NEW ISSUE REPORT

Closing Date
February 26, 2016

Table of Contents

DEFINITIVE RATINGS 1
TRANSACTION SUMMARY 2
COUNTERPARTIES 2
SUMMARY OF ELIGIBLE UNDERLYING ASSETS, AS OF 10 FEBRUARY, 2016 2
CREDIT ENHANCEMENT AND LIQUIDITY 2
MOODY'S VIEW 3
STRENGTHS AND CONCERNS 4
STRUCTURE 5
ORIGINATOR AND SERVICER PROFILE 7
DESCRIPTION OF ELIGIBLE UNDERLYING ASSETS 9
MOODY'S ANALYSIS 11
BENCHMARK ANALYSIS 13
MONITORING 14
MOODY'S RELATED RESEARCH 15

Definitive Ratings

On February 26, 2016, Moody's SF Japan K.K. ("Moody's") assigned definitive ratings to the JPY60.0 billion Beneficial Interests 2 and the ABL 2, backed by auto loans receivables originated by Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd.

The ratings address the expected loss posed to investors by the final maturity date. The structure allows for timely payments of interest (dividend) and the ultimate payment of the principal amount on the final maturity date.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Amount (JPY Billion)</th>
<th>Dividends/Interest</th>
<th>Payment Frequency</th>
<th>Subordination Ratio</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beneficial Interests 2</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Approximately 6.5%</td>
<td>Aaa (sf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL 2</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Approximately 6.5%</td>
<td>Aaa (sf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Moody's SF Japan K.K.
### Transaction Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Underlying Assets:</strong></td>
<td>Auto loan receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Entrustment Date:</strong></td>
<td>February 24, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficial Interests 2 Transfer/ABL 2 Funding Date:</strong></td>
<td>February 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revolving Period:</strong></td>
<td>One-year from February 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Maturity Date:</strong></td>
<td>June 28, 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Counterparties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Originator/Seller:</strong></td>
<td>Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd. (&quot;VWFSJ&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Servicer:</strong></td>
<td>Volkswagen Financial Services Japan Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Servicer:</strong></td>
<td>JACCS Co., Ltd. (&quot;Jaccs&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cedyna Financial Corporation (&quot;Cedyna&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trustee 1 / Trustee 2:</strong></td>
<td>Shinsei Trust &amp; Banking Co., Ltd. (&quot;Shinsei Trust&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trust Account Bank:</strong></td>
<td>The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (A1/P-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back-up Servicer:</strong></td>
<td>A back-up servicer is not appointed at closing. If a Servicer Replacement Event occurs, the Trustee 1 will appoint a back-up servicer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ABL 1 Lender / Seller 2:</strong></td>
<td>Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd. (&quot;ML&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Underwriter:</strong></td>
<td>Shinsei Securities Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arranger:</strong></td>
<td>Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co., Ltd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of Eligible Underlying Assets, as of 10 February, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Amount of Eligible Receivables:</strong></td>
<td>JPY66,824,671,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discounted Principal Amount of Eligible Receivables:</strong></td>
<td>JPY64,176,234,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Underlying Eligible Receivables:</strong></td>
<td>31,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Amount of Receivables per Contract (Discounted Principal Amount Base):</strong></td>
<td>Approximately JPY2.01 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Credit Enhancement and Liquidity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credit Enhancement:</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquidity:</strong></td>
<td>Liquidity is provided in the form of a cash reserve to cover the following items. a) Four months' dividends on Senior Beneficial Interests 2 and interest payment on the ABL 2 b) Four months' Trust Fees c) Four months' back-up servicer fees d) Expenses related to notice to the obligors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dividends/Interest:</strong></td>
<td>Monthly/Fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Redemption:</strong></td>
<td>Monthly, pro-rata but with floor on Subordinated Beneficial Interest amount, amortizing after a one-year revolving period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Rate/Exchange Risk and Hedging Arrangements:</strong></td>
<td>None, no interest or currency mismatches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on www.moodys.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.
Moody’s View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Outlook:</th>
<th>Stable (Sector: Japanese Auto Loan ABS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Feature:</td>
<td>The underlying auto loan receivables include those with a balloon payment. The transaction structure incorporates a one-year revolving period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linkage to Originator:</td>
<td>The originator acts as Seller, Servicer, and Subordinated Beneficiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originator’s Securitization History:</td>
<td>The originator has securitized auto loan receivables since 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portfolio Performance:</td>
<td>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 Cedyna have shown similar performances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moody’s Assumption:</td>
<td>Annual default rate at approximately 0.50% (Cumulative default rate: approximately 0.83%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter Sensitivities:
We ran sensitivity analyses for key parameters in this transaction. If the expected annualized default rate used in determining the initial ratings were changed, then the model outputs would be as follows.

**Expected Default Rate (Annual)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Approximately 0.50%</th>
<th>1.00%</th>
<th>1.50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaa</td>
<td>Aaa (*)</td>
<td>Aaa (0)</td>
<td>Aa1 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The results are model output, which are one of the many inputs considered by the rating committee, which take quantitative and qualitative factors into account in determining actual ratings. The analysis assumes that the deal has not aged. It is not intended to measure how the ratings of the security might migrate over time, but rather how the initial rating of the security might have differed if key rating input parameters were varied.

The results under our base case assumptions are indicated by ‘*’. The changes in the model output (the number of notches) are noted in parentheses.
Strengths and Concerns

Strengths

» Granular portfolio composition:
   Initial securitized portfolio consists of 31,976 contracts, and is highly granular. Securitized pool benefits from good geographic diversification.

» Stable performance in VWFSJ’s entire pool:
   The historical data from VWFSJ’s entire pool cover approximately 13 years, and show better and more stable performance than that of ordinal 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 structure”. The transaction also benefits from a dynamic enhancement mechanism, when the cumulative gross 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 gained securitization experience since 2007 with well performing transactions. In Moody’s view, the company can act appropriately as an originator and a servicer.

Concerns and Mitigants

In its rating assessment, Moody’s committee focused on the following factors:

» Effect from violation of emission standards:
   We do not expect any major credit effect directly from violation of emission standards. Diesel vehicles having emission issues are not presented in the underlying assets in the transaction.

» 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 over collateralization structure” in which the credit enhancement increases to a higher target overcollateralization 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. Moody’s decides the transaction’s credit enhancement level, after considering the change in the portfolio under a stressed replenishment scenario.

» Back-up Servicer Arrangement:
   A back-up servicer is not appointed at closing. If a Servicer Replacement Event occurs, the Trustee may dismiss the Servicer and have a back-up servicer take over as servicer. Among the candidates for back-up servicer are Jaccs and Cedyna. Jaccs and Cedyna also act as sub-servicers in the transaction, based on the business operations consignment agreement. (Please see page 8 for more information.)

» Balloon Payment Auto Loan with "repurchase" option:
   There are no court precedents or legal interpretations as to whether 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 Moody's 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 12 for more information.)
**Structure**

**EXHIBIT 1**

Structure Outline

» The Seller entrusts a pool of its auto loan receivables and related rights and title to Shinsei Trust (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 ML as 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.

» ML as Seller 2 entrusts the ABL 1 to Shinsei Trust (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 relevant obligors 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 addressed by the Seller’s advance payment.

» A back-up servicer is not appointed at closing. If a Servicer Replacement Event occurs, the Trustee 1 will appoint one, and enters into the back-up servicing agreement with the newly appointed back-up servicer.
Waterfall
(Trustee 1)
The collections of the auto loan receivables and any related security are to be distributed as follows:

Revolving Period and Amortization Period
1. To pay taxes, trust fees, servicer fees, and other expenses
2. To pay unpaid interest on the ABL 1
3. To pay interest on the ABL 1
4. To cover any shortfall in the cash reserve for liquidity support
5. To redeem any additional Senior Beneficial Interest during the revolving period (an amount ensuring that the “target over collateralization percentage” for the ABL 1 is reached during the revolving period and once reached, is kept constant)
6. To make a redemption on the ABL 1 for an amount equal to the “asset backed loan target overcollateralization 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
1. To pay taxes, trust fees, servicer fees, and other expenses
2. To pay unpaid interest on the ABL 1
3. To pay interest on the ABL 1
4. To cover any shortfall in the cash reserve for liquidity support
5. To make a redemption on the ABL 1
6. 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 unpaid interest or dividends on the ABL 2 and the Beneficial Interests 2
3. To pay interest/dividends on the ABL 2 and the Beneficial Interests 2
4. 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

Dynamic Enhancement Mechanism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions for Credit Enhancement</th>
<th>Subordination (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Period</td>
<td>8.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Revolving Period</td>
<td>11.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>17 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Sequential Payment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

» Level 1: if the cumulative gross 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 gross 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.

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 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 Rate 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 Cedyna on the 26th of every month and to Jaccs on the 27th, through account transfers. As sub-servicers, Jaccs and Cedyna 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.

**The 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 at The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, 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.

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**Originator and Servicer Profile**

**Operations Review**

Moody’s reviewed the operations of VWFSJ, Jaccs and Cedyna in November and December 2015. Moody’s considers the companies sufficiently capable of servicing the pool.

**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. (unrated)). VWFSJ is a wholly owned subsidiary of Volkswagen Financial Services AG (Germany, A1/P-1).

As of end-September 2015, VWFSJ had JPY1.01 billion in capital, 84 employees, and approximately JPY343.5 billion in total assets.

VWFSJ has entered into business operations consignment agreements with Jaccs and Cedyna 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 tracing 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. (unrated) 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 end-March 2015, it had JPY16.1 billion in capital and an employee headcount of 2,683. The company is an equity-method affiliate of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (A1/P-1).

Cedyna Financial Corporation (unrated) is the guarantor and sub-servicer in the transaction. The company was established in 1954 and is headquartered in Nagoya, in Aichi Prefecture. It is one of Japan’s major credit companies, formed through the amalgamation of Central Finance Co., Ltd., OMC Card, Inc., and QUOQ Inc., in April 2009. Its main business lines include credit cards and installment sale loans (shinpan). As of end-March 2015, it had JPY82.8 billion in capital and an employee headcount of 3,136.
The company is a consolidated subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (unrated).

**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 380 dealers across Japan (excluding Ducati). Its dealer network in Japan is detailed in Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volkswagen:</th>
<th>251 Dealers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Audi:</td>
<td>119 Dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentley:</td>
<td>6 Dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamborghini:</td>
<td>5 Dealers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VWFSJ, as of end of October 2015

**Credit Screening**

VWFSJ delegates credit decisions to Jaccs and Cedyna. Jaccs and Cedyna have each set up Volkswagen support or customer centers, manned by a total of 71 employees (29 for Jaccs and 42 for Cedyna) who conduct credit assessments using their own scoring models, based on VWFSJ’s auto loan program.

In the credit screening process, Jaccs and Cedyna 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 50% of the initial price of the vehicles for two-year loans, 40% for three-year loans, 30% for four-year loans and 20% for five-year loans.

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

**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 centre, which has an emergency in-house electric generator. The power system has passed the seismic qualification test conducted by an independent third party.

A back-up 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 Cedyna will chase for payment. Older delinquencies are handled by other departments within Jaccs and Cedyna.

In principal, 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.

**Back-up Servicing Arrangement**

A back-up 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 back-up servicer take over as servicer, or it may re-appoint the Servicer after discussions with the Servicer or the bankruptcy trustee, if the Servicer is in bankruptcy.

Among the candidates for back-up servicer are Jaccs and Cedyna.

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

**Key Servicer Replacement Events**

» 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.
Description of Eligible Underlying Assets

As of 10 February, 2016

EXHIBIT 2
Outstanding Discounted Principal Balance

Source: VWFSJ

EXHIBIT 3
Contractual Term

Source: VWFSJ

EXHIBIT 4
Remaining Term

Source: VWFSJ

EXHIBIT 5
Contract Interest Rate

Source: VWFSJ

EXHIBIT 6
Geographic Distribution (Prefecture)

Source: VWFSJ

EXHIBIT 7
Vehicle Brand

Source: VWFSJ
Audit

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

Portfolio Description

The eligible underlying pool consists of auto loan receivables originated by VWFSJ and guaranteed by Jaccs or Cedyna. 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 exceeding the maximum amount for a low-rate campaign.

» Solutions: 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 “Volkswagen” brand, at an agreed price.

» S-Loan: 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” loans.

» Refinance Loan (106): A refinanced contract based on balloon amounts for “S-Loans” or “S-Loan Plus”.

The eligible underlying pool is collateralized based on new cars 79.5%, used cars 18.8%, and refinanced cars 1.7%. The auto loan receivables guaranteed by Cedyna represent 62.0% of the underlying pool, with the remainder (38.0%) guaranteed by Jaccs.

By contrast to VWFSJ’s entire pool, the underlying eligible pool has the following features:

» The outstanding receivable principal amounts which are more than JPY10 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 2014 and 2015 is higher

Eligible Asset Pool as of 10 February 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3</th>
<th>Total Discounted Principal Amount of Auto Loan Receivables: JPY64,176,234,995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner’s Plan:</td>
<td>JPY9,258,096,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Loan:</td>
<td>JPY3,295,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solutions:</td>
<td>JPY24,559,655,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-Loan:</td>
<td>JPY26,633,810,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-Loan Plus:</td>
<td>JPY2,633,076,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinance Loan (105):</td>
<td>JPY794,028,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinance Loan (106):</td>
<td>JPY294,272,032</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Cedyna

» 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 JPY50,000 and less than JPY10,000,000

» 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” i.e. 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

Moody’s Analysis

Performance of VWFSJ’s entire pool

The historical data from VWFSJ’s entire pool show better and more stable performance than that of Japanese auto loan ABS performance index.

Data Quantity and Content

Moody’s conducted its analysis using historical data from September 2002, performance data of VWFSJ’s existing 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 that Japan experienced after the financial crisis in 2008. In Moody’s 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.

Moody’s Estimates

Default rate assumptions

The eligible underlying pool consists of auto loan receivables guaranteed and serviced either by Jaccs or Cedyna. Based on the business operations consignment agreements, Jaccs and Cedyna 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 the three month moving average gross default rate has moved, and ranges between 0.1% and 0.6% on an annualized basis in recent five years.

The default rate had increased gradually from the second half of 2008 until the end of 2009 mainly due to the economic downturn. However, the performance of the asset pool as a whole has been improving over the last three years, since 2010, owing to the improving business sentiment and economic conditions, shift in demand to import cars from domestic cars and the higher number of repeat borrowers who have proven track records of payment, with the exception for December 2012, when a large increase in default rate showed due mainly to the insolvency of some large obligors.

Corporate contracts account for about 15.0% of the pool, which is a lower proportion than the other segments comprising foreign captive finance auto loans.

Although the business environment for SMEs has been slightly improving, SMEs are vulnerable to economic shocks. Moody’s expects 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 JPY10 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.

In addition, the receivables were originated after 2011 (after the revised Installment Sales Act came into force). The amount is expected to support the pool’s future performance.

Consequently, Moody’s estimates the transaction’s expected overall annualized default rate at approximately 0.50% and the cumulative default rate at approximately 0.83% for the securitized pool, which is a weighted average of 0.45% for the “New Car” pool, 0.70% for the “Used Car” pool and 0.45% for the “Solutions” pool.

The historical data provided by VWFSJ doesn’t show higher default at balloon payments particularly. While the “Solutions” 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 of 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. Moody’s takes into account the uncertainty related to the balloon payment, especially of auto loans with a “repurchase” (Solutions) option, and the volatility of the pool’s performance in the event of an originator’s default. We have added further stress when estimating the transaction’s credit enhancement.

**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 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 (incl. 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 “jump-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), approximately 35.5% of obligors in the “Solutions” 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 auto-makers and/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. Moody’s believes 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 increased since 2012 partly due to the economic recovery and the dealer’s sales promotion. The annualized three month moving average prepayment rate has been moving between about 11% and 13.5% in last one year.
Moody’s has estimated an annual expected prepayment rate of approximately 9.2% for the entire pool, which is a weighted average of 10.0% for the “New Car” pool, 10.0% for the “Used Car” pool and 8.0% for the “Solutions” pool.

Moody’s typically develops scenarios in which the prepayment rates are higher or lower than expected, and adopts the scenario that has the most significant impact on credit enhancement. In this transaction, Moody’s has adopted a scenario in which prepayments are half of what is expected.

Moody’s has considered a decrease of the portfolio yield during the revolving period. Discount rate applied to each loan in the pool is set to be the greater of predetermined rate to cover the interest rate of ABL1 and expenses, and the applicable interest rate in the relevant loans.

Credit Enhancement:
Credit enhancement has been provided by the senior/subordinated structure as well as by any available excess spread. Moody’s analysis is based on:

A) Subordination addressing default receivables: approximately 6.1%
B) Available excess spread: approximately 1.4%
C) Subordination addressing commingling loss: 0%

\[ (D) = (A) - (B) + (C) \]

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

All the auto loans are guaranteed by Jaccs or Cedyna. However, Moody’s does not guarantee Jaccs’s or Cedyna’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. Moody’s has considered the risk arising from a change in the portfolio under a stressed replenishment scenario and concludes that such a risk is covered by the “target over collateralization structure” during the revolving period.

Moody’s has developed stress-case scenarios for the default and prepayment rates and the interest collection to determine the necessary credit enhancement for this transaction.

Moody’s has conducted a cash flow analysis based on a given ABL 1 interest rate and calculated an available excess spread.

Subordination on the transaction’s liability will build up over time, because of the dynamic enhancement mechanism incorporated in the structure. In Moody’s view, this arrangement will, to some extent, protect the transaction from any volatility in the performance of the pool.

Moody’s thinks 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.

Benchmark Analysis

Performance Relative to Sector

The historical data of VWFSJ’s entire pool shows better and more stable performance than that of the receivables for ordinal 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.

Exhibit 12 to 15 detail Moody’s performance index for Japanese auto loan ABS.
EXHIBIT 13
Auto Loan Performance Index (Dynamic)

Source: Moody's

EXHIBIT 14
Auto Loan Performance Index (Dynamic, Seasoning by Month)

Source: Moody's

EXHIBIT 15
Auto Loan Performance Index (Static Seasoning by Month)

Source: Moody's

Monitoring

Moody's expects to receive a monthly trustee report from the Trustee 1, and a monthly servicing report from VWFSJ.

In conducting the post-closing monitoring of the ratings, Moody's will consider macro-economic and industrial trends.
Moody's Related Research

For a more detailed explanation of Moody’s approach to this type of transaction as well as similar transactions please refer to the following reports:

Rating Methodology:
» Moody’s Global Approach to Rating Auto Loan- and Lease-Backed ABS, December 2015 (SF409920)
» Moody’s Global Approach to Rating Auto Loan- and Lease-Backed ABS (Japanese), December 2015 (SF423051)

Special Report:
» Challenges Faced by Auto Loan ABS in Japan (Understanding Balloon Payment Auto Loan Securitization), October 2011 (SF265504)

Sector Comments:
» Credit Quality of Japan Auto Loans Stable Despite Rise in Default Rate, April 2014 (SF364390)
» Japanese Auto Loan ABS: Default Rates Are Low for Captive Finance Companies, Non-Captives Charge Borrowers Higher Interest Rates, May 2014 (SF369731)
» Japanese Auto Loan ABS: Default Rate for Corporate Obligors in Japanese Auto Loan ABS Has Declined, but Further Improvement Is Unlikely, May 2015 (1005068)
» Deals Backed by Loans on Foreign Vehicles Continue to Outperform, November 2015 (1009260)

Indices Report:
» Japanese ABS Performance Indices (September 2015), December 2015 (SF422604)

To access any of these reports, click on the entry above. Note that these references are current as of the date of publication of this report and that more recent reports may be available. All research may not be available to all clients.
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