

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

TOYOTA FINANCE CORPORATION (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AAA
Outlook: Stable
Bonds: AAA

Rationale

- (1) TOYOTA FINANCE CORPORATION (“TFC”) is a domestic sales finance subsidiary of TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION (“TOYOTA”) Group. It primarily operates sales finance and credit card businesses. TOYOTA Group owns 100% voting rights in TFC through Toyota Financial Services Corporation, the Group’s financial headquarters, and has been dispatching many board members. There is a strong sense of unity between TOYOTA and TFC in terms of corporate decision-makings and business management, and this indicates TOYOTA’s strong involvement in TFC. Furthermore, TFC is highly significant for the business operations as shown that it assumes a sales support role for TOYOTA. On top of these, TOYOTA indicates its intention to support TFC through a credit support agreement. In light of these facts, TFC’s long-term issuer rating is deemed to be same as TOYOTA Group’s creditworthiness, which is AAA equivalent.
- (2) Leveraging TOYOTA’s new car sales ability, TFC’s market position / competitiveness in the sales finance is extremely high. Usage rate of TFC’s auto loan in TOYOTA’s new car sales has remained just under 30%. Of which residual-value type loans have been stable accounting for more than 80%. TFC is advancing support for car dealers in operation and financial perspectives through introduction of TFC financial platform focusing on digitalization, and efforts are being also made for improving customers’ convenience through smartphone apps. As for the credit card business, TFC has a credit cardholder base of approximately 15 million, which is equivalent to that of sub-major companies in the industry. Other than this, TFC also boasts high business stability and diversification, offering leasing services for HINO MOTORS, LTD.’s commercial trucks and buses through its consolidated subsidiaries.
- (3) TFC’s earning capacity is relatively good. Its risk-taking activities are conservative and profitability based on ROA and so forth is not high but it has been generating profits from revenue streams, which TFC has advantages, in a stable manner. Combined revenue from individual credit purchase intermediary and credit guarantee, TFC’s mainstay, is consistently increasing, and credit card revenues are also increasing due to increased usage of installment payments. JCR believes TFC will be able to steadily secure profits, even amid rising procurement costs and increased expenses related to system investments.
- (4) Soundness of assets is high. Major operating assets such as credit guarantees, individual credit purchase intermediary and credit cards, etc. are well diversified into small amounts. Under the prudent credit management policy, it has been holding down credit risk. The delinquent receivables ratio and the bad debt write-off ratio remain low and stable, and allowance for bad debt has also been made conservatively. Bad debt-related expenses relative to operating assets are immaterial.
- (5) Capital adequacy is good. Along with an increase in on-balance sheet receivables caused by the shift from provision of guarantee to purchase method for dealers’ installment receivables, equity ratio is in a downtrend. That said, since the past, JCR has been focusing on the adjusted equity ratio considering the off-balance sheet receivables such as off-the-book-guarantees, and the ratio has been at a decent level, ensuring capital margin against risks. Equity capital has been increasing through profit accumulation, and JCR sees capital adequacy is maintained at a certain level even in the situation where operating assets are growing.

- (6) There are no particular concerns over the liquidity. Fund requirements have largely increased compared to the past because the car dealers' financial burdens have been concentrated to TFC due to the introduction of TFC financial platform. Since TFC has stable business relations with many financial institutions for indirect procurement and has a wealth of experience with respect to direct procurement such as corporate bonds and asset securitization, the fund procurement base is solid. Under the appropriate ALM, it is controlling interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

Hidekazu Sakai, Kyohei Yamamoto

Rating

Issuer: TOYOTA FINANCE CORPORATION

<Affirmation>

Long-term Issuer Rating: AAA Outlook: Stable

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Bonds no. 104	JPY 20	Oct. 10, 2024	Oct. 8, 2027	0.573%	AAA
Bonds no. 105	JPY 50	Oct. 10, 2024	Oct. 10, 2029	0.710%	AAA
Bonds no. 106	JPY 40	Jan. 23, 2025	Jan. 21, 2028	0.900%	AAA
Bonds no. 107	JPY 30	Jan. 23, 2025	Jan. 23, 2030	1.051%	AAA
Bonds no. 108	JPY 10	Jan. 23, 2025	Jan. 23, 2032	1.180%	AAA
Bonds no. 109	JPY 27	July 22, 2025	July 22, 2027	0.966%	AAA
Bonds no. 110	JPY 41	July 22, 2025	July 21, 2028	1.082%	AAA
Bonds no. 111	JPY 32	July 22, 2025	July 22, 2030	1.326%	AAA
Bonds no. 112	JPY 17	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 15, 2027	1.089%	AAA
Bonds no. 113	JPY 34	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 17, 2028	1.234%	AAA
Bonds no. 114	JPY 19	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 17, 2030	1.493%	AAA
Bonds no. 115	JPY 10	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 15, 2032	1.708%	AAA

Rating Assignment Date: April 7, 2026

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (October 1, 2024), "Credit Cards and Credit Sales" (June 21, 2022) and "Rating Methodology for Group Companies of Corporate Group" (September 1, 2022) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

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



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	TOYOTA FINANCE CORPORATION
Rating Publication Date:	April 10, 2026

1

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

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

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

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

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

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Positions

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

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

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

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
- B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders
- C) Documentation of the rated financial product presented by the rating stakeholders

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

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

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

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR 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 public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions

improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

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

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

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

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

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

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

G) Various Events

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

12

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

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

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

13

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Risks

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

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

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

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

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

14

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

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

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
TOYOTA FINANCE	Issuer(Long-term)	September 11, 2020	AAA	Stable
TOYOTA FINANCE	Issuer(Long-term)	January 18, 2022	AAA	Stable
TOYOTA FINANCE	Issuer(Long-term)	January 16, 2023	AAA	Stable
TOYOTA FINANCE	Issuer(Long-term)	February 5, 2024	AAA	Stable
TOYOTA FINANCE	Issuer(Long-term)	January 24, 2025	AAA	Stable
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.104	October 4, 2024	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.104	January 24, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.105	October 4, 2024	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.105	January 24, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.106	January 17, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.106	January 24, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.107	January 17, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.107	January 24, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.108	January 17, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.108	January 24, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.109	July 15, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.110	July 15, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.111	July 15, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.112	October 10, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.113	October 10, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.114	October 10, 2025	AAA	
TOYOTA FINANCE	Bonds no.115	October 10, 2025	AAA	

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

I, Tomohiro Miyao, 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.

宮尾 知浩

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General Manager of Financial Institution Rating Department

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