56%)

Source: Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Asset description

The underlying assets are originated by VWFSJ. The underlying assets consist of auto loan receivables guaranteed and serviced either by Jaccs or SMCC. Based on the business operations consignment agreements, Jaccs and SMCC are sub-servicers who provide credit screening and servicing of the underlying receivables.

Asset description at issuance

The eligible underlying pool consists of auto loan receivables originated by VWFSJ and guaranteed by Jaccs or SMCC. Auto loan receivables are from the following seven types of auto loan contracts:

- » Owner's plan: A contract with an equal monthly installment, but where additional payment amounts at bonus time are allowed.
- » Twin loan: A contract with an equal monthly installment. This is available when the loan amount exceeds the maximum amount for a low-rate campaign.
- » Solutions and Audi Future Drive ("Solutions, etc"): A contract with an equal monthly installment and a balloon payment, which provides obligors with the option to sell to the dealer vehicles categorized under both the "Volkswagen" and "Audi" brand at an agreed-upon price.
- » S-Loan,etc: A contract with an equal monthly installment and a balloon payment.
- » S-Loan plus: A contract with an equal monthly installment and a balloon payment, which provides obligors with the option to sell to the dealer vehicles categorized under the "Audi" brand only if the obligor purchases a new Audi car at the same dealer.
- » Refinance loan (105): A refinanced contract based on balloon amounts for "Solutions" and "Audi Future Drive" loans.
- » Refinance loan (106): A refinanced contract based on balloon amounts for "S-Loan,etc" or "S-Loan plus".

Exhibit 6

Portfolio by loan types as of 10 November 2024

Total discounted principal amount of auto loan receivables:	¥42,782,426,139
Owner's plan:	¥1,583,206,536
Twin loan:	¥0
Solutions,etc:	¥23,898,002,543
S-Loan,etc:	¥15,916,154,117
S-Loan plus:	¥0
Refinance loan (105):	¥811,687,079
Refinance loan (106):	¥573,375,864

Source: VWFSJ

The eligible underlying pool is collateralized based on new cars 70.4%, used cars 26.3%, and refinanced cars 3.2%. The auto loan receivables guaranteed by SMCC represent 58.9% of the underlying pool, with the remainder (41.1%) guaranteed by Jaccs.

In contrast to VWFSJ's entire pool, the underlying eligible pool has the following features:

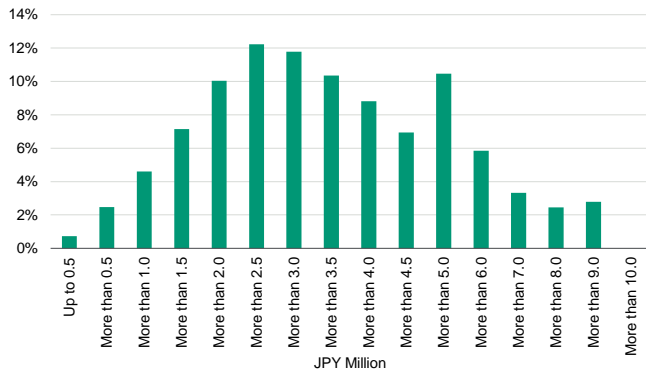
- » The outstanding receivable principal amounts which are more than ¥10 million are not in the pool because of the eligibility criteria.
- » The proportion of Bentley and Lamborghini vehicles in the pool is slightly lower.
- » The proportion of receivables originated in 2023 and 2024 is higher.

The underlying assets will be audited by an accounting firm to verify the existence and eligibility of the assets before entrustment.

Characteristics of underlying assets as of 10 November 2024

Exhibit 7

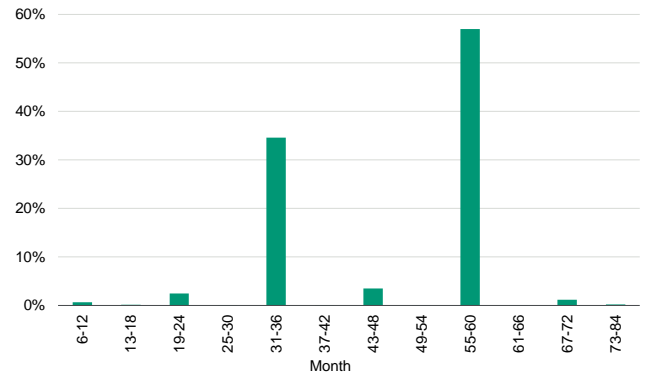
Outstanding discounted principal balance



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 8

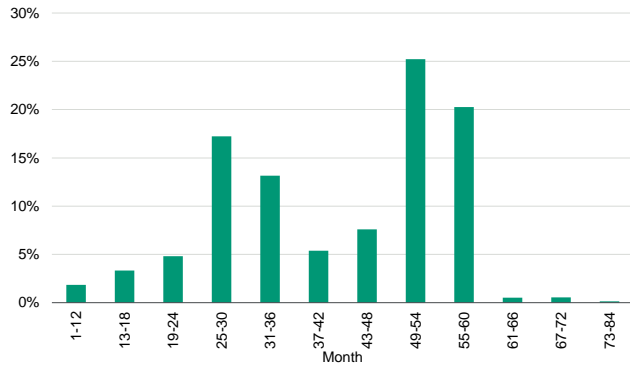
Contractual term



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 9

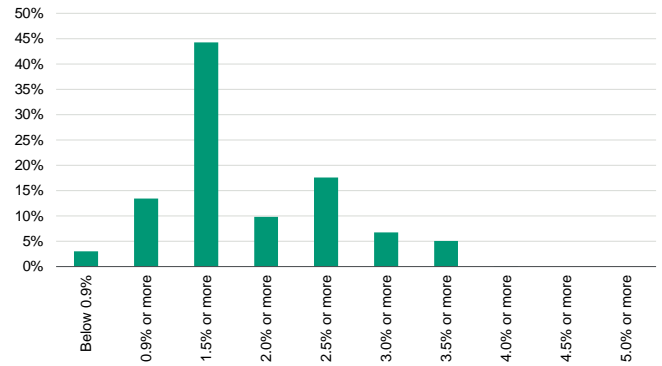
Remaining term



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 10

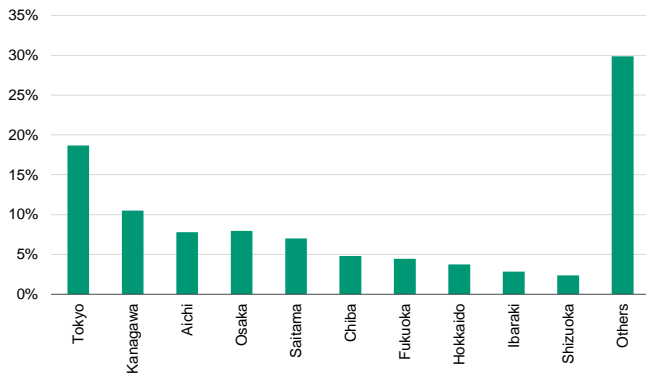
Contract interest rate



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 11

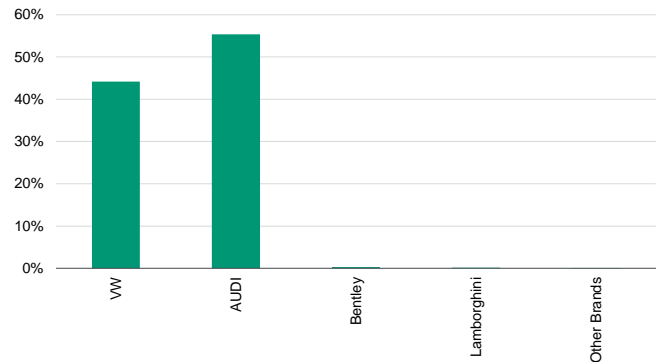
Geographic distribution (prefecture)



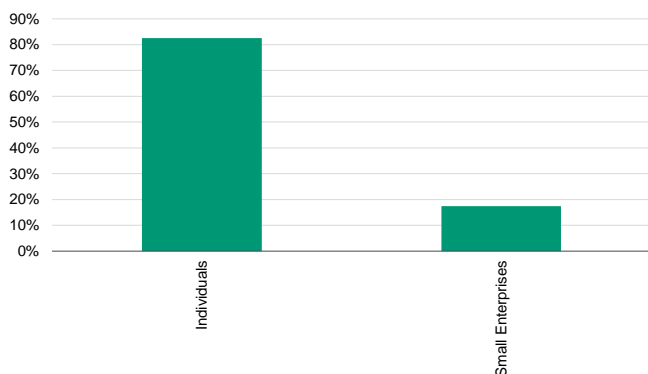
Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 12

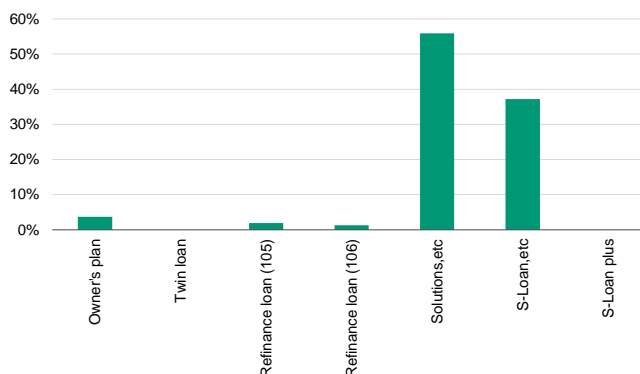
Vehicle brand



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 13
Obligors

Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 14
Product type

Source: VWFSJ

Eligibility criteria

Key eligibility criteria include the following:

- » The receivables are neither delinquent nor in default when selected for the pool.
- » The receivables are guaranteed by Jaccs or SMCC.
- » The auto loans do not prohibit the transfer of receivables.
- » The receivables are payable in yen.
- » The interest rate type applicable to each of the receivables is a fixed interest rate.
- » At least two monthly payments for each of the receivables has been made.
- » The current principal outstanding balance of each receivable is greater than ¥50,000 and less than ¥10,000,000.
- » The receivables with respect to "Used car" do not exceed 35% of the auto loan receivables.
- » The concentration limit for the balloon payment amount is less than 50% of the auto loan receivables.
- » The receivables in relation to vehicles categorized under "Other brands" that is, brands other than Volkswagen, Audi, Bentley and Lamborghini, do not exceed 5% of the total auto loan receivables.
- » The number of remaining auto loan payments does not exceed 82.

Originator and servicer profile

Originator background

Volkswagen Financial Services Japan, Ltd., headquartered in Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, was established in September 1990 as a joint venture between the Volkswagen group and Nippon Shinpan (currently Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.). VWFSJ is an indirectly owned subsidiary of Volkswagen AG (Germany, A3/P-2), through Volkswagen Financial Services Overseas AG (A3/P-2).

As of the end of October 2024, VWFSJ had ¥1.01 billion in capital, 74 employees and about ¥388.9 billion in total assets. VWFSJ has entered into business operations and consignment agreements with Jaccs and SMCC as sub-servicers.

The duties to be performed by sub-servicers are as follows:

- » Collecting the payments that customers make under the obligation, such as installments for auto loans, and transferring the monies to VWFSJ
- » Receiving the applications for auto loans and making credit decisions

- » Monitoring and tracking the performance of customer contracts
- » Maintaining customer data and giving VWFSJ access to such information
- » Guaranteeing the obligation of customers
- » Providing any other services that are deemed necessary in the auto loan business

Sub-servicer background

JACCS Co., Ltd. is the guarantor and sub-servicer in the transaction. The company was established in 1954 and is headquartered in Tokyo. It is one of Japan's major credit companies. It regards financial services, including guarantees of auto loans, as one of its key business segments. It has branch offices in principal cities across Japan. As of the end of March 2024, the company had ¥16.1 billion in capital and an employee headcount of 2,695. The company is an equity-method affiliate of the MUFG Bank, Ltd. (A1/P-1).

Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. is the guarantor and sub-servicer in the transaction. SMCC, a major credit company, emerged as the surviving entity following the merger with SMBC Finance Service. Its main business lines include credit cards, other settlement services, installment sale loans (shinpan) and transaction business. As of the end of March 2024, the company had ¥34.0 billion in capital and an employee headcount of 5,847. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group.

Operations review

We reviewed the operations of VWFSJ, Jaccs and SMCC in November 2024. We consider the companies sufficiently capable of servicing the pool.

Origination

Marketing

As a finance company of the Volkswagen Group in Japan, VWFSJ provides various finance programs to people who have purchased vehicles from Audi, Bentley, Lamborghini and Volkswagen dealers. The Volkswagen Group has a strong franchise, importing vehicles through 384 dealers across Japan (excluding Ducati). Its dealer network in Japan is detailed, as shown below.

Exhibit 15

Volkswagen:	240 Dealers
Audi:	122 Dealers
Bentley:	10 Dealers
Lamborghini:	12 Dealers

as of the end of October 2024

Source: VWFSJ

Credit screening

VWFSJ delegates credit decisions to Jaccs and SMCC. Jaccs and SMCC have each set up Volkswagen support or customer centers, manned by a total of 73 employees (44 for Jaccs and 29 for SMCC) who conduct credit assessments using their own scoring models, based on VWFSJ's auto loan program.

In the credit screening process, Jaccs and SMCC focus both on an obligor's ability and willingness to pay. The same credit screening process is applied to loans with balloon payments and those with amortizing equal payments.

VWFSJ determines the balloon payment amounts based on its projections of resale value. The balloon payment amounts are usually set at 40% of the initial price of the vehicles for three-year, 30% for four-year and 20% for five-year, based on the number of years since the registration of the new vehicle.

The actual resale values are monitored periodically by Jaccs or SMCC.

IT system

VWFSJ's main IT hardware system is leased, managed and maintained by an external vendor, on a 24-hours-per-day, 7-days-per-week basis.

VWFSJ also has a business application software maintenance contract with another external vendor.

VWFSJ's main IT system is located at an external data center, which has an emergency in-house electric generator. The power system has passed the seismic qualification test conducted by an independent third party.

A backup IT system is located at a separate data center.

Servicing

The obligors make monthly payments through bank transfers.

If they fail to make auto loan repayments on the agreed due date, the call centers operated by Jaccs or SMCC will chase for payment. Older delinquencies are handled by other departments within Jaccs and SMCC.

In principle, both servicer and sub-servicers will not allow the rescheduling of auto loan repayments, based on an obligor's inability to pay.

The transaction collection period is from the 11th day of each month to the 10th day of the following month. VWFSJ details the collection status in a servicing report and submit the report either five business days after the end of the collection period, or three business days prior to each trust calculation date, whichever is earlier. VWFSJ then remits the monthly payments to the trustee 1, four business days before the 28th of each month.

Asset analysis

Primary asset analysis

Performance of VWFSJ's entire pool

The historical data from VWFSJ's entire pool show better and more stable performance than that of typical Japanese auto loan ABS that we rate.

Data quantity and content

We conducted our analysis using historical data of VWFSJ's entire pool from September 2002 and performance data of VWFSJ's securitization transactions, in addition to attribution data for VWFSJ's entire pool and the underlying eligible pool. The data was broken down based on the following categories: (1) guarantee companies, (2) product type, and (3) new or used vehicles.

The performance period covers the significantly stressed economic environment in Japan after the financial crisis in 2008. In our view, past performance data are a good indicator of future performance, and the quantity and quality of data received are sufficient to determine the assigned ratings.

Default rate assumptions

We estimate the transaction's expected overall annualized default rate to be about 0.28%, which is a weighted average of 0.30% for the "New car" pool, 0.35% for the "Used car" pool and 0.25% for the "Solutions, etc" pool, and the cumulative default rate at around 0.56% for the securitized pool.

We apply expected annualized default rate for each sub pool to this transaction, considering (1) stable performance of the VWFSJ's entire auto loan pool including the times over the period of the coronavirus outbreak, and (2) default rates of the underlying assets for the past transactions which have been staying within our initial expectations. We believe that strong credit and servicing policy by servicer and sub-servicers will continue to support stable performance in the future. (Please see page 12 for more information)

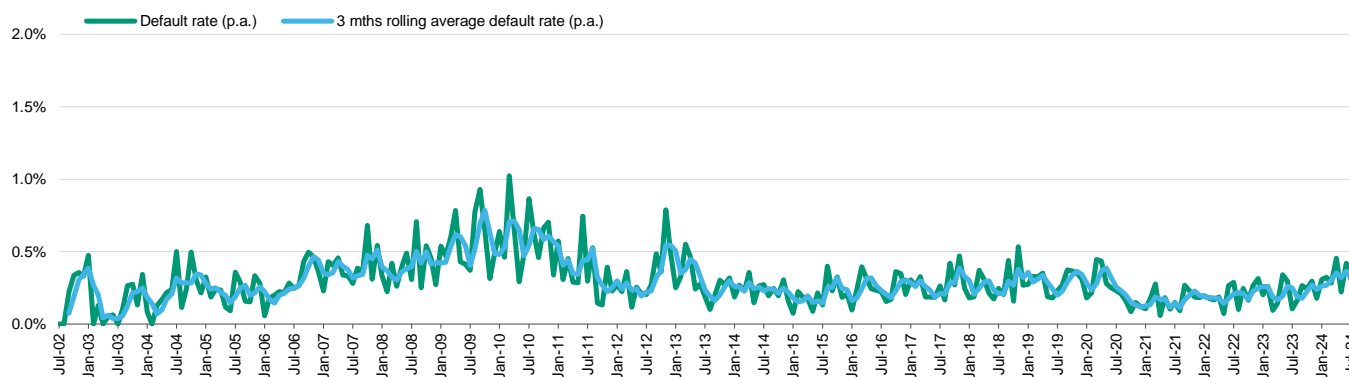
The eligible underlying pool consists of auto loan receivables guaranteed and serviced either by Jaccs or SMCC. Based on the business operations consignment agreements, Jaccs and SMCC are sub-servicers who provide credit screening and servicing of the underlying receivables.

The pools have performed at a similar level, especially in recent years. We therefore believe they are of a similar quality.

The dynamic data for VWFSJ's entire auto loan pool indicate that average default rate is about 0.27% on an annualized basis for the five years (from April 2015 to March 2020) before the coronavirus outbreak. After the outbreak the default rate has decreased, but then returned to its previous level, with the average for the last one year being about 0.31%.

Exhibit 16

Annualized default rate VWFSJ's managed portfolio



Source: VWFSJ

The default rate of the asset pool as a whole have been stable at low level since 2010 including the times over the period of the coronavirus outbreak, partly owing to the higher number of repeat borrowers who have proven track records of payment, with the exception of some certain periods, when a large increase in default rate showed, owing mainly to the insolvency of some large obligors.

Corporate contracts account for about 17.4% of the pool. Since small and medium-sized enterprises are vulnerable to economic shocks, we expect the corporate contracts portion of the pool to result in a degree of volatility in the performance of the pool.

Nevertheless, the negative effect is limited because of factors such as the transaction's eligibility criteria, which exclude, for instance, receivables exceeding ¥10 million.

The following helps stabilize pool performance: (1) the quality of the obligors, (2) the originator's and sub-servicer's accumulated credit screening expertise and consistent credit policy, and (3) the transaction's eligibility criteria.

The historical data provided by VWFSJ doesn't show higher default at balloon payments particularly. While the "Solutions, etc" and "Owner's plan" pools relate to different loan products, historical data shows that the performance of the pools is similar. Dealers can provide borrowers with any type of loan products regardless of their characteristics. In addition, there is no difference in the credit screening process among the products. We therefore believe the type of loan product has no bearing on performance.

The risk arising from a final balloon payment is limited, as mentioned later. The historical data do not show an event involving an originator's default. We have added further stress when estimating the transaction's credit enhancement to take into account the uncertainty related to the balloon payment, especially of auto loans with a "repurchase" option in the event of an originator's default.

Legal aspect of balloon payments with "repurchase" options

The legal aspect of securitizations backed by balloon payment auto loans with "repurchase" options refers to whether or not an unfulfilled pre-agreement (repurchase option provided by a dealer or an originator) may constitute an "obligor's payment defense" of an auto loan, under the legislation known in short as the Installment Sales Act, if a dealer or VWFSJ goes bankrupt.

In the preliminary resale contract, the obligor (purchaser of the vehicle) is generally given the option ("Yoyaku-Kanketsu-Ken") of reselling the car to the dealer (including VWFSJ) at the pre-arranged price, which covers the final balloon payment.

In general, an obligor's option to resell the vehicle at the pre-arranged price does not apply where dealers default because the pre-agreement has not been completely executed.

Moreover, a preliminary resale contract may be considered one of the options available to the obligor and therefore separate from a sales contract.

In addition, the payment defense may be treated differently than in instances where a vehicle is defective. In such cases, the Installment Sales Act gives the obligor the right to refuse payment.

Consequently, there is only a limited risk that obligors will use the payment defense to renege on payments.

However, if there is a large difference between the final balloon payment and the actual resale market value, and the dealer's ability to repurchase at a pre-arranged price was a significant consideration for the obligor when entering into the sales contract, it may be possible for the obligor to refuse to make the final balloon payment and also to terminate the contract.

Obligor's willingness to pay

An analysis of securitizations backed by balloon payment auto loans with "repurchase" options requires consideration not just of the legal risks associated with the bankruptcy of a dealer or originator, but also the obligor's willingness to pay.

While the responsibility for the final balloon payment rests with obligors, obligors may be unwilling to make payment where dealers or originators go bankrupt, if the obligors have relied on dealers or originators to provide payment options.

There are three factors mitigating the risks in such transactions.

First, the risk does not exist in cases where obligors continue using the vehicles and therefore choose the "refinance" or "lump-sum payment" methods. In such cases, an obligor's willingness to pay is not influenced by whether or not dealers or originators go bankrupt.

According to data provided by the originator (VWFSJ), around 33% of obligors in the "Solutions, etc" plan chose "Refinance loans" when balloon payments were due. The ratio has not been changed dramatically.

The obligors of "Refinance loans" are those who apply to refinance balloon payments, which are the final portions of their loans. Such borrowers have a proven track record of payment and their applications for refinancing are screened by originators. These factors support the performance of "Refinance loan" pools.

Second, dealer diversification is likely to minimize the risk of obligors being unwilling to pay because the business of the dealer in bankruptcy is succeeded by other dealers, allowing obligors to execute their repurchase options as they would normally have done. Past cases have shown that obligors were successfully handed over to dealers who had relationships with the automakers or financing companies.

Moreover, because most of the dealers in the transaction had no significant financial links with the Volkswagen group, it is likely that even in the case of a Volkswagen group bankruptcy, obligors would be able to execute their purchase options against the dealers.

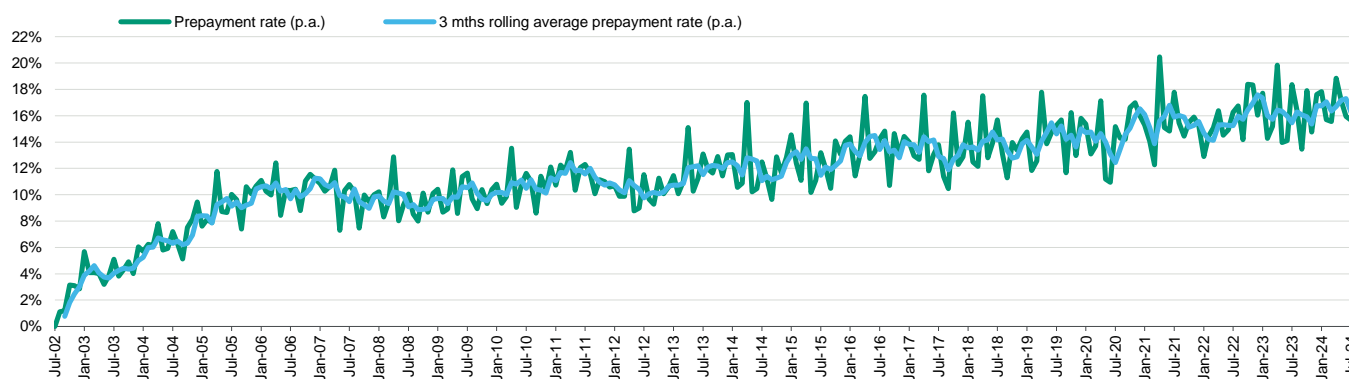
Third, the structure limits the proportion of balloon payments in the pool, and allows the trustee 1 to repossess an obligor's vehicle. We believe that these factors limit the balloon payment risks associated with this transaction, and contribute to the stability of the performance of the pool.

Other assumptions

The dynamic data indicate that the annualized prepayment rate for the entire pool has been stable over the past few years. The annualized prepayment rate in the VWFSJ's entire auto loan pool is about 16.3% on an annualized basis in last one year.

Exhibit 17

Prepayment rate
VWFSJ's managed portfolio



Source: VWFSJ

We have estimated an annual expected prepayment rate of around 12.3% for the entire pool, which is a weighted average of 17% for the “New car” pool, 12% for the “Used car” pool and 11% for the “Solutions, etc” pool.

We typically develop scenarios in which the prepayment rates are higher or lower than expected, and analyze the impact on credit enhancement.

We have considered a decrease in the portfolio yield during the revolving period. Discount rate applied to each loan in the pool is set to be greater than the predetermined rate to cover the interest rate of ABL 1 and expenses, and the applicable interest rate in the relevant loans.

The weighted-average life (excluding the revolving period) is expected to be about 2.4 years based on the initial scheduled cash flow data. The weighted-average life at the end of the revolving period in all of the past transactions became shorter than the one at the beginning of the revolving period because the seasoning effect on the loans in the pools exceeds the effect of additional entrustment of new loans.

Credit enhancement (derivation of the Aaa level)

Credit enhancement has been provided by the senior/subordinated structure, as well as by any available excess spread.

Our analysis is based on:

(A) Subordination addressing default receivables (Aaa CE): about 6.1%

(B) Available excess spread: about 0.5%

(C) Subordination addressing commingling loss: 0%

(D) Adjustment by stressed prepayment rate: about 0.5%

(E) Total subordination ratio: about 6.1%

((E)=(A)-(B)+(C)+(D))

Breakdowns for (A) and (B) are based on the expected scenario of prepayment rate. Required subordination ratio is tested by several prepayment rate scenarios.

The transaction's subordination (excluding that corresponding to a cash reserve) comprises about 6.5% of the initial discounted principal balance of the underlying assets.

We have developed stress-case scenarios for the default and prepayment rates, and the interest collection to determine the necessary credit enhancement for this transaction.

All the auto loans consist of the underlying pool are guaranteed by Jaccs or SMCC. However, we do not guarantee Jaccs's or SMCC's credit in a credit valuation of the pool and a rating analysis of the Beneficial Interests 2 and the ABL 2.

The transaction allows the replenishment of the underlying pool during the one-year revolving period. We have considered the risk arising from a change in the portfolio under a stressed replenishment scenario, including the inclusion of a Solutions targeting used vehicles (with origination starting from December 2024) and conclude that such a risk is covered by the "target OC structure" during the revolving period.

We have conducted a cash flow analysis based on a given ABL 1 interest rate and calculated an available excess spread. Excess spread is changed based on the applicable ABL 1 interest rate.

Subordination on the transaction's liability will build up over time because of the dynamic enhancement mechanism ("target OC structure") incorporated in the structure. In our view, this arrangement will, to some extent, protect the transaction from any volatility in the performance of the pool.

We think that the commingling loss is fully covered by VWFSJ's advance payment.

The risk of cancellation is limited because the underlying receivables are well seasoned and the eligibility criteria for the transaction require a scheduled payment of at least two months.

Comparables

Prior transactions

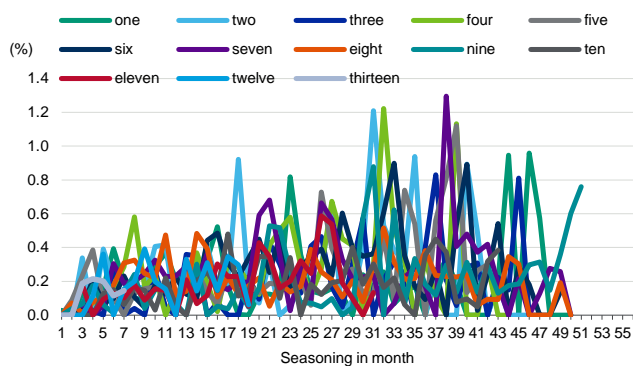
The annualized default rates of the underlying assets for the past transactions have been lower than our expectation.

Our expected annualized default rate for Driver Japan one was around 0.70%. Expected annualized default rates for Driver Japan two, three and four were around 0.49%, one for Driver Japan five was about 0.50%, one for Driver Japan six was about 0.44%, one for Driver Japan seven was about 0.42%, one for Driver Japan eight, nine and ten were about 0.34%, one for Driver Japan eleven was about 0.28%, one for Driver Japan twelve was about 0.29% and one for Driver Japan thirteen was about 0.28% .

The underlying assets for Driver Japan one exclude the receivables guaranteed by SMCC (previously Cedyna Financial Corporation). The key eligibility criteria of the underlying assets are same among the transactions.

Exhibit 18

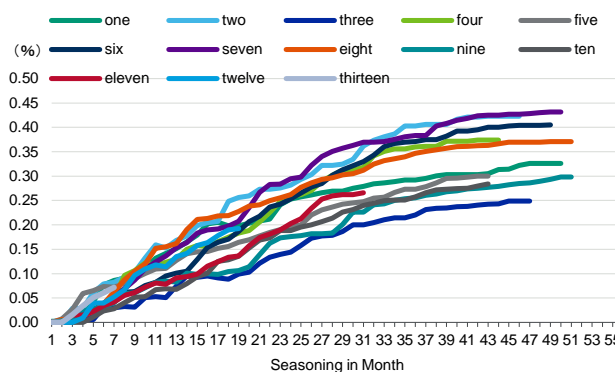
Annualized default rate - Driver Japan



Source: VWFSJ

Exhibit 19

Cumulative default rate - Driver Japan



Source: VWFSJ

Performance relative to sector

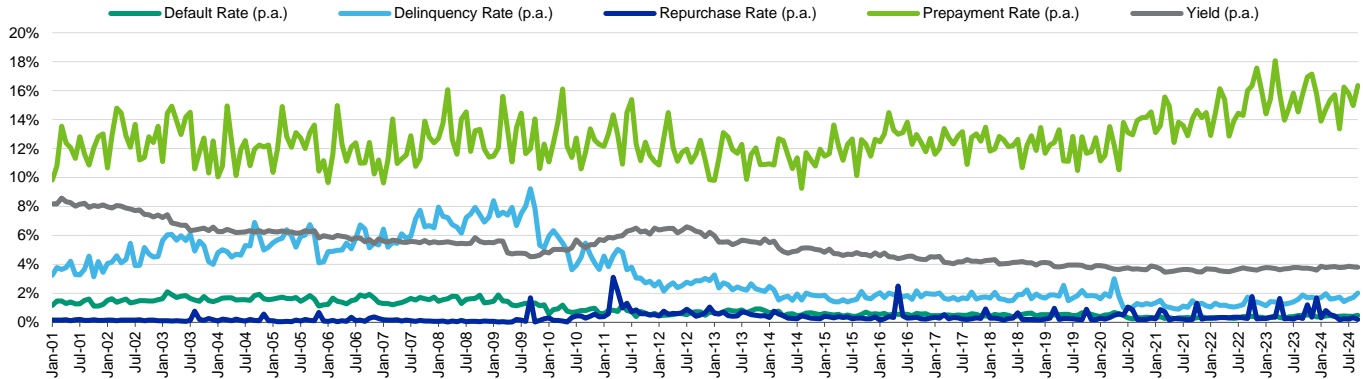
The historical default rate of VWFSJ's entire pool shows lower than that of the receivables for typical auto loans.

The lower default rates for VWFSJ's auto loan receivables are attributable partly to the quality of the obligors and their consistent credit policies.

Exhibits 20-23 detail the performance data for Japanese auto loan ABS that we rate.

Exhibit 20

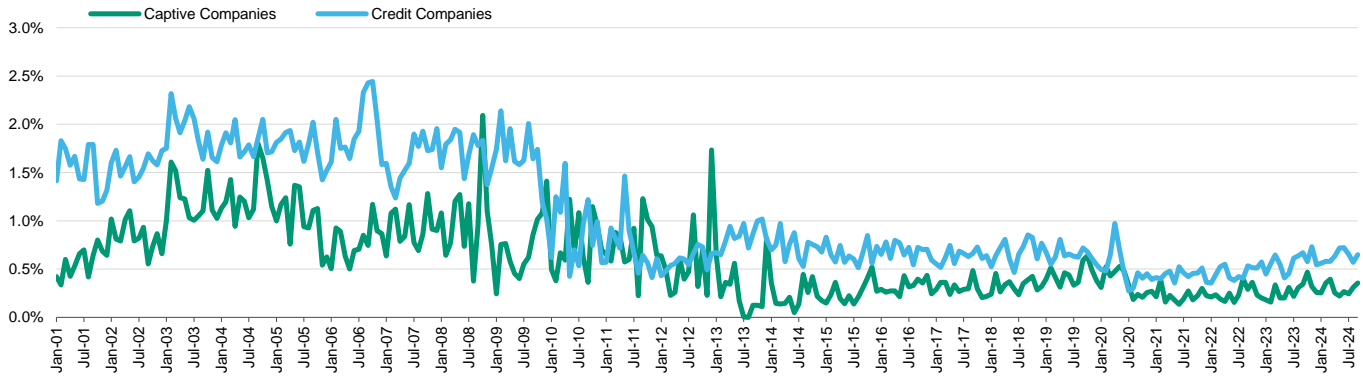
Auto loan performance data (dynamic)



Source: Moody's Japan K.K, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Exhibit 21

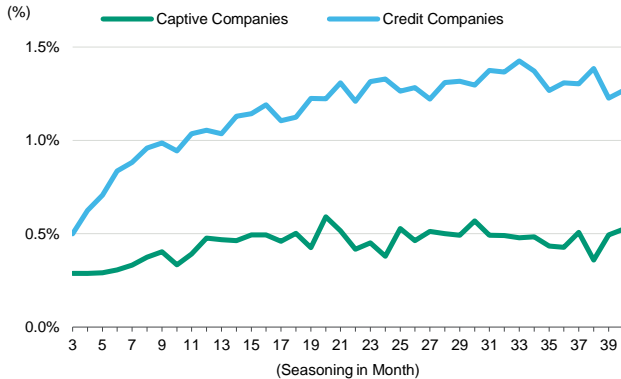
Auto loan performance data (dynamic)
Annualized default rate by type of originator



Source: Moody's Japan K.K, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Exhibit 22

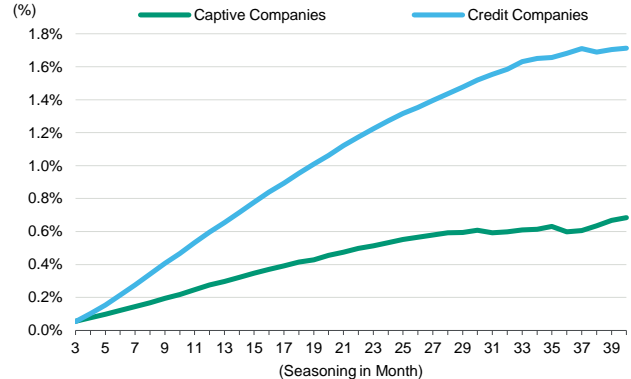
Auto loan performance data (static)
Annualized default rate by type of originator



Source: Moody's Japan K.K, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Exhibit 23

Auto loan performance data (static)
Cumulative default rate by type of originator



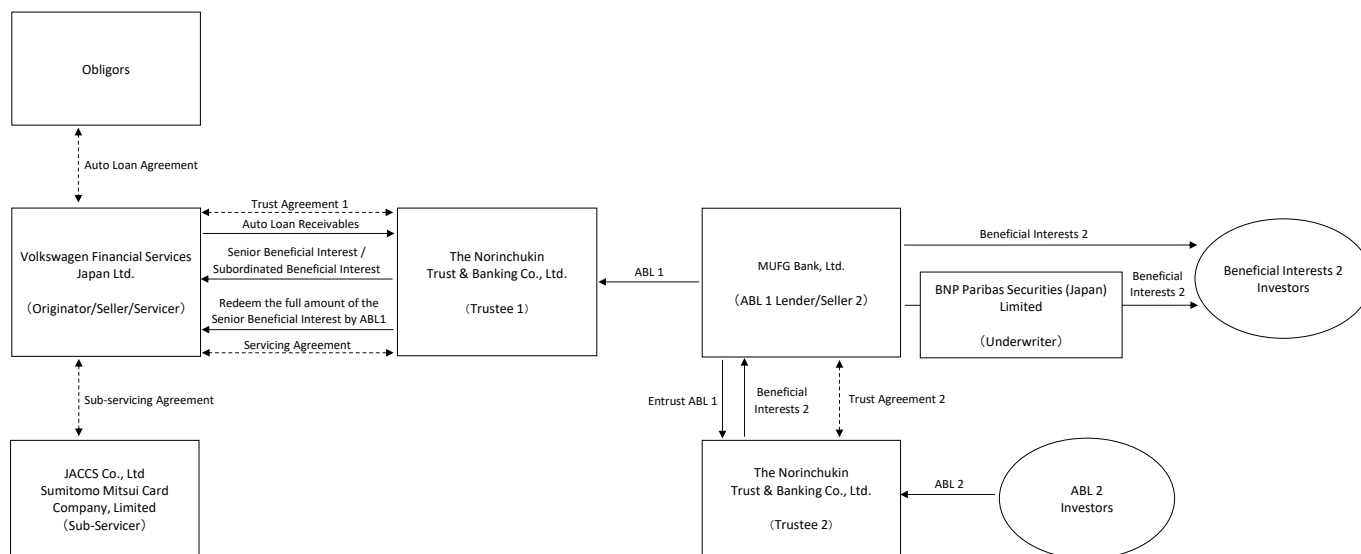
Source: Moody's Japan K.K, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Securitization structure overview

The transaction structure incorporates a one-year revolving period. After the revolving period, the Beneficial Interests 2 and the ABL 2 are redeemed in a pass-through, monthly amortization. The Beneficial Interests 2 and the ABL 2 are structured pari passu in the principal and interest or dividend waterfall.

Structural diagram

Exhibit 24



Source: VWFSJ, Moody's SF Japan K.K

Summary of transaction structure

The seller entrusts a pool of its auto loan receivables and related rights and title to the trustee 1. In turn, the trustee 1 issues a senior beneficial interest and a subordinated beneficial interest.

Entrustment of the receivables is perfected against third parties according to the Perfection Law (the legislation known in short as the Law Prescribing Exceptions to the Civil Code Requirement for Setting Up Against a Third Party to an Assignment of Claims and Chattels [Law No. 104, 1998], as amended). Perfection against relevant obligors is made only when certain events occur.

The trustee 1 raises funds by taking out a limited-recourse asset-backed loan (the "ABL 1"), which is extended by ABL 1 lender, and use the proceeds to redeem the senior beneficial interest in full. The seller retains the subordinated beneficial interest for the life of the transaction.

ABL 1 lender as seller 2 entrusts the ABL 1 to the trustee 2 and receives the beneficial interests 2. Entrustment of the ABL 1 is perfected against the relevant obligor and third parties by obtaining the trustee 1's dated and certified approval in writing, and pursuant to the rules under Article 467 of the Civil Law.

The trustee 2 receives the ABL 2 from the ABL 2 investors. The trustee 2 uses the proceeds to redeem a part of the beneficial interests 2.

Arrangers transfer the beneficial interests 2 to investors. The transfer is perfected against trustee and third parties, by obtaining the asset trustee's dated and certified approval in writing pursuant to Article 94 of the trust law.

The beneficial interests 2 and the ABL 2 are redeemed in a pass-through, monthly amortization. Dividends on the beneficial interests 2 and interest on the ABL 2 are payable every month. The beneficial interests 2 and the ABL 2 are structured pari passu in the principal and interest-dividend waterfall.

If an early amortization event occurs, the monies or cash flows which are supposed to be used to redeem the subordinated beneficial interest instead are used to redeem the beneficial interests 2 and the ABL 2.

Commingling risk is fully addressed by the seller's advance payment.

A backup servicer is not appointed at closing. If a servicer replacement event occurs, the trustee 1 will appoint one, and enters into the backup servicing agreement with the newly appointed backup servicer.

Collection account

The collections from the underlying assets are managed in the collections account in the name of the asset trustee. The account is held initially at MUFG Bank, Ltd. According to the contractual restrictions, the account should be held at "eligible financial institutions", which have short-term ratings of P-1. In the case that such financial institutions — where the accounts are held — become ineligible, the accounts will be transferred into the accounts of other eligible financial institutions. The transfer of the collections account should be completed within 30 days.

Exhibit 25

Credit enhancement and liquidity

Credit Enhancement:	Credit enhancement is provided by the senior/subordinated structure and available excess spread if any. Subordination (excluding that corresponding to a cash reserve) comprises approximately 6.5% of the initial principal balance of receivables.
Liquidity:	Liquidity is provided in the form of a cash reserve to cover the following items. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Four months' dividends on Senior Beneficial Interests 2 and interest payment on the ABL 2 Four months' Trust Fees Four months' back-up servicer fees Expenses related to notice to the obligors

Source: VWFSJ, Moody's SF Japan K.K.

Waterfall

The collections of the auto loan receivables and any related security are to be distributed at the trustee 1 level as follows:

Revolving period and amortization period

- To pay taxes, trust fees, servicer fees and other expenses
- To pay interest on the ABL 1
- To cover any shortfall in the cash reserve for liquidity support
- To redeem any additional senior beneficial interest during the revolving period (an amount ensuring that the "target OC percentage" for the ABL 1 is reached during the revolving period and once reached, is kept constant)
- To make a redemption on the ABL 1 for an amount equal to the "asset-backed loan target OC amount" (an amount which is necessary to reduce the outstanding principal amount of the ABL 1 to the targeted ABL 1 balance). The remainder is used to redeem the subordinated beneficial interest

Early amortization period

- To pay taxes, trust fees, servicer fees and other expenses
- To pay interest on the ABL 1
- To cover any shortfall in the cash reserve for liquidity support
- To make a redemption on the ABL 1
- To redeem the subordinated beneficial interest after the ABL 1 has been redeemed in full (trustee 2)

The interest and principal payment to the ABL 1 is distributed as follows:

1. To pay taxes, trust fees and other expenses
2. To pay interest/dividends on the ABL 2 and the beneficial interests 2
3. To make a redemption on the ABL 2 and the beneficial interests 2 in pari passu

Early amortization events

Any of the following occurrences initiates early amortization:

- » A servicer replacement event
- » A sub-servicer replacement event
- » A Level 2 credit enhancement increase condition being in effect
- » The originator failing to fulfill its obligation to repurchase the receivables under the trust agreement
- » Cash amounts (excluding cash in the cash collateral ledger) held by the trustee 1, exceeding 10% of the discounted principal balance of the receivables on three consecutive payment dates

Exhibit 26

Dynamic enhancement mechanism

Conditions for Credit Enhancement	Subordination (%)
Revolving Period:	8.5%
After Revolving Period:	11.5%
Level 1:	17.0%
Level 2:	Sequential Payment

Source: VWFSJ

- » Level 1: if the cumulative default rate exceeds (1) 0.50% for first 6 months, (2) 0.80% up to the 15th month, and (3) 1.15% up to the 24th month
- » Level 2: if the cumulative default rate exceeds 1.60%

Definition of defaulted receivables

- » Where the obligor has failed for three consecutive months to make monthly installment payments that are due
- » Where the unpaid balance may be declared immediately due and payable, as a result of any event of default as prescribed in the auto loan contract

Securitization structure analysis

Legal risk

Bankruptcy-remoteness

The seller entrusts a pool of its auto loan receivables to the trustee 1, entrustment of which is perfected against third parties under the perfection law.

The senior beneficial interest is redeemed with the proceeds of the ABL 1. The ABL 1 is entrusted to the trustee 2. Entrustment of the ABL 1 is perfected against the relevant obligor and third parties by obtaining the trustee 1's dated and certified approval in writing, and pursuant to the rules under Article 467 of the Civil Law. Thus, the risk of interruption to the assets' cash flow stemming from the seller's bankruptcy proceedings is considered to be sufficiently minimized to achieve the rating assigned.

The trust assets, which is managed apart from the trustee's own assets, are bankruptcy-remote from the trustee, in accordance with Article 25 of the trust law. The trust law allows for bankruptcy proceedings on the trust assets. To secure the bankruptcy remoteness of the trust assets, a non-petition clause, in which creditors agree not to file for bankruptcy on the assets, is obtained.

ABL to trust

Although the borrower of the ABL 1 is the trustee, the ABL 1 can be considered a borrowing by a trustee as the asset trustee in a securitization transaction, rather than being the trustee's own debt, because:

1. the loan is made to the trust bank according to the seller's instructions
2. the proceeds of the loan can be used only for the redemption of the senior beneficial interest
3. the ABL 1 has limited recourse to the trust asset, and the relevant contract documents stipulate that the trustee is not obligated to redeem the ABL 1 with its own assets
4. the trust agreement stipulates the principal and interest payments on the ABL 1 in the waterfall

Since the trust assets are separate from the trustee's own assets, the ABL 1 cannot be treated as an asset of the trustee in bankruptcy proceedings. Its status is similar to a senior beneficial interest.

Interest risk

Interest from the assets, the senior beneficial interests 2 and the ABL 2 is at fixed rates. The transaction therefore has no interest-rate mismatch.

Cash commingling risk

The obligors make monthly payments to SMCC on the 26th of every month and to Jaccs on the 27th, through account transfers. As sub-servicers, Jaccs and SMCC then transfer the amounts to VWFSJ on the day they receive the payments.

VWFSJ in turn conducts the servicing pursuant to a servicing agreement with the trustee 1, submitting the servicing report which describes the collection status during the defined collection period, from the 11th day of the previous month to the 10th day of the current month. The report is submitted either on the 5th business day after the end of the collection period, or three business days prior to each trust calculation date, whichever is earlier. VWFSJ pays the estimated collection amount in advance, four business days prior to the 28th day of each month. The commingling risk therefore is covered by VWFSJ's advance payments.

Backup servicing arrangement

A backup servicer is not appointed at closing. If a servicer replacement event occurs, the trustee 1 will appoint another servicer.

If a servicer replacement event (described below) occurs, the trustee 1 may dismiss the servicer and have a backup servicer take over as servicer, or it may reappoint the servicer after discussions with the servicer or the bankruptcy trustee, if the servicer is in bankruptcy.

Among the candidates for backup servicer are Jaccs and SMCC.

Jaccs and SMCC also act as sub-servicers in the transactions, based on the business operations consignment agreements.

Key servicer replacement events include the following:

- » The servicer fails to remit collections from the pool to the trustee 1, and the failure is not corrected within a specified period.
- » The servicer fails to fulfill any of its obligations under the relevant agreements, and the failure is not corrected within a specified period.
- » The servicer files for legal bankruptcy proceedings, including insolvency, civil rehabilitation or corporate reorganization; the banks suspend business with the servicer; or the third parties seize the servicer's assets.
- » The trustee 1 deems it necessary to terminate the servicing agreement to protect the rights or interests of trustee 2 or the beneficiaries.

ESG considerations

We assess ESG credit risks in our analysis based on general principles described in detail in the ESG cross-sector rating methodology available on moodys.com.

Environmental considerations:

We consider this transaction to have low environmental credit risk. Auto ABS transactions typically have low exposure to severe weather events and other environmental factors because of the underlying collateral pools' geographical diversification and the physical mobility of vehicles backing the pools. In Japan, servicers (or sub-servicer) typically reschedule and repurchase (or subrogate for) loans affected by disasters, which reduces losses in the collateral pool. In addition, vehicle insurance can reduce collateral losses due to physical damage. Short deal tenors mitigate risks to vehicle values from carbon emissions regulations.

Social considerations:

Social risks for this transaction are low. Technological obsolescence, shifting demand patterns and changes in government policy mean that some segments will experience greater volatility in vehicle sales and recovery levels, but the short tenor of the transaction mitigates the risk from long term trends. In Japan, servicers (or sub-servicer) typically repurchase (or subrogate for) loans affected by borrower-friendly measures, which reduces losses in the collateral pool. In addition, the geographical and demographical diversity of the obligors in loan pools should help protect the transaction from the risk of any one region or industry downturn.

Governance considerations:

This transaction's governance credit risk is low and is similar to other transactions in the market. Various transaction features contribute to our assessment, such as

- » Risk retention — In this transaction, the settlor holds a part of the credit risk in the underlying pool.
- » TPRs — An independent due diligence firm reviews a sample of the loans for compliance and data integrity matters. This increases the likelihood that the data that we and investors rely on is accurate.
- » R&W framework — This transaction includes an obligation of the R&W provider to remedy loans that breach R&Ws.
- » Bankruptcy remoteness — We expect to receive legal opinions to the effect that in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding with respect to key transaction parties, the auto loans would not be treated as part of the estate of such party.

Methodology and monitoring

Methodology

» Moody's Global Approach to Rating Auto Loan- and Lease-Backed ABS, September 2024 (427987)

Monitoring

We expect to receive a monthly trustee report from the trustee, and a monthly servicing report from VWFSJ. In conducting the post-closing monitoring of the ratings, we will consider macroeconomic and industrial trends.

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