

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

Mazda Motor Corporation (security code: 7261)

<Outlook Change>

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

<Affirmation>

Bonds: A-

Rationale

- (1) Mazda Motor Corporation (the "Company") is a middle-ranking Japanese automaker. It has been promoting installation in vehicles of SKYACTIV engines, which are designed to achieve greater fuel efficiency and lower costs. JCR views that the fact that collaboration with TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION is expected to enable the Company to overcome challenges it is facing, including the development of electric vehicles and connectivity technologies and local production in the U.S. is significant in terms of business strategy. As domestic production accounts for approximately 60% of global sales and around 80% of the vehicles manufactured in Japan are exported mainly to the U.S. and Europe, the Company's business performance tends to be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.
- (2) JCR has to date positively evaluated that the Company has been improving its financial structure by enhancing product appeal. However, operating ROS has been shrinking in recent years due in part to a fall in profitability of the North America segment, on top of which downward pressure on business performance is increasing because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, full-scale profit contribution from the introduction of new-generation models featuring SKYACTIV ("Large" products in particular) and launch of the new U.S. factory will not be realized until the fiscal year ending March 2023 (FY2022) at the earliest, which is later than the initial projection, and it is feared that the effectiveness of these new developments will be diluted, depending on future trends in demand. Financial structure, too, has been weakening since peaking out in FY2017. In light of the above factors, JCR changed the rating outlook for the Company to Negative and will keep an eye on trends in production, sales and business performance, finances, etc. going forward to be reflected in the ratings.
- (3) An operating loss of 40.0 billion yen is expected for FY2020, down from FY2019's 43.6 billion yen in operating income. As a drop in shipments due to the COVID crisis is working as a major negative factor, the Company is putting much effort into cutting down on fixed costs. The crisis continued to have major impact in the first quarter of FY2020, resulting in the operating loss of 45.3 billion yen, but there are signs that earnings capacity is improving, including progress in inventory optimization and effective sales network reforms in the North America segment. Meanwhile, JCR is looking at the recovery of earnings capacity for the medium term, including response to European emission standards.
- (4) On the financial front, the crisis, along with other factors, put the Company into a net debt position with net interest-bearing debt amounting to 209.0 billion yen as of June 30, 2020 from the net cash position of 94.6 billion yen (after deducting cash and cash equivalents) at the end of FY2018. JCR will keep an eye on whether the Company can improve net cash flow going forward by reducing capital spending and adjusting inventory so as to reduce the greater interest-bearing debt.

Mikiya Kubota, Akio Kamimura

Rating

Issuer: Mazda Motor Corporation

<Outlook Change>

Long-term Issuer Rating: A- Outlook: Negative

<Affirmation>

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Bonds no. 28	JPY 20	Dec. 7, 2017	Dec. 6, 2024	0.300%	A-
Bonds no. 29	JPY 10	Dec. 7, 2017	Dec. 7, 2027	0.420%	A-
Bonds no. 30	JPY 20	Sept. 5, 2019	Sept. 4, 2026	0.320%	A-

Rating Assignment Date: September 8, 2020

The criteria used for identifying matters which serve as assumptions for the assessment of the credit status, and the criteria used for setting of grades indicating the results of the assessments of the credit status are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (November 7, 2014) and "Automakers and Auto Parts Manufacturers" (March 26, 2012) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	Mazda Motor Corporation
Rating Publication Date:	September 11, 2020

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

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

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders

B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(l) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the publication by the issuer or some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Positions

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

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

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

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

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

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

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

G) Various Events

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

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

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

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

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

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

C) Liquidity Risks

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

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

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

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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

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

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	January 27, 2005	BBB+	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	January 16, 2006	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	January 22, 2007	BBB+	Positive
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 24, 2007	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	September 19, 2008	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	June 22, 2009	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 4, 2010	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 5, 2011	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	September 3, 2012	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 5, 2013	BBB+	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	June 27, 2014	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	July 23, 2015	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	July 20, 2016	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	August 4, 2017	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	September 12, 2018	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Issuer(Long-term)	July 9, 2019	A-	Stable
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.28	December 1, 2017	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.28	September 12, 2018	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.28	July 9, 2019	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.29	December 1, 2017	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.29	September 12, 2018	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.29	July 9, 2019	A-	
Mazda Motor Corporation	Bonds no.30	August 30, 2019	A-	

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

I, Mikiya Kubota, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.

窪田 幹也

Mikiya Kubota

General Manager of Corporate Rating Department I

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