

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

## Hyundai Capital Services, Inc. (security code: -)

### <Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-Term Issuer Rating: A+  
Outlook: Stable  
Bonds: A+

### Rationale

- (1) Hyundai Capital Services, Inc. (HCS) is a domestic captive auto finance unit of Hyundai Motor Group (HMG) led by Hyundai Motor Company (HMC). HCS is engaged in auto financing and auto lease for HMG, mortgage and consumer loans primarily in the domestic market. HMC is the parent company of HCS and JCR considers that HMG's creditworthiness is equivalent to A+. HCS's credit rating is identical to the creditworthiness of HMG because its stable profitability is assured by HMG's strong operating base at home and it can expect to get moral and material support from HMC, given their strong unity in terms of management. While the growth of loans for new cars made by HCS slowed down, both its auto leases and personal loans expanded in 2021. The performance was seen to have been solid. Its revenue continues to grow and provision for loan losses keeps shrinking. As the quality of assets held by HCS is kept at comparatively favorable levels, JCR holds that its performance will stay solid in 2022. Based on these, JCR has affirmed the ratings with Stable outlook.
- (2) HMG holds a 99.8% equity stake in HCS. HCS assumes important functions to provide financing support for HMG's new auto sales, and HMG has no substitute for HCS. HMG's share in Korea's new auto sales market remained high at 71.1% at the end of 2020. Moreover, relatively stable prices of HMG's used cars have enabled HCS to have fairly secure financial instruments whose remaining collateral value basically exceeds the outstanding loan balance throughout the financing period from car purchase to loan repayment. In December 2021, Kia Corporation of HMG acquired a 20% stake in HCS. This has made the ties between HCS and HMG stronger and is expected to produce synergy effects from their closer cooperation.
- (3) HCS's financing assets at the end of September 2021 were up 1.5% at KRW 31 trillion as compared to the end of 2020. As for asset composition, auto financing consisting of auto loans and auto leases accounted for 75.2% of the total, with mortgage loans for 11.3%, personal loans for 10.0% and others including corporate loans for 3.5%. At the end of September 2021, loans for new cars declined 4.8% as compared to the end of 2020 as auto sales by HMG slumped due to the impact of global auto chip shortage and the COVID-19 pandemic. However, overall auto financing stayed flat as auto leases grew 11.8%. JCR expects that HCS's loans will grow moderately in 2022 through co-marketing with HMG. Its nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio stayed relatively good, standing at 2.4% at the end of September 2021, a modest fall from 2.7% at the end of 2020.
- (4) HCS's operating revenue expanded in 2020, with operating income growing 3.5% year-on-year to KRW 386.2 billion on reduction of provision for loan losses. The impact of the pandemic on its performance was limited in the first three quarters of 2021 when operating income increased 21.4% year-on-year to KRW 378.6 billion on an expanded operating revenue and reduced provision for loan losses. JCR expects that the performance in 2022 will be solid thanks to the introduction of its risk management system, SYNC and the effect of its efficient customer acquisition through cross-selling.
- (5) HCS's funding is mainly through direct finance, with bond issuance accounting for 70.2% of the total and ABS for 17% (at the end of September 2021). The ratio of its foreign currency-denominated debt stood at 25.4%, which shows that it is less dependent on foreign currency-denominated debt which is fully hedged by derivatives for the currency risk. HCS has been coping with liquidity risks through conservative financial management, keeping both the ratio of cash, deposits and unused committed credit lines to the outstanding balance of short-term debt and that of short-term debt to the total debt at sound levels. With regard to capital, its leverage ratio (total assets/equity capital) stood at 7.4 times at the end of September 2021, well below the 10 times set by the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS) guideline, with its capital adequacy ratio (CAR) standing at 14.6%, much higher than the 7% set by the FSS guideline.

Hiroshi Tonegawa, Michihisa Ueno

## Rating

Issuer: Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+	Outlook: Stable				
Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Japanese Yen Bonds (2018) - Fifteenth Series	JPY 4.1	August 2, 2018	August 2, 2023	0.65%	A+

Rating Assignment Date: February 3, 2022

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

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (November 7, 2014), "Credit Sales and Credit Cards" (July 1, 2013) and "Rating Perspectives for subsidiary companies" (December 14, 2007) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

## Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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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:	Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.
Rating Publication Date:	February 8, 2022

1

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

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

2

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

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

3

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

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

A) Business Bases

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

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

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

C) Liquidity Positions

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

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

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

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
- A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders
- B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

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

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

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

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR 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) 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.

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
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 11, 2006	A-	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 4, 2007	A-	Positive
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 25, 2008	A-	Positive
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 6, 2009	A-	Negative
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 28, 2009	A-	Negative
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 4, 2009	A-	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 21, 2010	A	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 1, 2011	A	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 3, 2012	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 19, 2013	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 3, 2014	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 8, 2015	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 13, 2016	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 13, 2017	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 8, 2018	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 25, 2019	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	November 11, 2020	A+	Stable
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Japanese Yen Bonds - 15th Series (2018)	July 26, 2018	A+	
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Japanese Yen Bonds - 15th Series (2018)	November 8, 2018	A+	
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Japanese Yen Bonds - 15th Series (2018)	October 25, 2019	A+	
Hyundai Capital Services, Inc.	Japanese Yen Bonds - 15th Series (2018)	November 11, 2020	A+	



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

I, Toshihiko Naito, 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.



Toshihiko Naito  
General Manager of International Rating Department

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