

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

- QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2024

OR

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-36111

AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1919 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, California

(Address of principal executive offices)

95-3472715

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

90501

(Zip Code)

(310) 972-2288

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of exchange on which registered
0.750% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due November 25, 2026	HMC/26A	New York Stock Exchange
3.500% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due April 24, 2026	HMC/26F	New York Stock Exchange
Floating Rate Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due April 29, 2026	HMC/26G	New York Stock Exchange
Floating Rate Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due May 29, 2026	HMC/26H	New York Stock Exchange
1.500% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due October 19, 2027	HMC/27A	New York Stock Exchange
3.750% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due October 25, 2027	HMC/27B	New York Stock Exchange
0.300% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due July 7, 2028	HMC/28A	New York Stock Exchange
5.600% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due September 6, 2030	HMC/30A	New York Stock Exchange
3.650% Medium-Term Notes, Series A Due April 23, 2031	HMC/31B	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of January 31, 2025, the number of outstanding shares of common stock of the registrant was 13,660,000 all of which shares were held by American Honda Motor Co., Inc. None of the shares are publicly traded.

REDUCED DISCLOSURE FORMAT

American Honda Finance Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Honda Motor Co., Inc., which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Honda Motor Co., Ltd., meets the requirements set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this Form 10-Q with the reduced disclosure format.

AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
For the quarter ended December 31, 2024

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements included herein constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Certain such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “scheduled,” or “anticipates” or similar expressions or the negative thereof or other variations thereof or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy, plans, or intentions. In addition, all information included herein with respect to projected or future results of operations, cash flows, financial condition, financial performance, or other financial or statistical matters constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are necessarily dependent on assumptions, data, or methods that may be incorrect or imprecise and that may be incapable of being realized. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and other matters to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements:

- the duration and severity of supply chain disruptions on the production of new vehicles and dealer inventory levels;
- declines in the financial condition or performance of Honda Motor Co., Ltd. or the sales of Honda or Acura products;
- changes in economic and general business conditions, both domestically and internationally, including inflationary pressures, changes in interest rates and changes in international trade policy;
- fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates;
- the failure of our customers, dealers or counterparties to meet the terms of any contracts with us, or otherwise fail to perform as agreed;
- our inability to recover the estimated residual value of leased vehicles at the end of their lease terms;
- changes or disruption in our funding sources or access to the capital markets;
- changes in the ownership and structure of our parent entity;
- changes in our, or Honda Motor Co., Ltd.’s, credit ratings;
- increases in competition from other financial institutions seeking to increase their share of financing of Honda and Acura products;
- the impact of pandemics, epidemics, and other public health crises, and efforts to contain them on our operations, liquidity and financial condition;
- changes in laws and regulations, including the result of financial services legislation, and related costs;
- changes in accounting standards;
- a failure or interruption in our operations; and
- a security breach or cyber attack.

Additional information regarding these and other risks and uncertainties to which our business is subject is contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 20, 2024. Readers of this Quarterly Report should review the information contained in that report, and in any subsequent reports that we file with the SEC as such risks and uncertainties may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation to, update any forward-looking information to reflect actual results or future events or circumstances, except as required by applicable law.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions, except share data)**

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,670
Finance receivables, net of allowance for credit losses of \$402 and \$353	51,966	47,248
Investment in operating leases, net	29,598	27,378
Due from Parent and affiliated companies	179	137
Income taxes receivable	169	79
Other assets	1,269	1,214
Derivative instruments	414	743
Total assets	\$ 85,186	\$ 78,469
Liabilities and Equity		
Debt	\$ 57,555	\$ 50,917
Due to Parent and affiliated companies	136	153
Income taxes payable	169	148
Deferred income taxes	5,645	5,701
Other liabilities	1,562	1,455
Derivative instruments	1,361	1,472
Total liabilities	66,428	59,846
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock, \$100 par value. Authorized 15,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 13,660,000 shares as of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024	1,366	1,366
Retained earnings	16,544	16,254
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(209)	(137)
Total shareholder's equity	17,701	17,483
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	1,057	1,140
Total equity	18,758	18,623
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 85,186	\$ 78,469

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities. These assets and liabilities are included in the consolidated balance sheets presented above. Refer to Note 9 for additional information.

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Finance receivables, net	\$ 11,513	\$ 9,796
Other assets	754	740
Total assets	\$ 12,267	\$ 10,536
Secured debt	\$ 11,007	\$ 9,351
Other liabilities	21	17
Total liabilities	\$ 11,028	\$ 9,368

See accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:				
Retail	\$ 713	\$ 553	\$ 2,027	\$ 1,487
Dealer	74	60	222	162
Operating leases	1,625	1,504	4,751	4,571
Total revenues	2,412	2,117	7,000	6,220
Leased vehicle expenses	1,105	1,066	3,244	3,286
Interest expense	632	466	1,799	1,185
Net revenues	675	585	1,957	1,749
Other income, net	37	30	117	85
Total net revenues	712	615	2,074	1,834
Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	152	121	428	377
Provision for credit losses	70	74	228	222
Early termination loss on operating leases	40	30	95	70
(Gain)/Loss on derivative instruments	551	(308)	351	(132)
(Gain)/Loss on foreign currency revaluation of debt	(489)	235	(230)	77
Total expenses	324	152	872	614
Income before income taxes	388	463	1,202	1,220
Income tax expense	95	124	326	345
Net income	293	339	876	875
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	7	50	50
Net income attributable to American Honda Finance Corporation	\$ 278	\$ 332	\$ 826	\$ 825

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 293	\$ 339	\$ 876	\$ 875
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(137)	58	(137)	48
Comprehensive income	156	397	739	923
Less: Comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(50)	35	(15)	73
Comprehensive income attributable to American Honda Finance Corporation	\$ 206	\$ 362	\$ 754	\$ 850

See accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Total	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Common stock	Noncontrolling interest
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 19,025	\$ 16,688	\$ (135)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,106
Net income	290	265	—	—	25
Other comprehensive income	48	—	25	—	23
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 19,363	\$ 16,953	\$ (110)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,154
Net income	246	228	—	—	18
Other comprehensive loss	(58)	—	(30)	—	(28)
Dividends declared	(587)	(553)	—	—	(34)
Balance at September 30, 2023	\$ 18,964	\$ 16,628	\$ (140)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,110
Net income	339	332	—	—	7
Other comprehensive income	58	—	30	—	28
Dividends declared	(417)	(417)	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 18,944</u>	<u>\$ 16,543</u>	<u>\$ (110)</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,145</u>
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 18,623	\$ 16,254	\$ (137)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,140
Net income	267	250	—	—	17
Other comprehensive loss	(24)	—	(13)	—	(11)
Balance at June 30, 2024	\$ 18,866	\$ 16,504	\$ (150)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,146
Net income	316	298	—	—	18
Other comprehensive income	24	—	13	—	11
Dividends declared	(604)	(536)	—	—	(68)
Balance at September 30, 2024	\$ 18,602	\$ 16,266	\$ (137)	\$ 1,366	\$ 1,107
Net income	293	278	—	—	15
Other comprehensive loss	(137)	—	(72)	—	(65)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 18,758</u>	<u>\$ 16,544</u>	<u>\$ (209)</u>	<u>\$ 1,366</u>	<u>\$ 1,057</u>

See accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 876	\$ 875
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Debt and derivative instrument valuation adjustments	43	79
Provision for credit losses	228	222
Early termination loss on operating leases	95	70
Depreciation on leased vehicles	3,221	3,283
Accretion of unearned subsidy income	(819)	(695)
Amortization of deferred dealer participation and other deferred costs	308	270
Gain on disposition of leased vehicles	(66)	(87)
Deferred income taxes	(23)	(496)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Income taxes receivable/payable	174	149
Other assets	(48)	(47)
Accrued interest/discounts on debt	117	161
Other liabilities	18	89
Due to/from Parent and affiliated companies	24	(92)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>4,148</u>	<u>3,781</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Finance receivables acquired	(21,779)	(21,530)
Principal collected on finance receivables	16,484	13,654
Net change in wholesale loans	(387)	(429)
Purchase of operating lease vehicles	(14,139)	(10,673)
Disposal of operating lease vehicles	7,737	7,838
Cash received for unearned subsidy income	1,303	757
Other investing activities, net	(4)	(4)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(10,785)</u>	<u>(10,387)</u>

Statement continues on the next page.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper	\$ 24,222	\$ 31,684
Paydown of commercial paper	(22,761)	(31,943)
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	1,099	600
Paydown of short-term debt	(600)	(74)
Proceeds from issuance of medium-term notes and other debt	9,585	10,854
Paydown of medium-term notes and other debt	(6,056)	(5,558)
Proceeds from issuance of secured debt	6,353	5,363
Paydown of secured debt	(4,665)	(3,591)
Dividends paid	(604)	(587)
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,573	6,748
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(10)	4
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(74)	146
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	2,385	1,964
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,110</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 1,636	\$ 971
Income taxes paid	\$ 169	\$ 687

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash from the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,591	\$ 1,439
Restricted cash included in other assets ⁽¹⁾	720	671
Total	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,110</u>

(1) Restricted cash balances relate to securitization arrangements (Note 9).

See accompanying *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Organizational Structure

American Honda Finance Corporation (AHFC) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Honda Motor Co., Inc. (AHM or the Parent). Honda Canada Finance Inc. (HCFI) is a majority-owned subsidiary of AHFC. Noncontrolling interest in HCFI is held by Honda Canada Inc. (HCI), an affiliate of AHFC. AHM is a wholly-owned subsidiary and HCI is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Honda Motor Co., Ltd. (HMC). AHM and HCI are the sole authorized distributors of Honda and Acura products, including motor vehicles, parts and accessories in the United States and Canada.

Unless otherwise indicated by the context, all references to the “Company”, “we”, “us”, and “our” in this report include AHFC and its consolidated subsidiaries, and references to “AHFC” refer solely to American Honda Finance Corporation (excluding AHFC’s subsidiaries).

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim information, and instructions to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, these unaudited interim financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for the full year or for any other interim period. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements, significant accounting policies, and the other notes to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 20, 2024. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The presentation of consolidated statements of changes in equity has been revised to include subtotals for interim quarters for the current fiscal year and comparative periods.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. The amendments improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The amendments are effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning April 1, 2024 and for interim periods beginning April 1, 2025. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The amendments enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures, including jurisdictional information, by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disclosures. The amendments also eliminate certain disclosure requirements related to uncertain tax positions and unrecognized deferred tax liabilities. The amendments are effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning April 1, 2025. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*. The amendments address investor requests for more transparent information. The primary goal is to improve the decision usefulness of expense information on public business entities’ income statements through the disaggregation of relevant expense captions in the notes to the financial statements. The amendments are effective for the Company for fiscal years beginning April 1, 2027 and for interim periods beginning April 1, 2028. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 2. Finance Receivables

Finance receivables consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024		
	Retail	Dealer	Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		
Finance receivables	\$ 47,982	\$ 4,444	\$ 52,426
Allowance for credit losses	(393)	(9)	(402)
Deferred dealer participation and other deferred costs	614	—	614
Unearned subsidy income	(672)	—	(672)
Finance receivables, net	\$ 47,531	\$ 4,435	\$ 51,966
	March 31, 2024		
	Retail	Dealer	Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		
Finance receivables	\$ 43,492	\$ 4,060	\$ 47,552
Allowance for credit losses	(345)	(8)	(353)
Deferred dealer participation and other deferred costs	600	—	600
Unearned subsidy income	(551)	—	(551)
Finance receivables, net	\$ 43,196	\$ 4,052	\$ 47,248

Finance receivables include retail loans with a net carrying amount of \$11.5 billion and \$9.8 billion as of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively, which have been transferred to bankruptcy-remote Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) and are considered to be legally isolated but do not qualify for sale accounting treatment. These retail loans are restricted and serve as collateral for the payment of the related secured debt obligations. Refer to Note 9 for additional information.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Allowance for Credit Losses

The following is a summary of the activity in the allowance for credit losses of finance receivables:

	Three and nine months ended December 31, 2024		
	Retail	Dealer	Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		
Beginning balance as of October 1, 2024	\$ 404	\$ 8	\$ 412
Provision	69	1	70
Charge-offs	(111)	—	(111)
Recoveries	32	—	32
Effect of translation adjustment	(1)	—	(1)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 402</u>
Beginning balance as of April 1, 2024	\$ 345	\$ 8	\$ 353
Provision	227	1	228
Charge-offs	(287)	—	(287)
Recoveries	109	—	109
Effect of translation adjustment	(1)	—	(1)
Ending balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 393</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 402</u>
	Three and nine months ended December 31, 2023		
	Retail	Dealer	Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		
Beginning balance as of October 1, 2023	\$ 327	\$ 5	\$ 332
Provision	72	2	74
Charge-offs	(87)	—	(87)
Recoveries	24	—	24
Effect of translation adjustment	—	—	—
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>
Beginning balance as of April 1, 2023	\$ 248	\$ 5	\$ 253
Provision	220	2	222
Charge-offs	(202)	—	(202)
Recoveries	70	—	70
Effect of translation adjustment	—	—	—
Ending balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>

The allowance increased during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 primarily due to the expected credit losses recognized on the high volume of retail loan acquisitions during the period. The increase was also attributable to the increasing trend of delinquencies and net charge offs.

**AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Delinquencies

Collection experience provides an indication of the credit quality of finance receivables. For retail loans, delinquencies are a good predictor of charge-offs in the near term. The likelihood of accounts charging off is significantly higher once an account becomes 60 days delinquent. Retail loans are considered delinquent if more than 10% of a scheduled payment is contractually past due on a cumulative basis. Dealer loans are considered delinquent when any payment is contractually past due. The following is an aging analysis of past due finance receivables:

	<u>30 – 59 days past due</u>	<u>60 – 89 days past due</u>	<u>90 days or greater past due</u>	<u>Total past due</u>	<u>Current or less than 30 days past due</u>	<u>Total finance receivables</u>
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
December 31, 2024						
Retail loans:						
New automobile	\$ 359	\$ 101	\$ 28	\$ 488	\$ 37,417	\$ 37,905
Used and certified automobile	177	56	16	249	8,216	8,465
Motorcycle and other	22	10	5	37	1,517	1,554
Total retail loans	<u>558</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>47,150</u>	<u>47,924</u>
Dealer loans:						
Wholesale flooring	—	—	1	1	3,131	3,132
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	1,312	1,312
Total dealer loans	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,443</u>	<u>4,444</u>
Total finance receivables	<u>\$ 558</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 775</u>	<u>\$ 51,593</u>	<u>\$ 52,368</u>
March 31, 2024						
Retail loans:						
New automobile	\$ 253	\$ 59	\$ 15	\$ 327	\$ 33,858	\$ 34,185
Used and certified automobile	134	33	9	176	7,815	7,991
Motorcycle and other	15	6	3	24	1,341	1,365
Total retail loans	<u>402</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>43,014</u>	<u>43,541</u>
Dealer loans:						
Wholesale flooring	1	—	—	1	2,785	2,786
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	1,274	1,274
Total dealer loans	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4,059</u>	<u>4,060</u>
Total finance receivables	<u>\$ 403</u>	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 528</u>	<u>\$ 47,073</u>	<u>\$ 47,601</u>

Credit Quality Indicators

Credit losses are an expected cost of extending credit. The majority of our credit risk is with consumer financing and to a lesser extent with dealer financing. Exposure to credit risk in retail loans is managed through regular monitoring and periodic adjusting of underwriting standards, pricing of contracts for expected losses, and focusing collection efforts to minimize losses. Exposure to credit risk for dealers is managed through ongoing review of their financial condition and payment performance.

Retail Loan Segment

The Company utilizes proprietary credit scoring systems to evaluate the credit risk of applicants and assign internal credit grades at origination. Factors used to develop a customer's credit grade include the terms of the contract, the loan-to-value ratio, the customer's debt ratios, and credit bureau attributes such as the number of trade lines, utilization ratio, and number of credit inquiries. Different scorecards are utilized depending on the type of product financed. The Company regularly reviews and analyzes the performance of the consumer-financing portfolio to ensure the effectiveness of its underwriting guidelines, purchasing criteria and scorecard predictability of customers. Internal credit grades are determined only at the time of origination and are not reassessed during the life of the contract. The following describes the internal credit grade ratings.

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A - Borrowers classified as very low credit risks. Based on their application and credit bureau report, they have the ability to pay and have shown a willingness to pay. Generally, A credit borrowers have an extensive credit history, an excellent payment record and extensive financial resources.

B - Borrowers classified as relatively low credit risks. Based on their application and credit bureau report, they have the ability to pay and have shown a willingness to pay. Generally, B credit borrowers may have one or more conditions that could reduce the internal credit score, such as a shorter credit history or a minor credit weakness.

C - Borrowers classified as moderate credit risks. Based on their application and credit bureau report, they may have limited financial resources, limited credit history, or a weakness in credit history.

D - Borrowers classified as relatively higher credit risks. Based on their application and credit bureau report, they may have very limited financial resources, very limited or no credit history, or a poor credit history.

Others - Borrowers, including businesses, without credit bureau reports.

The following table summarizes the amortized cost of retail loans by internal credit grade:

	Retail loans by vintage fiscal year						Total
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	
	(U.S. dollars in millions)						
December 31, 2024							
Credit grade A	\$ 11,415	\$ 10,496	\$ 4,120	\$ 2,248	\$ 1,523	\$ 214	\$ 30,016
Credit grade B	3,032	3,209	1,529	746	462	111	9,089
Credit grade C	2,214	2,222	979	509	318	101	6,343
Credit grade D	671	580	216	120	90	56	1,733
Others	286	247	100	63	32	15	743
Total retail loans	<u>\$ 17,618</u>	<u>\$ 16,754</u>	<u>\$ 6,944</u>	<u>\$ 3,686</u>	<u>\$ 2,425</u>	<u>\$ 497</u>	<u>\$ 47,924</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended December 31, 2024	\$ 25	\$ 139	\$ 68	\$ 30	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 287

	Retail loans by vintage fiscal year					Prior	Total
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020		
	(U.S. dollars in millions)						
March 31, 2024							
Credit grade A	\$ 14,094	\$ 5,788	\$ 3,713	\$ 2,907	\$ 597	\$ 121	\$ 27,220
Credit grade B	4,110	2,065	1,113	778	237	66	8,369
Credit grade C	2,853	1,338	758	526	200	61	5,736
Credit grade D	779	306	182	149	97	36	1,549
Others	338	142	96	57	22	12	667
Total retail loans	<u>\$ 22,174</u>	<u>\$ 9,639</u>	<u>\$ 5,862</u>	<u>\$ 4,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,153</u>	<u>\$ 296</u>	<u>\$ 43,541</u>
Gross charge-offs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	\$ 58	\$ 109	\$ 61	\$ 34	\$ 19	\$ 12	\$ 293

Dealer Loan Segment

The Company utilizes an internal risk rating system to evaluate dealer credit risk. Dealerships are assigned an internal risk rating based on an assessment of their financial condition and other factors. Factors including liquidity, financial strength, management effectiveness, and operating efficiency are evaluated when assessing their financial condition. Financing limits and interest rates are based upon these risk ratings. Monitoring activities including financial reviews and inventory inspections are performed more frequently for dealerships with weaker risk ratings. The financial conditions of dealerships are reviewed and their risk ratings are updated at least annually.

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Dealerships have been divided into the following groups:

- Group I - Dealerships in the strongest internal risk rating tier
- Group II - Dealerships with internal risk ratings below the strongest tier
- Group III - Dealerships with impaired loans

The following table summarizes the amortized cost of dealer loans by risk rating groups:

	<u>Commercial loans by vintage fiscal year</u>						Revolving loans	Wholesale Flooring	Total
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior			
(U.S. dollars in millions)									
December 31, 2024									
Group I	\$ 137	\$ 111	\$ 52	\$ 13	\$ 110	\$ 57	\$ 731	\$ 1,963	\$ 3,174
Group II	5	70	3	—	—	23	—	1,168	1,269
Group III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total dealer loans	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ 55</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 110</u>	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 731</u>	<u>\$ 3,132</u>	<u>\$ 4,444</u>
Gross charge-offs for the nine months ended December 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

	<u>Commercial loans by vintage fiscal year</u>						Revolving loans	Wholesale Flooring	Total
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior			
(U.S. dollars in millions)									
March 31, 2024									
Group I	\$ 146	\$ 55	\$ 9	\$ 114	\$ 45	\$ 84	\$ 748	\$ 1,874	\$ 3,075
Group II	44	3	5	1	—	20	—	911	984
Group III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total dealer loans	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 115</u>	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 104</u>	<u>\$ 748</u>	<u>\$ 2,786</u>	<u>\$ 4,060</u>
Gross charge-offs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Loan Modifications

The contractual terms of loans may be modified when borrowers are experiencing financial difficulties in an effort to mitigate losses. There were no dealer loans that were modified for dealers experiencing financial difficulties during the nine months ended December 31, 2024. Payment deferrals are granted on retail loans, however the delays in payments are considered insignificant since the number of deferred payments are limited and interest continues to accrue during the deferral period. In certain situations, the Company may grant term extensions on retail loans in the United States. Term extensions extend the maturity date of the loan which reduces the monthly payments over the remaining extended term of the loan. Term extensions do not change the contractual interest rates or reduce the outstanding principal balances. During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, term extensions were not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Retail loans may also be modified in reorganization proceedings pursuant to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, which may include interest rate adjustments, term extensions, and principal forgiveness. Retail loans modified under bankruptcy protection were not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements during the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

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Note 3. Investment in Operating Leases

Investment in operating leases consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)	
Operating lease vehicles ⁽¹⁾	\$ 36,513	\$ 34,840
Accumulated depreciation	(5,642)	(6,616)
Deferred dealer participation and initial direct costs	120	103
Unearned subsidy income	(1,278)	(854)
Estimated early termination losses	(115)	(95)
Investment in operating leases, net	<u>\$ 29,598</u>	<u>\$ 27,378</u>

(1) Net of investment tax credits.

Operating lease revenue consisted of the following:

	<u>Three months ended December 31,</u>		<u>Nine months ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)			
Lease payments	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,371	\$ 4,248	\$ 4,155
Subsidy income and dealer rate participation, net	172	125	464	376
Reimbursed lessor costs	6	8	39	40
Total operating lease revenue, net	<u>\$ 1,625</u>	<u>\$ 1,504</u>	<u>\$ 4,751</u>	<u>\$ 4,571</u>

Leased vehicle expenses consisted of the following:

	<u>Three months ended December 31,</u>		<u>Nine months ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)			
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,095	\$ 1,069	\$ 3,221	\$ 3,283
Initial direct costs and other lessor costs	24	25	89	90
Gain on disposition of leased vehicles ⁽¹⁾	(14)	(28)	(66)	(87)
Total leased vehicle expenses, net	<u>\$ 1,105</u>	<u>\$ 1,066</u>	<u>\$ 3,244</u>	<u>\$ 3,286</u>

(1) Included in the gain on disposition of leased vehicles are end of term charges of less than \$1 million and \$1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively, and \$7 million and \$3 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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Contractual operating lease payments due as of December 31, 2024 are summarized below. Based on the Company's experience, it is expected that a portion of the Company's operating leases will terminate prior to the scheduled lease term. The summary below should not be regarded as a forecast of future cash collections.

Twelve-month periods ending December 31,	(U.S. dollars in millions)
2025	\$ 5,279
2026	3,916
2027	1,766
2028	303
2029	48
Total	<u>\$ 11,312</u>

The Company recognized early termination losses on operating leases of \$40 million and of \$30 million during the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$95 million and \$70 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Net realized losses totaled \$34 million and \$29 million during the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$75 million and \$52 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The general allowance for uncollectible operating lease receivables was recorded through a reduction to revenue of \$8 million and \$6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$20 million and \$13 million for nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

No impairment losses due to declines in estimated residual values were recognized during both the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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Note 4. Debt

The Company issues debt in various currencies with both floating and fixed interest rates. Outstanding debt net of discounts and fees, weighted average contractual interest rates and range of contractual interest rates were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	Weighted average contractual interest rate ⁽¹⁾		Contractual interest rate ranges	
			December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
Unsecured debt:						
Commercial paper	\$ 6,691	\$ 5,293	4.64 %	5.64 %	3.25 - 4.86%	5.02 - 5.70%
Bank loans	1,550	1,804	4.75 %	6.05 %	4.15 - 5.58%	5.68 - 6.57%
Public MTN program	35,219	31,151	4.01 %	3.58 %	0.30 - 5.85%	0.30 - 6.06%
Other debt	3,088	3,318	3.61 %	3.59 %	1.34 - 5.73%	1.34 - 6.40%
Total unsecured debt	46,548	41,566				
Secured debt	11,007	9,351	4.80 %	4.56 %	0.41 - 5.87%	0.27 - 5.94%
Total debt	<u>\$ 57,555</u>	<u>\$ 50,917</u>				

(1) Weighted average contractual interest rates for commercial paper are bond equivalent yields. Contractual interest rates approximate effective yields.

As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding principal balance of long-term debt with floating interest rates totaled \$10.3 billion, long-term debt with fixed interest rates totaled \$39.1 billion, and short-term debt with floating or fixed interest rates totaled \$8.2 billion. As of March 31, 2024, the outstanding principal balance of long-term debt with floating interest rates totaled \$7.7 billion, long-term debt with fixed interest rates totaled \$36.9 billion, and short-term debt with floating or fixed interest rates totaled \$6.3 billion.

Commercial Paper

As of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the Company had commercial paper programs that provide the Company with available funds of up to \$8.7 billion and \$8.8 billion, respectively, at prevailing market interest rates for terms up to one year. The commercial paper programs are supported by the Keep Well Agreements with HMC described in Note 6.

Outstanding commercial paper averaged \$5.6 billion and \$6.7 billion during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$6.7 billion and \$7.2 billion, respectively.

Bank Loans

Outstanding bank loans at December 31, 2024 were long-term, with floating interest rates, and denominated in U.S. dollars or Canadian dollars. Outstanding bank loans have prepayment options. No outstanding bank loans as of December 31, 2024 were supported by the Keep Well Agreements with HMC described in Note 6. Outstanding bank loans contain certain covenants, including limitations on liens, mergers, consolidations and asset sales.

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Public Medium-Term Note (MTN) Program

In August 2024, AHFC renewed its Public MTN program by filing a new prospectus supplement with the SEC under which it may issue from time to time up to \$45.0 billion aggregate principal amount of Public MTNs pursuant to the Public MTN program. The aggregate principal amount of MTNs offered under this program may be increased from time to time. Notes outstanding under the Public MTN program as of December 31, 2024 were short-term and long-term, with either fixed or floating interest rates, and denominated in U.S. dollars, Euro or Sterling. Notes under this program are issued pursuant to an indenture which contains certain covenants, including negative pledge provisions and limitations on mergers, consolidations and asset sales.

The Public MTN program is supported by the Keep Well Agreement with HMC described in Note 6.

Other Debt

The outstanding balances as of December 31, 2024 consisted of private placement debt issued by HCFI which are long-term, with either fixed or floating interest rates, and denominated in Canadian dollars. Private placement debt is supported by the Keep Well Agreement with HMC described in Note 6. The notes are issued pursuant to the terms of an indenture which contain certain covenants, including negative pledge provisions.

Secured Debt

The Company issues notes through financing transactions that are secured by assets held by issuing SPEs. Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2024 were long-term and short-term with either fixed or floating interest rates, and denominated in U.S. dollars or Canadian dollars. Repayment of the notes is dependent on the performance of the underlying retail loans. Refer to Note 9 for additional information on the Company's secured financing transactions.

Credit Agreements

Syndicated Bank Credit Facilities

AHFC maintains a \$7.0 billion syndicated bank credit facility that includes a \$3.5 billion credit agreement, which expires on February 21, 2025, a \$2.1 billion credit agreement, which expires on February 25, 2026, and a \$1.4 billion credit agreement, which expires on February 25, 2028. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under the AHFC credit agreements. AHFC intends to renew or replace these credit agreements prior to or on their respective expiration dates.

HCFI maintains a \$1.4 billion syndicated bank credit facility that includes a \$695 million credit agreement, which expires on March 25, 2025 and a \$695 million credit agreement, which expires on March 25, 2027. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under the HCFI credit agreements. HCFI intends to renew or replace the credit agreements prior to or on the expiration dates.

The credit agreements contain customary covenants, including limitations on liens, mergers, consolidations and asset sales and affiliate transactions. Loans, if any, under the credit agreements will be supported by the Keep Well Agreement described in Note 6.

Other Credit Agreements

AHFC maintains other committed lines of credit that allow the Company access to an additional \$1.0 billion in unsecured funding with two banks. The credit agreements contain customary covenants, including limitations on liens, mergers, consolidations and asset sales. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under these agreements. These agreements expire in September 2025. The Company intends to renew or replace these credit agreements prior to or on their respective expiration dates.

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Note 5. Derivative Instruments

The notional balances and fair values of the Company's derivatives are presented below. The derivative instruments are presented on a gross basis in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Refer to Note 12 regarding the valuation of derivative instruments.

	December 31, 2024			March 31, 2024		
	Notional balances	Assets	Liabilities	Notional balances	Assets	Liabilities
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
Interest rate swaps	\$ 73,318	\$ 410	\$ 674	\$ 64,146	\$ 714	\$ 881
Cross currency swaps	6,695	4	687	5,755	29	591
Gross derivative assets/liabilities		414	1,361		743	1,472
Collateral posted/held		24	1		1	9
Counterparty netting adjustment		(433)	(433)		(701)	(701)
Net derivative assets/liabilities		<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 929</u>		<u>\$ 43</u>	<u>\$ 780</u>

The income statement impact of derivative instruments is presented below. There were no derivative instruments designated as part of a hedge accounting relationship during the periods presented.

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 7	\$ (24)	\$ (26)	\$ 82
Cross currency swaps	(558)	332	(325)	50
Total gain/(loss) on derivative instruments	<u>\$ (551)</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ (351)</u>	<u>\$ 132</u>

The fair value of derivative instruments is subject to the fluctuations in market interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Since the Company has elected not to apply hedge accounting, the volatility in the changes in fair value of these derivative instruments is recognized in earnings. All periodic interest settlements of derivative instruments are presented within cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The final notional exchange of cross currency swaps are presented within cash flows from financing activities along with the paydowns of the related foreign currency denominated debt.

These derivative instruments also contain an element of credit risk in the event the counterparties are unable to meet the terms of the agreements. However, the Company minimizes the risk exposure by limiting the counterparties to major financial institutions that meet established credit guidelines. In the event of default, all counterparties are subject to legally enforceable master netting agreements. In Canada, HCFI is a party to a reciprocal credit support annex that requires posting of cash collateral to mitigate counterparty credit risk on derivative positions. Posted collateral is recognized in other assets and held collateral is recognized in other liabilities.

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Note 6. Transactions Involving Related Parties

The following tables summarize the income statement and balance sheet impact of transactions with the Parent and affiliated companies:

Income Statement	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)				
Revenue:				
Subsidy income	\$ 293	\$ 228	\$ 812	\$ 690
General and administrative expenses:				
Support Compensation Agreement fees	21	17	62	48
Benefit plan expenses	1	2	4	5
Shared services	19	18	58	55
Lease expense	1	1	3	3

Balance Sheet	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(U.S. dollars in millions)	
Assets:		
Finance receivables, net:		
Unearned subsidy income	\$ (657)	\$ (542)
Investment in operating leases, net:		
Unearned subsidy income	(1,276)	(853)
Due from Parent and affiliated companies	179	137
Liabilities:		
Due to Parent and affiliated companies	136	153
Other liabilities:		
Accrued benefit expenses	64	64
Operating lease liabilities	9	11

Support Agreements

HMC and AHFC are parties to a Keep Well Agreement, effective as of September 9, 2005. This Keep Well Agreement provides that HMC will (1) maintain (directly or indirectly) at least 80% ownership in AHFC's voting stock and not pledge (directly or indirectly), or in any way encumber or otherwise dispose of, any such stock of AHFC that it is required to hold (or permit any of HMC's subsidiaries to do so), (2) cause AHFC to have a positive consolidated tangible net worth with tangible net worth defined as (a) stockholder's equity less (b) any intangible assets, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with GAAP, and (3) ensure that AHFC has sufficient liquidity to meet its payment obligations for debt HMC has confirmed in writing is covered by this Keep Well Agreement, in accordance with its terms, or where necessary make available to AHFC, or HMC shall procure for AHFC, sufficient funds to enable AHFC to meet such obligations in accordance with such terms. This Keep Well Agreement is not a guarantee by HMC.

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HMC and HCFI are parties to a Keep Well Agreement effective as of September 26, 2005. This Keep Well Agreement provides that HMC will (1) maintain (directly or indirectly) at least 80% ownership in HCFI's voting stock and not pledge (directly or indirectly), or in any way encumber or otherwise dispose of, any such stock of HCFI that it is required to hold (or permit any of HMC's subsidiaries to do so), (2) cause HCFI to have a positive consolidated tangible net worth with tangible net worth defined as (a) stockholder's equity less (b) any intangible assets, determined on a consolidated basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada, and (3) ensure that HCFI has sufficient liquidity to meet its payment obligations for debt HMC has confirmed in writing is covered by this Keep Well Agreement, in accordance with its terms, or where necessary make available to HCFI, or HMC shall procure for HCFI, sufficient funds to enable HCFI to meet such obligations in accordance with such terms. This Keep Well Agreement is not a guarantee by HMC.

Debt programs supported by the Keep Well Agreements consist of the Company's commercial paper programs, Public MTN Program, and HCFI's private placement debt and loans, if any, under AHFC's and HCFI's syndicated bank credit facilities. In connection with the above agreements, AHFC and HCFI have entered into separate Support Compensation Agreements, where each has agreed to pay HMC a quarterly fee based on the amount of outstanding debt that benefit from the Keep Well Agreements. Support Compensation Agreement fees are recognized in general and administrative expenses.

Incentive Financing Programs

The Company receives subsidy payments from AHM and HCI, which supplement the revenues on financing products offered under incentive programs. Subsidy payments received on retail loans and leases are deferred and recognized as revenue over the term of the related contracts. The unearned balance is recognized as reductions to the carrying value of finance receivables and investment in operating leases. Subsidy payments on dealer loans are received as earned.

Shared Services

The Company shares certain common expenditures with AHM and HCI, including information technology services and facilities. The allocated costs for shared services are included in general and administrative expenses.

Benefit Plans

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans that are sponsored by AHM and HCI. The allocated benefit plan expenses are included in general and administrative expenses.

Income taxes

The Company's U.S. income taxes are recognized on a modified separate return basis pursuant to an intercompany income tax allocation agreement with AHM. Income tax related items are not included in the tables above. Refer to Note 7 for additional information.

Other

The majority of the amounts due from the Parent and affiliated companies at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 were related to incentive financing program subsidies. The majority of the amounts due to the Parent and affiliated companies at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 were related to wholesale flooring payable to the Parent. These receivable and payable accounts are non-interest-bearing and short-term in nature and are expected to be settled in the normal course of business.

AHFC leases its premises from AHM and HCFI leases its premises from HCI.

AHFC declared cash dividends to its parent, AHM, of \$536 million and \$970 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

HCFI declared cash dividends to AHFC and HCI of \$74 million and \$68 million, respectively, during the nine months ended December 31, 2024. HCFI declared cash dividends to AHFC and HCI of \$37 million and \$34 million, respectively, during the nine months ended December 31, 2023.

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Note 7. Income Taxes

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) was enacted into law. The IRA includes tax provisions for new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT) of 15% on adjusted financial statement income of corporations with profits greater than \$1.0 billion, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, in addition to a new tax credit for qualified commercial clean vehicles (QCCV) that applies to vehicles acquired after December 31, 2022. At December 31, 2024, based on proposed guidance and regulations issued to date, the Company does not expect to incur CAMT liability for fiscal year 2025 and expects to generate and utilize material QCCV tax credits during fiscal year 2025. The Company accounts for the QCCV tax credits using the deferral method. QCCV tax credits are initially deferred as reductions to the acquisition cost of the related operating lease assets and subsequently recognized over the lease terms as reductions to depreciation expense. QCCV tax credits totaling \$243 million were deferred during the nine months ended December 31, 2024. The Company will continue to evaluate the effects of IRA as additional guidance and regulations are issued.

During fiscal years 2024 and 2025, several countries, including Japan and Canada, enacted tax laws to adopt various aspects of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (GloBE Rules). The GloBE Rules are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises (MNEs) pay a minimum level of tax (“Minimum Tax”) on income in each of the jurisdictions in which they operate. These rules generally apply to MNE groups with annual revenue of €750 million or more. The Company is in scope of the GloBE Rules, effective as of April 1, 2024, as a result of our affiliation with HMC. On June 20, 2024, Canada, where the Company’s Canadian subsidiary HCFI is incorporated, enacted the Global Minimum Tax Act, which implemented the Income Inclusion Rule and Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up tax under the GloBE Rules, effective from April 1, 2024. Since HCFI is expected to have an effective tax rate that exceeds the 15% minimum rate, the Company has no related current tax expense associated with the Minimum Tax as of December 31, 2024. To date, the U.S., where we have operations and conduct business, has not enacted laws to adopt the GloBE Rules. Based on preliminary analysis, we do not expect a material tax impact as a result of the GloBE Rules. The Company will continue to monitor legislative developments and changes in business for potential impacts of the GloBE Rules on future periods.

The Company’s effective tax rate was 24.5% and 26.7% for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and 27.2% and 28.3% for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The decrease in effective tax rates for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 was primarily due to a decrease in state taxes. The Company's effective tax rates for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, differ from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate primarily as a result of U.S. state taxes.

The Company does not provide for income taxes on its share of the undistributed earnings of HCFI which are intended to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. At December 31, 2024, \$983 million of accumulated undistributed earnings of HCFI were intended to be so reinvested. If the undistributed earnings as of December 31, 2024 were to be distributed, the tax liability associated with these earnings would be \$126 million, inclusive of currency translation adjustments.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company is subject to examination for U.S. federal returns filed for the taxable years ended March 31, 2014 through 2023, and for various U.S. state returns filed for the taxable years ended March 31, 2008 through 2023. The Company’s Canadian subsidiary, HCFI, is subject to examination for federal returns filed for the taxable years ended March 31, 2018 through 2024, and for provincial returns filed for the taxable years ended March 31, 2017 through 2024. The Company believes appropriate provision has been made for all outstanding issues for all open years and does not expect any material changes in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company leases certain premises and equipment through operating leases. AHFC leases its premises and equipment from AHM and third parties, and HCFI leases its premises from HCI.

Many of the Company's leases contain renewal options, and generally have no residual value guarantees or material covenants. When it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise the option to renew a lease, the Company will include the renewal option in the evaluation of the lease term. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of less than one year. As most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the incremental borrowing rate is used in determining the present value of lease payments. The right-of-use assets in operating lease arrangements are reported in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Operating lease liabilities are reported in other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. At December 31, 2024, maturities of operating lease liabilities were as follows:

Twelve-month periods ending December 31,	(U.S. dollars in millions)
2025	\$ 9
2026	10
2027	10
2028	9
2029	6
Thereafter	20
Total undiscounted future lease obligations	64
Less: imputed interest	(7)
Operating lease liabilities	\$ 57

Lease expense under operating leases was \$2 million for both the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and \$7 million for both the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Lease expense is included within general and administrative expenses.

As of December 31, 2024, the weighted average remaining lease term for operating leases was 6.9 years and the weighted average remaining discount rate for operating leases was 3%.

Revolving Lines of Credit to Dealerships

The Company extends commercial revolving lines of credit to dealerships to support their business activities including facilities refurbishment and general working capital requirements. The amounts borrowed are generally secured by the assets of the borrowing entity. The unused balance of commercial revolving lines of credit was \$702 million as of December 31, 2024. The Company also has commitments to finance the construction of automobile dealership facilities. The remaining unfunded balance for these construction loans was \$5 million as of December 31, 2024.

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Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Matters

The Company establishes accruals for legal and regulatory claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. When able, the Company will determine estimates of reasonably possible loss or range of loss, whether in excess of any related accrued liability or where there is no accrued liability. Given the inherent uncertainty associated with legal and regulatory matters, the actual costs of resolving such claims and associated costs of defense may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts for which accruals have been established.

The Company is involved, in the ordinary course of business, in various legal proceedings including claims of individual customers and purported class action lawsuits. Certain of these actions are similar to suits filed against other financial institutions and captive finance companies concerning business practices and policies. The Company is also subject to regulation, supervision, and licensing under various federal, state, provincial, and local statutes, ordinances and regulations which involve governmental reviews and inquiries from time to time. Based on available information and established accruals, management does not believe it is reasonably possible that the results of these proceedings, in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2023, the Company received a civil investigative demand issued by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) in connection with the Company's furnishing of credit reporting information on consumer credit accounts. In January 2025, in the interest of compliance and resolution of this matter, and without admitting or denying any wrongdoing, the Company voluntarily agreed to enter into a consent order (Consent Order) with the CFPB. The Consent Order, among other things, requires the Company to pay \$10 million in consumer redress, pay a \$3 million civil money penalty to the CFPB and implement a compliance plan.

Note 9. Securitizations and Variable Interest Entities (VIE)

The Company utilizes SPEs for its asset-backed securitizations and these SPEs are considered VIEs, which are required to be consolidated by their primary beneficiary. The Company is considered to be the primary beneficiary of these SPEs due to (i) the power to direct the activities of the SPEs that most significantly impact the SPEs' economic performance through the Company's role as servicer, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive residual returns that could potentially be significant to the SPEs through the subordinated certificates and residual interest retained. The debt securities issued by the SPEs to third-party investors along with the assets of the SPEs are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company issued notes through asset-backed securitizations, which were accounted for as secured financing transactions totaling \$6.4 billion and \$5.4 billion, respectively. The notes were secured by assets with an initial balance of \$6.9 billion and \$5.8 billion, respectively.

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The table below presents the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of consolidated SPEs as they are reported in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. All amounts exclude intercompany balances, which have been eliminated upon consolidation. Investors in notes issued by a SPE only have recourse to the assets of such SPE and do not have recourse to the assets of AHFC, HCFI, or its other subsidiaries or to other SPEs. The assets of SPEs are the only source of funds for repayment on the notes. There were no outstanding operating lease securitizations as of December 31, 2024.

	December 31, 2024				
	Assets			Liabilities	
	(U.S. dollars in millions)				
	Securitized assets	Restricted cash ⁽¹⁾	Other	Secured debt	Other
Retail loan securitizations	\$ 11,513	\$ 720	\$ 34	\$ 11,007	\$ 21

	March 31, 2024				
	Assets			Liabilities	
	(U.S. dollars in millions)				
	Securitized assets	Restricted cash ⁽¹⁾	Other	Secured debt	Other
Retail loan securitizations	\$ 9,796	\$ 715	\$ 25	\$ 9,351	\$ 17

(1) Included with other assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheets (Note 10).

In their role as servicers, AHFC and HCFI collect payments on the underlying securitized assets on behalf of the SPEs. Cash collected during a calendar month is required to be remitted to the SPEs in the following month. AHFC and HCFI are not restricted from using the cash collected for their general purposes prior to the remittance to the SPEs. As of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, AHFC and HCFI had combined cash collections of \$588 million and \$476 million, respectively, which were required to be remitted to the SPEs.

Note 10. Other Assets

Other assets consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(U.S. dollars in millions)	
Accrued interest and fees on finance receivables	\$ 191	\$ 163
Accrued lease payments and fees on operating leases	68	64
Vehicles held for disposition	142	138
Restricted cash	720	715
Operating lease right-of-use assets	48	54
Other miscellaneous assets	100	80
Total	<u>\$ 1,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,214</u>

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Note 11. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)	
Dealer payables	\$ 251	\$ 288
Accrued interest expense	455	317
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	321	334
Lease security deposits	45	50
Unearned income, operating leases	270	250
Operating lease liabilities	57	62
Uncertain tax positions	112	105
Other liabilities	51	49
Total	<u>\$ 1,562</u>	<u>\$ 1,455</u>

Note 12. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are those other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Nonperformance risk is also required to be reflected in the fair value measurement, including an entity's own credit standing when measuring the fair value of a liability.

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Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following tables summarize the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(U.S. dollars in millions)				
Assets:				
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 410	\$ —	\$ 410
Cross currency swaps	—	4	—	4
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 414	\$ —	\$ 414
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 674	\$ —	\$ 674
Cross currency swaps	—	687	—	687
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 1,361	\$ —	\$ 1,361
	March 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(U.S. dollars in millions)				
Assets:				
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 714	\$ —	\$ 714
Cross currency swaps	—	29	—	29
Total assets	\$ —	\$ 743	\$ —	\$ 743
Liabilities:				
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 881	\$ —	\$ 881
Cross currency swaps	—	591	—	591
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ 1,472	\$ —	\$ 1,472

The valuation techniques used in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis are described below:

Derivative Instruments

The Company's derivatives are transacted in over-the-counter markets and quoted market prices are not readily available. The Company uses third-party developed valuation models to value derivative instruments. These models estimate fair values using discounted cash flow modeling techniques, which utilize the contractual terms of the derivative instruments and market-based inputs, including interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Discount rates incorporate counterparty and HMC specific credit default spreads to reflect nonperformance risk.

The Company's derivative instruments are classified as Level 2 since all significant inputs are observable and do not require management judgment. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Refer to Note 5 for additional information on derivative instruments.

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Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

The following tables summarize nonrecurring fair value measurements recognized for assets still held at the end of the reporting periods presented:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Lower-of-cost or fair value adjustment
(U.S. dollars in millions)					
<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
Vehicles held for disposition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 128	\$ 128	\$ 51
<u>December 31, 2023</u>					
Vehicles held for disposition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 66	\$ 66	\$ 22

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used in nonrecurring fair value measurements, which relate to the application of lower of cost or fair value accounting on long-lived assets.

Vehicles Held for Disposition

Vehicles held for disposition consist of returned and repossessed vehicles. They are valued at the lower of their carrying value or estimated fair value, less estimated disposition costs. The fair value is based on current average selling prices of like vehicles at wholesale used vehicle auctions.

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables summarize the carrying values and fair values of the Company's financial instruments except for those measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Certain financial instruments and all nonfinancial assets and liabilities are excluded from fair value disclosure requirements including the Company's investment in operating leases. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and short-term investments approximate fair values due to the short-term nature and limited credit risk of the instruments.

	December 31, 2024				
	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
(U.S. dollars in millions)					
Assets:					
Dealer loans, net	\$ 4,435	—	—	\$ 4,099	\$ 4,099
Retail loans, net	47,531	—	—	47,263	47,263
Liabilities:					
Commercial paper	\$ 6,691	—	\$ 6,692	—	\$ 6,692
Bank loans	1,550	—	1,552	—	1,552
Medium-term note program	35,219	—	34,703	—	34,703
Other debt	3,088	—	3,113	—	3,113
Secured debt	11,007	—	11,073	—	11,073

	March 31, 2024				
	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
(U.S. dollars in millions)					
Assets:					
Dealer loans, net	\$ 4,052	—	—	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,700
Retail loans, net	43,196	—	—	42,280	42,280
Liabilities:					
Commercial paper	\$ 5,293	—	\$ 5,293	—	\$ 5,293
Bank loans	1,804	—	1,811	—	1,811
Medium-term note program	31,151	—	30,387	—	30,387
Other debt	3,318	—	3,251	—	3,251
Secured debt	9,351	—	9,333	—	9,333

Fair value information presented in the tables above is based on information available at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024. Although the Company is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been updated since those dates, and therefore, the current estimates of fair value at dates subsequent to those dates may differ significantly from the amounts presented herein.

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Note 13. Segment Information

The Company's reportable segments are based on the two geographic regions where operating results are measured and evaluated by management: the United States and Canada.

Segment performance is evaluated using an internal measurement basis, which differs from the Company's consolidated results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Segment performance is evaluated on a pre-tax basis before the effect of valuation adjustments on derivative instruments and revaluations of foreign currency denominated debt. Since the Company does not elect to apply hedge accounting, the impact to earnings resulting from these valuation adjustments as reported under GAAP is not representative of segment performance as evaluated by management. Realized gains and losses on derivative instruments, net of realized gains and losses on foreign currency denominated debt, are included in the measure of net revenues when evaluating segment performance.

No adjustments are made to segment performance to allocate any revenues or expenses. Financing products offered throughout the United States and Canada are substantially similar. Segment revenues from the various financing products are reported on the same basis as GAAP consolidated results.

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Financial information for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized in the following tables:

	United States	Canada	Valuation adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)			
Three months ended December 31, 2024				
Revenues:				
Retail	\$ 642	\$ 71	\$ —	\$ 713
Dealer	68	6	—	74
Operating leases	1,424	201	—	1,625
Total revenues	2,134	278	—	2,412
Leased vehicle expenses	956	149	—	1,105
Interest expense	573	59	—	632
Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt	34	(1)	(33)	—
Net revenues	571	71	33	675
Other income, net	33	4	—	37
Total net revenues	604	75	33	712
Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	138	14	—	152
Provision for credit losses	67	3	—	70
Early termination loss on operating leases	39	1	—	40
Loss on derivative instruments	—	—	551	551
Gain on foreign currency revaluation of debt	—	—	(489)	(489)
Income before income taxes	\$ 360	\$ 57	\$ (29)	\$ 388
Nine months ended December 31, 2024				
Revenues:				
Retail	\$ 1,823	\$ 204	\$ —	\$ 2,027
Dealer	203	19	—	222
Operating leases	4,129	622	—	4,751
Total revenues	6,155	845	—	7,000
Leased vehicle expenses	2,779	465	—	3,244
Interest expense	1,615	184	—	1,799
Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt	94	(16)	(78)	—
Net revenues	1,667	212	78	1,957
Other income, net	105	12	—	117
Total net revenues	1,772	224	78	2,074
Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	386	42	—	428
Provision for credit losses	218	10	—	228
Early termination loss on operating leases	94	1	—	95
Loss on derivative instruments	—	—	351	351
Gain on foreign currency revaluation of debt	—	—	(230)	(230)
Income before income taxes	\$ 1,074	\$ 171	\$ (43)	\$ 1,202
December 31, 2024				
Finance receivables, net	\$ 47,061	\$ 4,905	\$ —	\$ 51,966
Investment in operating leases, net	26,294	3,304	—	29,598
Total assets	76,691	8,495	—	85,186

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

	United States	Canada	Valuation adjustments and reclassifications	Consolidated Total
	(U.S. dollars in millions)			
Three months ended December 31, 2023				
Revenues:				
Retail	\$ 495	\$ 58	\$ —	\$ 553
Dealer	54	6	—	60
Operating leases	1,285	219	—	1,504
Total revenues	1,834	283	—	2,117
Leased vehicle expenses	898	168	—	1,066
Interest expense	404	62	—	466
Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt	(13)	(15)	28	—
Net revenues	545	68	(28)	585
Other income, net	27	3	—	30
Total net revenues	572	71	(28)	615
Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	109	12	—	121
Provision for credit losses	71	3	—	74
Early termination loss on operating leases	29	1	—	30
Gain on derivative instruments	—	—	(308)	(308)
Loss on foreign currency revaluation of debt	—	—	235	235
Income before income taxes	\$ 363	\$ 55	\$ 45	\$ 463
Nine months ended December 31, 2023				
Revenues:				
Retail	\$ 1,327	\$ 160	\$ —	\$ 1,487
Dealer	145	17	—	162
Operating leases	3,881	690	—	4,571
Total revenues	5,353	867	—	6,220
Leased vehicle expenses	2,753	533	—	3,286
Interest expense	1,009	176	—	1,185
Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency denominated debt	(86)	(48)	134	—
Net revenues	1,677	206	(134)	1,749
Other income, net	74	11	—	85
Total net revenues	1,751	217	(134)	1,834
Expenses:				
General and administrative expenses	339	38	—	377
Provision for credit losses	214	8	—	222
Early termination loss on operating leases	69	1	—	70
Gain on derivative instruments	—	—	(132)	(132)
Loss on foreign currency revaluation of debt	—	—	77	77
Income before income taxes	\$ 1,129	\$ 170	\$ (79)	\$ 1,220
December 31, 2023				
Finance receivables, net	\$ 40,691	\$ 4,844	\$ —	\$ 45,535
Investment in operating leases, net	23,543	3,703	—	27,246
Total assets	67,425	8,892	—	76,317

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Our primary focus, in collaboration with AHM and HCI, is to provide support for the sale of Honda and Acura products and maintain customer and dealer satisfaction and loyalty. To deliver this support effectively, we seek to maintain competitive cost of funds, efficient operations, and effective risk and compliance management. The primary factors influencing our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition include the volume of Honda and Acura sales and the portion of those sales that we finance, our cost of funds, competition from other financial institutions, consumer credit defaults, and used motor vehicle prices.

A substantial portion of our consumer financing business is acquired through incentive financing programs sponsored by AHM and HCI. The volume of these incentive financing programs and the allocation of those programs between retail loans and leases may vary from fiscal period to fiscal period depending upon the respective marketing strategies of AHM and HCI. AHM and HCI’s marketing strategies are based in part on their business planning and control, in which we do not participate. Therefore, we cannot predict the level of incentive financing programs AHM and HCI may sponsor in the future. Our consumer financing acquisition volumes are substantially dependent on the extent to which incentive financing programs are offered. Increases in incentive financing programs generally increase our financing penetration rates, which typically results in increased financing acquisition volumes for us. The amount of subsidy payments we receive from AHM and HCI is dependent on the terms of the incentive financing programs and the interest rate environment. Subsidy payments are received upon acquisition and recognized in revenue throughout the life of the loan or lease; therefore, a significant change in the level of incentive financing programs in a fiscal period typically only has a limited impact on our results of operations for that period. The amount of subsidy income we recognize in a fiscal period is dependent on the cumulative level of subsidized contracts outstanding that were acquired through incentive financing programs.

We seek to maintain high quality consumer and dealer account portfolios, which we support with strong underwriting standards, risk-based pricing, and effective collection practices. Our cost of funds is facilitated by the diversity of our funding sources, and effective interest rate and foreign currency exchange risk management. We manage expenses to support our profitability, including adjusting staffing needs based upon our business volumes and centralizing certain functions. Additionally, we use risk and compliance management practices to optimize credit and residual value risk levels and maintain compliance with our pricing, underwriting and servicing policies at the United States, Canadian, state and provincial levels.

In our business operations, we incur costs related to funding, credit loss, residual value loss, and general and administrative expenses, among other expenses.

We analyze our operations in two business segments defined by geography: the United States and Canada. We measure the performance of our United States and Canada segments on a pre-tax basis before the effect of valuation adjustments on derivative instruments and revaluations of foreign currency denominated debt. For additional information regarding our segments, see Note 13—Segment Information of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*. The following tables and the related discussion are presented based on our geographically segmented consolidated financial statements.

References in this report to our “fiscal year 2025” and “fiscal year 2024” refer to our fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 and our fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, respectively.

Recent Developments

HMC Notice of Execution of Memorandum of Understanding

On December 23, 2024, HMC filed a Report on Form 6-K with the SEC disclosing a Notice of Execution of Memorandum of Understanding regarding, among other things, the Consideration of a Business Integration through the Establishment of a Joint Holding Company between HMC and Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. (Nissan). HMC further disclosed Nissan, HMC, and Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (Mitsubishi Motors) signed a memorandum of understanding to explore the possibility of Mitsubishi Motors’ participation, involvement, and synergy sharing in relation to the memorandum of understanding between HMC and Nissan.

On February 13, 2025, HMC filed a Report on Form 6-K with the SEC disclosing that HMC and Nissan have agreed to terminate the memorandum of understanding signed on December 23, 2024 for consideration of a business integration between the two companies. HMC further disclosed that Nissan, HMC, and Mitsubishi Motors have agreed to terminate their memorandum of understanding regarding the consideration of the structure for a tripartite collaboration, in light of the termination of the memorandum of understanding between Nissan and HMC.

Proposed Tariffs

Certain tariffs recently proposed by the Trump Administration, potential subsequent foreign retaliatory measures, and uncertainty surrounding U.S. trade policy may adversely impact vehicle production volumes and cost. The ultimate impact of tariffs will depend on various factors, including the scope, timing, amount and nature, but such tariffs would likely have a negative impact on our overall business, including but not limited to dealer inventory levels, new vehicle sales, and ultimately consumer financing acquisition volumes.

Results of Operations

Operating Environment Overview

New vehicle production and dealer inventory levels have normalized since the lows we experienced during the first half of fiscal year 2023. Total consumer financing acquisition volumes remained strong with the support of incentive programs and our total outstanding asset balances continued to increase during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025. Although benchmark interest rates declined during the second quarter of fiscal year 2025, the returns on our assets and effective interest rates on our debt remained higher during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 relative to the comparable period during fiscal 2024.

The trend in delinquencies and charge-offs continued to increase which may be attributable to the negative effects of higher monthly loan and lease payments due to higher transaction prices, inflationary pressures, high interest rates, and other factors affecting consumers' ability to perform on their obligations. Used vehicle prices have softened but remain relatively strong with return rates on leased vehicles remaining at low levels.

Segment Results—Comparison of the Three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Results of operations for the United States segment and the Canada segment are summarized below:

	United States Segment				Canada Segment				Consolidated	
	Three months ended December 31,		Difference		Three months ended December 31,		Difference		Three months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)										
Revenues:										
Retail	\$ 642	\$ 495	\$ 147	30 %	\$ 71	\$ 58	\$ 13	22 %	\$ 713	\$ 553
Dealer	68	54	14	26 %	6	6	—	— %	74	60
Operating leases	1,424	1,285	139	11 %	201	219	(18)	(8)%	1,625	1,504
Total revenues	2,134	1,834	300	16 %	278	283	(5)	(2)%	2,412	2,117
Leased vehicle expenses	956	898	58	6 %	149	168	(19)	(11)%	1,105	1,066
Interest expense	573	404	169	42 %	59	62	(3)	(5)%	632	466
Realized losses/(gains) on derivatives and foreign currency debt	34	(13)	47	n/m	(1)	(15)	14	(93)%	33	(28)
Net revenues	571	545	26	5 %	71	68	3	4 %	642	613
Other income	33	27	6	22 %	4	3	1	33 %	37	30
Total net revenues	604	572	32	6 %	75	71	4	6 %	679	643
Expenses:										
General and administrative expenses	138	109	29	27 %	14	12	2	17 %	152	121
Provision for credit losses	67	71	(4)	(6)%	3	3	—	— %	70	74
Early termination loss on operating leases	39	29	10	34 %	1	1	—	— %	40	30
Income before income taxes	\$ 360	\$ 363	\$ (3)	(1)%	\$ 57	\$ 55	\$ 2	4 %	\$ 417	\$ 418

n/m = not meaningful

The following table summarizes average outstanding asset balances, units, and yields and average outstanding debt and interest rates.

	United States Segment				Canada Segment			
	Three months ended December 31,		Difference		Three months ended December 31,		Difference	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023	Amount	%
(U.S. dollars in millions except as noted, units in thousands) ⁽¹⁾								
Retail loans:								
Average outstanding balance	\$42,780	\$36,800	\$ 5,980	16 %	\$4,667	\$4,355	\$ 312	7 %
Average outstanding units	2,235	2,027	208	10 %	287	276	11	4 %
Effective yield	6.0 %	5.4 %			6.1 %	5.4 %		
Dealer loans:								
Average outstanding balance	\$4,079	\$2,930	\$ 1,149	39 %	\$ 366	\$ 334	\$ 32	10 %
Effective yield	6.8 %	7.3 %			6.0 %	7.1 %		
Operating leases:								
Average outstanding balance	\$25,733	\$23,508	\$ 2,225	9 %	\$3,393	\$3,658	\$ (265)	(7)%
Average outstanding units	860	878	(18)	(2)%	161	183	(22)	(12)%
Average monthly revenue ⁽²⁾	\$ 552	\$ 488	\$ 64	13 %	\$ 419	\$ 398	\$ 21	5 %
Average monthly depreciation ^{(2),(3)}	\$ 374	\$ 351	\$ 23	7 %	\$ 316	\$ 311	\$ 5	2 %
Debt:								
Average outstanding balance	\$51,707	\$40,876	\$10,831	26 %	\$5,656	\$5,515	\$ 141	3 %
Effective interest rate	4.4 %	3.9 %			4.2 %	4.6 %		

(1) Average outstanding balances and units based on month end amounts during respective periods. Effective yields and interest rates based on average outstanding month end balances.

(2) U.S. dollars per unit. Average monthly revenue and depreciation based on average outstanding month end units.

(3) Excludes gains on disposition of leased vehicles.

United States Segment

Revenues

- Revenue from retail loans increased due to higher average outstanding balances and higher yields.
- Revenue from dealer loans increased due to higher average outstanding balances primarily of wholesale flooring loans as a result of higher dealer inventory levels.
- Operating lease revenue increased due to the increase in average revenue per unit which was partially offset by lower average outstanding units.

Leased vehicle expenses

Leased vehicle expenses increased due to higher average depreciation expense per unit, which was partially offset by lower average outstanding units.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased due to higher average outstanding debt and higher average interest rates. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources” below for more information.

Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency debt

Net realized losses during the third quarter of fiscal year 2025 consisted of losses on pay float interest rate swaps of \$95 million and losses on cross currency interest rate swaps of \$59 million which were partially offset by gains on pay fixed interest rate swaps of \$116 million and gains on foreign currency revaluation of debt of \$4 million.

Provision for credit losses

Provision for credit losses decreased due to a smaller increase in the allowance for credit losses, which was partially offset by an increase in net charge-offs. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Early termination loss on operating leases

Early termination losses on operating leases increased due to the increases in realized losses, our estimate of early termination losses, and acquisition volumes. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Canada Segment

Revenues

- Revenue from retail loans increased due to higher yields and higher average outstanding balances.
- Revenue from dealer loans were consistent.
- Operating lease revenue decreased primarily due to lower average outstanding units and the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Leased vehicle expenses

Leased vehicle expenses decreased due to lower average outstanding units and the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Interest expense

Interest expense decreased due to lower average interest rates which were partially offset by higher average outstanding debt and the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments. See “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” below for more information.

Realized (gains)/losses on derivative instruments

Net realized gains on interest rate swaps during the third quarter of fiscal year 2025 were attributable to realized gains on pay fixed interest rate swaps of \$12 million which were partially offset by realized losses on pay float interest rate swaps of \$11 million.

Provision for credit losses

We recognized provision for credit losses of \$3 million during both the third quarter of fiscal years 2025 and 2024. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Early termination loss on operating leases

We recognized early termination losses on operating leases of less than \$1 million during both the third quarter of fiscal years 2025 and 2024. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Income tax expense

The consolidated effective tax rate was 24.5% for the third quarter of fiscal year 2025 compared to 26.7% for the same period in fiscal year 2024. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a decrease in state taxes. The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2024 differs from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate primarily as a result of U.S. state taxes. For additional information regarding income taxes, see Note 7—Income Taxes of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

Segment Results—Comparison of the Nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Results of operations for the United States segment and the Canada segment are summarized below:

	United States Segment				Canada Segment				Consolidated	
	Nine months ended December 31,		Difference		Nine months ended December 31,		Difference		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)										
Revenues:										
Retail	\$ 1,823	\$ 1,327	\$ 496	37 %	\$ 204	\$ 160	\$ 44	28 %	\$ 2,027	\$ 1,487
Dealer	203	145	58	40 %	19	17	2	12 %	222	162
Operating leases	4,129	3,881	248	6 %	622	690	(68)	(10)%	4,751	4,571
Total revenues	6,155	5,353	802	15 %	845	867	(22)	(3)%	7,000	6,220
Leased vehicle expenses	2,779	2,753	26	1 %	465	533	(68)	(13)%	3,244	3,286
Interest expense	1,615	1,009	606	60 %	184	176	8	5 %	1,799	1,185
Realized losses (gains) on derivatives and foreign currency debt	94	(86)	180	n/m	(16)	(48)	32	(67)%	78	(134)
Net revenues	1,667	1,677	(10)	(1)%	212	206	6	3 %	1,879	1,883
Other income	105	74	31	42 %	12	11	1	9 %	117	85
Total net revenues	1,772	1,751	21	1 %	224	217	7	3 %	1,996	1,968
Expenses:										
General and administrative expenses	386	339	47	14 %	42	38	4	11 %	428	377
Provision for credit losses	218	214	4	2 %	10	8	2	25 %	228	222
Early termination loss on operating leases	94	69	25	36 %	1	1	—	— %	95	70
Income before income taxes	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,129	\$ (55)	(5)%	\$ 171	\$ 170	\$ 1	1 %	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,299

n/m = not meaningful

The following table summarizes average outstanding asset balances, units, and yields and average outstanding debt and interest rates.

	United States Segment				Canada Segment			
	Nine months ended December 31,		Difference		Nine months ended December 31,		Difference	
	2024	2023	Amount	%	2024	2023	Amount	%
(U.S. dollars in millions except as noted, units in thousands) ⁽¹⁾								
Retail loans:								
Average outstanding balance	\$41,423	\$34,519	\$ 6,904	20 %	\$4,585	\$4,151	\$ 434	10 %
Average outstanding units	2,181	1,968	213	11 %	284	271	13	5 %
Effective yield	5.9 %	5.1 %			5.9 %	5.2 %		
Dealer loans:								
Average outstanding balance	\$3,873	\$2,681	\$ 1,192	44 %	\$ 372	\$ 325	\$ 47	14 %
Effective yield	7.0 %	7.2 %			6.6 %	7.0 %		
Operating leases:								
Average outstanding balance	\$24,804	\$23,634	\$ 1,170	5 %	\$3,466	\$3,781	\$ (315)	(8)%
Average outstanding units	850	907	(57)	(6)%	166	192	(26)	(14)%
Average monthly revenue ⁽²⁾	\$ 540	\$ 475	\$ 65	14 %	\$ 415	\$ 398	\$ 17	4 %
Average monthly depreciation ^{(2),(3)}	\$ 371	\$ 347	\$ 24	7 %	\$ 316	\$ 312	\$ 4	1 %
Debt:								
Average outstanding balance	\$49,140	\$38,455	\$10,685	28 %	\$5,595	\$5,418	\$ 177	3 %
Effective interest rate	4.4 %	3.5 %			4.4 %	4.4 %		

(1) Average outstanding balances and units based on month end amounts during respective periods. Effective yields and interest rates based on average outstanding month end balances.

(2) U.S. dollars per unit. Average monthly revenue and depreciation based on average outstanding month end units.

(3) Excludes gains on disposition of leased vehicles.

United States Segment

Revenues

- Revenue from retail loans increased due to higher average outstanding balances and higher yields.
- Revenue from dealer loans increased due to higher average outstanding balances primarily of wholesale flooring loans as a result of higher dealer inventory levels.
- Operating lease revenue increased due to the increase in average revenue per unit which was partially offset by lower average outstanding units.

Leased vehicle expenses

Leased vehicle expenses increased due to higher average depreciation expense per unit, which was partially offset by lower average outstanding units.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased due to higher average interest rates and higher average outstanding debt. See “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” below for more information.

Realized (gains)/losses on derivatives and foreign currency debt

Net realized losses during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 consisted of losses on pay float interest rate swaps of \$372 million and losses on cross currency interest rate swaps of \$199 million which were partially offset by gains on pay fixed interest rate swaps of \$473 million and gains on foreign currency revaluation of debt of \$4 million.

Provision for credit losses

Provision for credit losses increased due to the increase in acquisition of retail loans. The increase was also attributable to the increasing trend of delinquencies and net charge-offs. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Early termination loss on operating leases

Early termination losses on operating leases increased due to the increases in realized losses, our estimate of early termination losses, and acquisition volumes. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Canada Segment

Revenues

- Revenue from retail loans increased due to higher yields and higher average outstanding balances.
- Revenue from dealer loans increased due to higher average outstanding balances primarily of wholesale flooring loans as a result of higher dealer inventory levels.
- Operating lease revenue decreased primarily due to lower average outstanding units and the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Leased vehicle expenses

Leased vehicle expenses decreased due to lower average outstanding units and the effect of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased due to higher average interest rates and higher average outstanding debt. See “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” below for more information.

Realized (gains)/losses on derivative instruments

Net realized gains on interest rate swaps during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 were attributable to realized gains on pay fixed interest rate swaps of \$62 million which were partially offset by realized losses on pay float interest rate swaps of \$46 million.

Provision for credit losses

Provision for credit losses increased due to the increase in provision for retail loans as a result of higher expected losses due to an increase in the trend of delinquencies and charge-offs. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Early termination loss on operating leases

We recognized early termination losses on operating leases of \$1 million during both the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2024. See “—*Financial Condition—Credit Risk*” below for more information.

Income tax expense

The consolidated effective tax rate was 27.2% for the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 compared to 28.3% for the same period in fiscal year 2024. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a decrease in state taxes. The Company's effective tax rate for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 differs from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate primarily as a result of U.S. state taxes. For additional information regarding income taxes, see Note 7—Income Taxes of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

Financial Condition

Consumer Financing

Consumer Financing Acquisition Volumes

The following table summarizes the number of retail loans and leases we acquired and the number of such loans and leases acquired through incentive financing programs sponsored by AHM and HCI:

	Three months ended December 31,				Nine months ended December 31,			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
	Acquired	Sponsored ⁽²⁾	Acquired	Sponsored ⁽²⁾	Acquired	Sponsored ⁽²⁾	Acquired	Sponsored ⁽²⁾
(Units ⁽¹⁾ in thousands)								
United States Segment								
Retail loans:								
New automobile	146	107	140	96	444	311	418	252
Used automobile	28	5	41	14	104	28	124	33
Motorcycle and other	20	8	17	4	68	27	60	13
Total retail loans	194	120	198	114	616	366	602	298
Leases	108	102	89	87	333	321	263	231
Canada Segment								
Retail loans	21	14	20	2	70	40	68	8
Leases	14	13	10	2	37	32	32	8
Consolidated								
Retail loans	215	134	218	116	686	406	670	306
Leases	122	115	99	89	370	353	295	239

- (1) A unit represents one retail loan or lease contract, as noted, that was originated in the United States and acquired by AHFC or its subsidiaries, or that was originated in Canada and acquired by HCFI, in each case during the period shown.
- (2) Represents the number of retail loans and leases acquired through incentive financing programs sponsored by AHM and/or HCI and only those contracts with subsidy payments. Excludes contracts where contractual rates met or exceeded AHFC's yield requirements and subsidy payments were not required.

Consumer Financing Penetration Rates

The following table summarizes the percentage of AHM and/or HCI sales of new automobiles and motorcycles that were financed with either retail loans or leases that we acquired:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
United States Segment				
New automobile	69%	68%	71%	66%
Motorcycle	42%	37%	42%	36%
Canada Segment				
New automobile	79%	70%	76%	68%
Motorcycle	32%	24%	33%	21%
Consolidated				
New automobile	70%	68%	72%	67%
Motorcycle	41%	36%	41%	34%

Consumer Financing Asset Balances

The following table summarizes our outstanding retail loan and lease asset balances and units:

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		(Units ⁽¹⁾ in thousands)	
United States Segment				
Retail loans:				
New automobile	\$ 34,171	\$ 30,591	1,639	1,509
Used automobile	7,385	6,931	411	394
Motorcycle and other	1,416	1,245	207	189
Total retail loans	<u>\$ 42,972</u>	<u>\$ 38,767</u>	<u>2,257</u>	<u>2,092</u>
Investment in operating leases	\$ 26,294	\$ 23,805	873	853
Securitized retail loans ⁽²⁾	\$ 10,807	\$ 9,210	703	606
Canada Segment				
Retail loans	\$ 4,559	\$ 4,429	289	279
Investment in operating leases	\$ 3,304	\$ 3,573	159	175
Securitized retail loans ⁽²⁾	\$ 706	\$ 586	59	45
Consolidated				
Retail loans	\$ 47,531	\$ 43,196	2,546	2,371
Investment in operating leases	\$ 29,598	\$ 27,378	1,032	1,028
Securitized retail loans ⁽²⁾	\$ 11,513	\$ 9,796	762	651

(1) A unit represents one retail loan or lease contract, as noted, that was outstanding as of the date shown.

(2) Securitized retail loans represent the portion of total managed assets that have been sold in securitization transactions but continue to be recognized on our balance sheet.

In the United States and Canada segments, retail loan acquisition volumes increased by 2% and 3%, respectively, and lease acquisition volumes increased by 27% and 16%, respectively, during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 compared to the same period in fiscal year 2024 primarily due to the increase in sponsored program volumes. The increase in availability of new vehicles and sales, along with higher penetration rates, also contributed to the increase in consumer financing acquisition volumes.

Dealer Financing

Wholesale Flooring Financing Penetration Rates

The following table summarizes the number of dealerships with wholesale flooring financing agreements as a percentage of total Honda and Acura dealerships in the United States and/or Canada, as applicable:

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
United States Segment		
Automobile	29 %	28 %
Motorcycle	99 %	98 %
Other	17 %	18 %
Canada Segment		
Automobile	29 %	28 %
Motorcycle	95 %	95 %
Other	93 %	93 %
Consolidated		
Automobile	29 %	28 %
Motorcycle	98 %	97 %
Other	20 %	21 %

Wholesale Flooring Financing Percentage of Sales

The following table summarizes the percentage of AHM unit sales in the United States and/or HCI unit sales in Canada, as applicable, that we financed through wholesale flooring loans with dealerships:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
United States Segment				
Automobile	24%	21%	22%	21%
Motorcycle	98%	98%	98%	98%
Other	9%	27%	10%	10%
Canada Segment				
Automobile	24%	24%	24%	24%
Motorcycle	92%	90%	89%	89%
Other	96%	97%	95%	97%
Consolidated				
Automobile	24%	22%	23%	22%
Motorcycle	98%	97%	97%	97%
Other	14%	40%	15%	19%

Dealer Financing Asset Balances

The following table summarizes our outstanding dealer financing asset balances and units:

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(U.S. dollars in millions)		(Units ⁽¹⁾ in thousands)	
United States Segment				
Wholesale flooring loans:				
Automobile	\$ 2,224	\$ 1,826	65	56
Motorcycle	565	549	65	66
Other	31	44	17	29
Total wholesale flooring loans	\$ 2,820	\$ 2,419	147	151
Commercial loans	\$ 1,268	\$ 1,233		
Canada Segment				
Wholesale flooring loans	\$ 309	\$ 365	32	48
Commercial loans	\$ 38	\$ 35		
Consolidated				
Wholesale flooring loans	\$ 3,129	\$ 2,784	179	199
Commercial loans	\$ 1,306	\$ 1,268		

(1) A unit represents one automobile, motorcycle, power equipment, or marine engine, as applicable, financed through a wholesale flooring loan that was outstanding as of the date shown.

Credit Risk

Credit losses are an expected cost of extending credit. The majority of our credit risk is in consumer financing and to a lesser extent in dealer financing. Credit risk of our portfolio of consumer finance receivables can be affected by general economic conditions. Adverse changes, such as a rise in unemployment or an increase in inflationary pressures, can increase the likelihood of defaults. Declines in used vehicle prices can reduce the amount of recoveries on repossessed collateral. We manage our exposure to credit risk in retail loans by monitoring and adjusting our underwriting standards, which affect the level of credit risk that we assume, pricing contracts for expected losses and focusing collection efforts to minimize losses. We manage our exposure to credit risk for dealers through ongoing reviews of their financial condition and payment performance.

We are also exposed to credit risk on our portfolio of operating lease assets. We expect a portion of our operating leases to terminate prior to their scheduled maturities when lessees default on their contractual obligations. Losses are generally realized upon the disposition of the repossessed operating lease vehicles. The factors affecting credit risk on our operating leases and our management of the risk are similar to that of our consumer finance receivables.

Credit risk on dealer loans is affected primarily by the financial strength of the dealers within the portfolio, the value of collateral securing the financings, and economic and market factors that could affect the creditworthiness of dealers. We manage our exposure to credit risk in dealer financing by performing comprehensive reviews of dealers prior to establishing financing arrangements and monitoring the payment performance and creditworthiness of these dealers on an ongoing basis. In the event of default by a dealer, we seek all available legal remedies pursuant to related dealer agreements, guarantees, security interests on collateral, or liens on dealership assets. Additionally, we have agreements with AHM and HCI that provide for their repurchase of new, unused, undamaged and unregistered vehicles or equipment that have been repossessed from dealers who defaulted under the terms of their respective wholesale flooring agreements.

The allowance for credit losses is management's estimate of lifetime expected credit losses on the amortized cost basis of finance receivables. Additional information regarding credit losses is provided in the discussion of "*Critical Accounting Estimates—Allowance for Credit Losses and Estimated Early Termination Losses on Operating Lease Assets*" below.

The following table presents information with respect to our allowance for credit losses and credit loss experience of our finance receivables and losses related to lessee defaults on our operating leases:

	United States Segment		Canada Segment		Consolidated	
	As of or for the three months ended December 31,					
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
Finance receivables:						
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of period	\$ 397	\$ 319	\$ 15	\$ 13	\$ 412	\$ 332
Provision for credit losses	67	71	3	3	70	74
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(75)	(61)	(4)	(2)	(79)	(63)
Effect of translation adjustment	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—
Allowance for credit losses at end of period	<u>\$ 389</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 402</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>
Charge-offs as a percentage of average receivable balance ^{(1),(3)}	0.64 %	0.62 %	0.30 %	0.21 %	0.60 %	0.58 %
Operating leases:						
Early termination loss on operating leases	\$ 39	\$ 29	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 40	\$ 30

	United States Segment		Canada Segment		Consolidated	
	As of or for the nine months ended December 31,					
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
Finance receivables:						
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of period	\$ 339	\$ 242	\$ 14	\$ 11	\$ 353	\$ 253
Provision for credit losses	218	214	10	8	228	222
Charge-offs, net of recoveries	(168)	(127)	(10)	(5)	(178)	(132)
Effect of translation adjustment	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—
Allowance for credit losses at end of period	<u>\$ 389</u>	<u>\$ 329</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ 402</u>	<u>\$ 343</u>
Charge-offs as a percentage of average receivable balance ^{(1),(3)}	0.50 %	0.46 %	0.28 %	0.15 %	0.47 %	0.42 %
Allowance as a percentage of ending receivable balance ⁽¹⁾	0.82 %	0.80 %	0.27 %	0.32 %	0.77 %	0.75 %
Delinquencies (60 or more days past due):						
Delinquent amount ⁽²⁾	\$ 205	\$ 167	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 214	\$ 173
As a percentage of ending receivable balance ^{(1),(2)}	0.43 %	0.41 %	0.18 %	0.13 %	0.41 %	0.38 %
Operating leases:						
Early termination loss on operating leases	\$ 94	\$ 69	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 95	\$ 70

- (1) Ending and average receivable balances exclude the allowance for credit losses, unearned subvention income related to our incentive financing programs and deferred origination costs. Average receivable balances are calculated based on the average of each month's ending receivables balance for that fiscal year.
- (2) For the purposes of determining whether a contract is delinquent, payment is generally considered to have been made, in the case of (i) dealer loans, upon receipt of 100% of the payment when due and (ii) consumer finance receivables, upon receipt of 90% of the sum of the current monthly payment plus any overdue monthly payments. Delinquent amounts presented are the aggregated principal balances of delinquent finance receivables. Payments that were granted deferrals are not considered delinquent during the deferral period.
- (3) Percentages for both the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been annualized.

In the United States segment, we recognized a provision for credit losses on our finance receivables of \$218 million and \$214 million during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 and 2024, respectively. The increase in the provision for credit losses was due to higher retail loan acquisitions. Expected credit losses on our retail loans also increased due to the increasing trend of delinquencies and net charge-offs. The increase in net charge-offs was due to the increase in the volume of retail loans with longer terms which typically have higher loan-to-value ratios, and as a result, higher loss severities. We recognized early termination losses on operating leases of \$94 million and \$69 million during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 and 2024, respectively. Early termination losses on operating leases increased due to the increases in realized losses, our estimate of early termination losses, and acquisition volumes. The increase in operating lease delinquencies contributed to the increase in our estimate of early termination losses.

In the Canada segment, we recognized a provision for credit losses on our finance receivable of \$10 million and \$8 million during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 and 2024, respectively. Provision for credit losses increased due to the increase in provision for retail loans as a result of higher expected losses due to an increase in the trend of delinquencies and charge-offs. We recognized early termination losses on operating leases of \$1 million during both the first nine months of fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2024.

Lease Residual Value Risk

Contractual residual values of lease vehicles are determined at lease inception based on our expectations of used vehicle values at the end of their lease term. Lease customers have the option at the end of the lease term to return the vehicle to the dealer or to buy the vehicle at the contractual residual value (or if purchased prior to lease maturity, for the outstanding contractual balance). Returned lease vehicles can be purchased by the grounding dealer at the contractual residual value (or if purchased prior to lease maturity, for the outstanding contractual balance) or a market based price. Returned lease vehicles that are not purchased by the grounding dealers are sold through online and physical auctions. We are exposed to a risk of loss on the disposition of returned lease vehicles if the market values of leased vehicles at the end of their lease terms are less than their contractual residual values.

Operating lease vehicles are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term to the lower of contract residual values or estimated end of term residual values. Adjustments to estimated end of term residual values are made prospectively on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term. A review for impairment of our operating lease assets is performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. If impairment conditions are met, impairment losses are measured by the amount carrying values exceed their fair values. We did not recognize impairment losses due to declines in estimated residual values during the first nine months of fiscal year 2025. Additional information regarding lease residual values is provided in the discussion of “—*Critical Accounting Estimates—Estimated End of Term Residual Values*” below.

The following table summarizes our number of lease terminations and the method of disposition:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
(Units ⁽¹⁾ in thousands)				
United States Segment				
Termination units:				
Sales at outstanding contractual balances ⁽²⁾	78	103	294	337
Sales through auctions and dealer direct programs ⁽³⁾	3	1	9	1
Total termination units	81	104	303	338
Canada Segment				
Termination units:				
Sales at outstanding contractual balances ⁽²⁾	17	17	52	58
Total termination units	17	17	52	58
Consolidated				
Termination units:				
Sales at outstanding contractual balances ⁽²⁾	95	120	346	395
Sales through auctions and dealer direct programs ⁽³⁾	3	1	9	1
Total termination units	98	121	355	396

- (1) A unit represents one terminated lease by their method of disposition during the period shown. Unit counts do not include leases that were terminated due to lessee defaults.
- (2) Includes vehicles purchased by lessees or dealers for the contractual residual value at lease maturity or the outstanding contractual balance if purchased prior to lease maturity.
- (3) Includes vehicles sold through online auctions and market based pricing options under our dealer direct programs or through physical auctions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our liquidity strategy is to fund current and future obligations through our cash flows from operations and our diversified funding programs in a cost and risk effective manner. Our cash flows are generally impacted by cash requirements related to the volume of finance receivable and operating lease acquisitions, various operating and funding costs, and dividend payments, which are largely funded through payments received on our assets and our funding sources outlined below. As noted, the levels of incentive financing sponsored by AHM and HCI can impact our financial results and liquidity from period to period. Increases or decreases in incentive financing programs typically increase or decrease our financing penetration rates, respectively, which result in increased or decreased acquisition volumes and increased or decreased liquidity needs, respectively. At acquisition, we receive the subsidy payments, which reduce the cost of consumer loan and lease contracts acquired, and we recognize such payments as revenue over the term of the loan or lease.

In an effort to minimize liquidity risk and interest rate risk and the resulting negative effects on our margins, results of operations and cash flows, our funding strategy incorporates investor diversification and the utilization of multiple funding sources including commercial paper, medium-term notes, bank loans and asset-backed securities. In January 2025, AHFC also issued fixed rate short-term debt to AHM to fund general corporate operations. We incorporate a funding strategy that takes into consideration factors such as the interest rate environment, domestic and foreign capital market conditions, maturity profiles, and economic conditions. We believe that our funding sources, combined with cash provided by operating and investing activities, will provide sufficient liquidity for us to meet our debt service and working capital requirements over the next twelve months.

The summary of outstanding debt presented in the tables and discussion below in this section “—*Liquidity and Capital Resources*” as of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 includes foreign currency denominated debt, which was translated into U.S. dollars using the relevant exchange rates as of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, as applicable. Additionally, the amounts in this section that are presented in “C\$” (Canadian dollar) were converted into U.S. dollars solely for the convenience based on the exchange rate on December 31, 2024. These translations should not be construed as representations that the converted amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar amounts or that they could be converted into U.S. dollars at the rates indicated.

Summary of Outstanding Debt

The table below presents a summary of our outstanding debt by various funding sources:

	December 31, 2024		March 31, 2024		Weighted average contractual interest rate ⁽¹⁾	
					December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
(U.S. dollars in millions)						
<u>United States Segment</u>						
Unsecured debt:						
Commercial paper	\$	5,755	\$	4,499	4.79 %	5.71 %
Bank loans		700		900	5.31 %	6.21 %
Public MTN program		35,219		31,151	4.01 %	3.58 %
Total unsecured debt	\$	41,674	\$	36,550		
Secured debt		10,357		8,813	4.82 %	4.48 %
Total debt	\$	52,031	\$	45,363		
<u>Canada Segment</u>						
Unsecured debt:						
Commercial paper	\$	936	\$	794	3.72 %	5.20 %
Bank loans		850		904	4.29 %	5.89 %
Other debt		3,088		3,318	3.61 %	3.59 %
Total unsecured debt		4,874		5,016		
Secured debt		650		538	4.48 %	5.91 %
Total debt	\$	5,524	\$	5,554		
<u>Consolidated</u>						
Unsecured debt:						
Commercial paper	\$	6,691	\$	5,293	4.64 %	5.64 %
Bank loans		1,550		1,804	4.75 %	6.05 %
Public MTN program		35,219		31,151	4.01 %	3.58 %
Other debt		3,088		3,318	3.61 %	3.59 %
Total unsecured debt		46,548		41,566		
Secured debt		11,007		9,351	4.80 %	4.56 %
Total debt	\$	57,555	\$	50,917		

(1) Weighted average contractual interest rates for commercial paper are bond equivalent yields. Contractual interest rates approximate effective yields.

Commercial Paper

As of December 31, 2024, we had commercial paper programs in the United States of \$7.0 billion and in Canada of C\$2.5 billion (\$1.7 billion). Interest rates on the commercial paper are fixed at the time of issuance. During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, consolidated commercial paper month-end outstanding principal balances ranged from \$5.1 billion to \$6.7 billion.

Bank Loans

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, AHFC did not enter into any new loan agreements. HCFI entered into a new floating rate loan for C\$225 million (\$156 million). As of December 31, 2024, we had bank loans denominated in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars with floating interest rates, in principal amounts ranging from \$104 million to \$500 million. As of December 31, 2024, the remaining maturities of all bank loans outstanding ranged from 85 days to approximately 4.7 years. The weighted average remaining maturity on all bank loans was 1.8 years as of December 31, 2024.

Our bank loans contain customary restrictive covenants, including limitations on liens, mergers, consolidations and asset sales, and a financial covenant that requires us to maintain positive consolidated tangible net worth. In addition to other customary events of default, the bank loans include cross-default provisions and provisions for default if HMC does not maintain ownership, whether directly or indirectly, of at least 80% of the outstanding capital stock of AHFC or HCFI, as applicable. All of these covenants and events of default are subject to important limitations and exceptions under the agreements governing the bank loans. As of December 31, 2024, management believes that AHFC and HCFI were in compliance with all covenants contained in our bank loan agreements.

Public MTN Program

AHFC is a well-known seasoned issuer under SEC rules and issues Public MTNs pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the SEC. In August 2024, AHFC increased its Public MTN program by filing a new prospectus supplement with the SEC under which it may issue from time to time up to \$45.0 billion aggregate principal amount of Public MTNs, which includes the issuance of foreign currency denominated notes into international markets. The aggregate principal amount of MTNs offered under this program may be increased from time to time.

The Public MTNs may have original maturities of 9 months or more from the date of issue, may be interest bearing with either fixed or floating interest rates, or may be discounted notes. During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, AHFC issued \$4.8 billion of floating rate notes ranging from 12 months to 36 months in both USD and EUR. Additionally, AHFC also issued \$5.1 billion of fixed rate notes ranging from 2 years 1 month to 7 years in both USD and EUR. The weighted average remaining maturities of all Public MTNs was 2.5 years as of December 31, 2024.

The Public MTNs are issued pursuant to an indenture, which requires AHFC to comply with certain covenants, including negative pledge provisions and restrictions on AHFC's ability to merge, consolidate or transfer substantially all of its assets or the assets of its subsidiaries, and includes customary events of default. As of December 31, 2024, management believes that AHFC was in compliance with all covenants under the indenture.

The table below presents a summary of outstanding debt issued under our Public MTN Program by currency:

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>
	(U.S. dollars in millions)	
U.S. dollar	\$ 29,025	\$ 25,673
Euro	4,386	3,656
Sterling	1,808	1,822
Total	<u>\$ 35,219</u>	<u>\$ 31,151</u>

Other Debt

HCFI issues privately placed Canadian dollar denominated notes, with either fixed or floating interest rates. During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, HCFI issued C\$500 million (\$348 million) of fixed rate notes and C\$200 million (\$139 million) of floating rate notes. As of December 31, 2024, the remaining maturities of all of HCFI's Canadian notes outstanding ranged from 143 days to approximately 4.4 years. The weighted average remaining maturities of these notes was 2.5 years as of December 31, 2024.

The notes are issued pursuant to the terms of an indenture, which requires HCFI to comply with certain covenants, including negative pledge provisions, and includes customary events of default. As of December 31, 2024, management believes that HCFI was in compliance with all covenants contained in the privately placed notes.

Secured Debt

Asset-Backed Securities

We enter into securitization transactions for funding purposes. Our securitization transactions involve transferring pools of retail loans and operating leases to bankruptcy-remote special purpose entities (SPEs). The SPEs are established to accommodate securitization structures, which have the limited purpose of acquiring assets, issuing asset-backed securities, and making payments on the securities. Assets transferred to SPEs are considered legally isolated from us and the claims of our creditors. We continue to service the retail loans and operating leases transferred to the SPEs. Investors in the notes issued by a SPE only have recourse to the assets of such SPE and do not have recourse to the assets of AHFC, HCFI, or our other subsidiaries or to other SPEs. The assets of SPEs are the only source of funds for repayment on the notes.

Our securitizations are structured to provide credit enhancements to investors in the notes issued by the SPEs. Credit enhancements can include the following:

- *Subordinated certificates*— securities issued by SPEs that are retained by us and are subordinated in priority of payment to the notes.
- *Overcollateralization*— securitized asset balances that exceed the balance of securities issued by SPEs.
- *Excess interest*— excess interest collections to be used to cover losses on defaulted loans.
- *Reserve funds*— restricted cash accounts held by the SPEs to cover shortfalls in payments of interest and principal required to be paid on the notes.
- *Yield supplement accounts*— restricted cash accounts held by SPEs to supplement interest payments on notes.

The risk retention regulations in Regulation RR of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), require the sponsor to retain an economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets, either directly or through one or more majority-owned affiliates. Standard risk retention options allow the sponsor to retain either an eligible vertical interest, an eligible horizontal residual interest, or a combination of both. AHFC has satisfied this obligation by retaining an eligible vertical interest of an amount equal to at least 5% of the principal amount of each class of note and certificate issued for the securitization transaction that was subject to this rule but may choose to use other structures in the future.

We are required to consolidate the SPEs in our financial statements, which results in the securitizations being accounted for as on-balance sheet secured financings. The securitized assets remain on our consolidated balance sheet along with the notes issued by the SPEs.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, we issued notes through asset-backed securitizations totaling \$6.4 billion, which were secured by assets with an initial balance of \$6.9 billion. There were no outstanding operating lease securitizations as of December 31, 2024.

Credit Agreements

Syndicated Bank Credit Facilities

AHFC maintains a \$7.0 billion syndicated bank credit facility that includes a \$3.5 billion 364-day credit agreement, which expires on February 21, 2025, a \$2.1 billion credit agreement, which expires on February 25, 2026, and a \$1.4 billion credit agreement, which expires on February 25, 2028. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under the AHFC credit agreements. AHFC intends to renew or replace these credit agreements prior to or on their respective expiration dates.

HCFI maintains a C\$2.0 billion (\$1.4 billion) syndicated bank credit facility that includes a C\$1.0 billion (\$695 million) credit agreement, which expires on March 25, 2025 and a C\$1.0 billion (\$695 million) credit agreement, which expires March 25, 2027. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under the HCFI credit agreements. HCFI intends to renew or replace the credit agreements prior to or on the expiration dates.

The credit agreements contain customary conditions to borrowing and customary restrictive covenants, including limitations on liens and limitations on mergers, consolidations and asset sales, and limitations on affiliate transactions. The credit agreements also require AHFC and HCFI to maintain a positive consolidated tangible net worth as defined in their respective credit agreements. The credit agreements, in addition to other customary events of default, include cross-default provisions and provisions for default if HMC does not maintain ownership, whether directly or indirectly, of at least 80% of the outstanding capital stock of AHFC or HCFI, as applicable. In addition, the AHFC and HCFI credit agreements contain provisions for default if HMC's obligations under the HMC-AHFC Keep Well Agreement or the HMC-HCFI Keep Well Agreement, as applicable, become invalid, voidable, or unenforceable. All of these conditions, covenants and events of default are subject to important limitations and exceptions under the agreements governing the credit agreements. As of December 31, 2024, management believes that AHFC and HCFI were in compliance with all covenants contained in the respective credit agreements.

Other Credit Agreements

AHFC maintains other committed lines of credit that allow the Company access to an additional \$1.0 billion in unsecured funding with two banks. The credit agreements contain customary covenants, including limitations on liens, mergers, consolidations and asset sales and a requirement for AHFC to maintain a positive consolidated tangible net worth. As of December 31, 2024, no amounts were drawn upon under these agreements. These agreements expire in September 2025. The Company intends to renew or replace these credit agreements prior to or on their respective expiration dates.

Keep Well Agreements

HMC has entered into separate Keep Well Agreements with AHFC and HCFI. Pursuant to the Keep Well Agreements, HMC has agreed to, among other things:

- own and hold, at all times, directly or indirectly, at least 80% of each of AHFC's and HCFI's issued and outstanding shares of voting stock and not pledge, directly or indirectly, encumber, or otherwise dispose of any such shares or permit any of HMC's subsidiaries to do so, except to HMC or wholly-owned subsidiaries of HMC;
- cause each of AHFC and HCFI to, on the last day of each of AHFC's and HCFI's respective fiscal years, have a positive consolidated tangible net worth (with "tangible net worth" meaning (a) shareholders' equity less (b) any intangible assets, as determined in accordance with GAAP with respect to AHFC and generally accepted accounting principles in Canada with respect to HCFI); and
- ensure that, at all times, each of AHFC and HCFI has sufficient liquidity and funds to meet their payment obligations under any Debt (with "Debt" defined as AHFC's or HCFI's debt, as applicable, for borrowed money that HMC has confirmed in writing is covered by the respective Keep Well Agreement) in accordance with the terms of such Debt, or where necessary, HMC will make available to AHFC or HCFI, as applicable, or HMC will procure for AHFC or HCFI, as applicable, sufficient funds to enable AHFC or HCFI, as applicable, to pay its Debt in accordance with its terms. AHFC or HCFI Debt does not include the notes issued by SPEs in connection with AHFC's or HCFI's secured financing transactions, any related party debt or any indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2024 under AHFC's and HCFI's bank loan agreements.

As consideration for HMC's obligations under the Keep Well Agreements, we have agreed to pay HMC a quarterly fee based on the amount of outstanding Debt pursuant to Support Compensation Agreements, dated April 1, 2019. We incurred expenses of \$21 million and \$17 million during the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and \$62 million and \$48 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, pursuant to these Support Compensation Agreements.

Indebtedness of Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of December 31, 2024, AHFC and its consolidated subsidiaries had \$66.4 billion of outstanding indebtedness and other liabilities, including current liabilities, of which \$17.5 billion consisted of indebtedness and liabilities of our consolidated subsidiaries. None of AHFC's consolidated subsidiaries had any outstanding preferred equity.

Material Cash Requirements

The following table summarizes our material cash requirements from contractual obligations, excluding lending commitments to dealers and derivative obligations, for the periods indicated:

	Payments due for the twelve-month periods ending December 31,						
	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter
	(U.S. dollars in millions)						
Unsecured debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 46,667	\$ 17,276	\$ 10,181	\$ 5,752	\$ 5,236	\$ 2,932	\$ 5,290
Secured debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	11,025	5,702	3,505	1,635	183	—	—
Interest payments on debt ⁽²⁾	5,099	1,831	1,230	763	499	319	457
Total	<u>\$ 62,791</u>	<u>\$ 24,809</u>	<u>\$ 14,916</u>	<u>\$ 8,150</u>	<u>\$ 5,918</u>	<u>\$ 3,251</u>	<u>\$ 5,747</u>

- (1) Debt obligations reflect the remaining principal obligations of our outstanding debt and do not reflect unamortized debt discounts and fees. Repayment schedule of secured debt reflects payment performance assumptions on underlying receivables. Foreign currency denominated debt principal is based on exchange rates as of December 31, 2024.
- (2) Interest payments on floating rate and foreign currency denominated debt based on the applicable floating rates and/or exchange rates as of December 31, 2024.

The obligations in the above table do not include certain lending commitments to dealers since the amount and timing of future payments is uncertain. Refer to Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements* for additional information on these commitments.

Our contractual obligations on derivative instruments are also excluded from the table above because our future cash obligations under these contracts are inherently uncertain. We recognize all derivative instruments on our consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The amounts recognized as fair value do not represent the amounts that will be ultimately paid or received upon settlement under these contracts. Refer to Note 5—Derivative Instruments of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements* for additional information on derivative instruments.

Derivatives

We utilize derivative instruments to mitigate exposures to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The types of derivative instruments include interest rate swaps, basis swaps, and cross currency swaps. Interest rate and basis swap agreements are used to mitigate the effects of interest rate fluctuations of our floating rate debt relative to our fixed rate finance receivables and operating lease assets. Cross currency swap agreements are used to manage currency and interest rate risk exposure on foreign currency denominated debt. The derivative instruments contain an element of credit risk in the event the counterparties are unable to meet the terms of the agreements.

All derivative financial instruments are recorded on our consolidated balance sheets as assets or liabilities, and carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in our consolidated statements of income in the period of the change. Since we do not elect to apply hedge accounting, the impact to earnings resulting from these valuation adjustments as reported under GAAP is not representative of our results of operations as evaluated by management. Realized gains and losses on derivative instruments, net of realized gains and losses on foreign currency denominated debt, are included in the measure of net revenues when we evaluate segment performance. Refer to Note 13—Segment Information of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)* for additional information about segment information and Note 5—Derivative Instruments of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)* for additional information on derivative instruments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to off-balance sheet arrangements.

New Accounting Standards

Refer to Note 1—Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The application of certain accounting policies may require management to make estimates that affect our financial condition and results of operations. Critical accounting estimates require our most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often requiring us to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods, or for which the use of different estimates that could have reasonably been used in the current period would have had a material impact on the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. Actual results could differ from these estimates which could have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations in subsequent periods.

Allowance for Credit Losses on Retail Loans and Estimated Early Termination Losses on Operating Lease Assets

Retail loans are evaluated on a collective basis and grouped into pools with similar risk characteristics such as origination quarter, internal credit grade at origination, product type, and original term. The allowance for retail loans is measured using econometric regression models that correlate vintage age, credit quality, economic, and other variables to historical vintage-level credit loss performance. Statistically relevant economic factors such as unemployment rates, bankruptcies, and used vehicle price indexes are applied in the analysis of the economic environment. Current and forecasted economic conditions are applied in the models to project monthly gross loss rates in terms of origination dollars for the remaining contractual life of each vintage. Recoveries are projected as a percentage of the cumulative forecasted loss dollar of each vintage. The contractual term is the estimated lifetime of retail loans and is considered to be a reasonable and supportable forecast period of future economic conditions. Economic forecasts and macroeconomic variables are obtained from a third party economic research firm that extend through the lifetime of retail loans and converge to long-run equilibrium trends. Baseline forecasts that reflect the most likely economic future is the single economic scenario applied in the models. Qualitative adjustments may also be applied if management believes the quantitative models do not reflect the best estimate of lifetime expected credit losses. Estimated losses on operating leases expected to terminate early due to lessee defaults are also determined collectively using modeling methodologies consistent with those used for retail loans.

Sensitivity Analysis

We applied the baseline economic scenarios for the United States and Canada that were obtained from a third party economic research firm in our models to determine our allowance for credit losses on retail loans and estimated early termination losses on operating lease assets as of December 31, 2024. These baseline economic scenarios represent forecasts of the most likely economic future, with an equal probability of economic conditions being better or worse than forecasted. Alternative economic scenarios were also obtained from the third party economic research firm. As an example of the sensitivity of our accounting estimates, we applied upside and downside economic scenarios in our models. The peak unemployment rate over the next 24 month period under the upside and downside economic scenarios in the United States was 3.9% and 8.3%, respectively. The resulting allowance for credit losses on retail loans under the upside and downside economic scenarios was \$347 million and \$578 million, respectively. Similarly, the resulting estimated early termination losses on operating lease assets were \$89 million and \$135 million, respectively.

Estimated End of Term Residual Values

Estimated end of term residual values are dependent on the expected market values of leased vehicles at the end of their lease terms and the percentage of leased vehicles expected to be returned by lessees. Factors considered in this evaluation include, among other factors, economic conditions, external market information on new and used vehicles, historical trends, and recent auction values. Estimated return rates are dependent on expected market values of leased vehicles since declines in used vehicle prices generally increase the probability of vehicles being returned to us at the end of their lease terms. We also review our investment in operating leases for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. If impairment conditions are met, impairment losses are measured by the amount the carrying values exceed their fair values.

Sensitivity Analysis

If future expected end of term market values for all outstanding operating leases as of December 31, 2024 were to decrease by \$100 per unit from our current estimates, the total impact would be an increase of approximately \$29 million in depreciation expense, which would be recognized over the remaining lease terms. If future return rates for all operating leases were to increase by one percentage point from our current estimates, the total impact would be an increase of approximately \$10 million in depreciation expense, which would be recognized over the remaining lease terms. This sensitivity analysis is specific to the conditions in effect as of December 31, 2024 and does not consider the effect declines in estimated end of term market values may have on return rates.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have performed an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act, as of December 31, 2024, and each has concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective, at the reasonable assurance level, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms, and such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2024, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For information on our material legal proceedings, see Note 8—Commitments and Contingencies—Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Matters of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)*, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no material changes to the risk factors set forth under “*Item 1A. Risk Factors*” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, which was filed with the SEC on June 20, 2024, except to supplement the risk factors below.

Our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition are substantially dependent upon HMC and the sale of Honda and Acura products and any decline in the financial condition of HMC or the sales of Honda and Acura products could have a materially adverse impact on our financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations.

Our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition are substantially dependent upon the sale of Honda and Acura products in the United States and Canada. Any prolonged reduction or suspension of HMC’s production or sales of Honda or Acura products in the United States or Canada resulting from a decline in demand, a change in consumer preferences, a decline in the actual or perceived quality, safety, or reliability of Honda and Acura products, shortages in key components or raw materials, supply chain issues or capacity constraints, a reduction of incentive financing programs, volatility in fuel prices, sustained economic stagnation or the occurrence of a recession, a financial crisis, a work stoppage, governmental action, including a change in regulation (for example, recent rules adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and states such as California regarding vehicle emissions), trade policies, including changes in import fees or tariffs on raw materials or imported vehicles, human rights legislation, adverse publicity, a recall, a war, a use of force by foreign countries, a terrorist attack, a multinational conflict, a natural disaster including extreme weather-related disasters due to climate change, a pandemic, or similar events could have a substantially unfavorable effect on us.

The production and sale of HMC’s products will depend significantly on HMC’s ability to continue its capital expenditure and product development programs and to market its vehicles successfully. This ability is subject to several risks, including:

- any prolonged reduction or suspension of production or sales as discussed above;
- rapid changes in HMC’s industry, including advancement of technology and the introduction of new types of competitors who may possess various innovations;
- the ability of HMC to successfully implement its electrification of motorcycle and automobile products and expand its range of electrified products;
- risks with HMC’s current business alliances and joint ventures and any future potential business alliances, joint ventures, or business combinations;
- discovery of defects in vehicles which could lead to recall campaigns and suspended sales;
- volatility in the price of automobiles, motorcycles, power equipment and marine products;
- currency and interest rate fluctuation affecting pricing of products sold and materials purchased, and any derivative financial instruments used to hedge against these risks;
- extensive environmental and government regulation of the automotive, motorcycle, and power product industries;
- the inability to protect and preserve its valuable intellectual property;
- legal proceedings, which could adversely affect business, financial condition, cash flows, or results of operations;
- reliance on external suppliers for the provision of raw materials and parts used in the manufacturing of its products;
- increased costs from conducting business worldwide;
- inadvertent disclosures of confidential information despite internal controls and procedures; and
- pension costs and benefit obligations.

Our borrowing costs and access to the debt capital markets depend significantly on our credit ratings, the credit ratings of HMC and the Keep Well Agreements.

The cost and availability of financing is influenced by credit ratings, which are intended to be an indicator of the creditworthiness of a particular company, security, or obligation. Our credit ratings depend, in large part, on the existence of the Keep Well Agreements with HMC and on the financial condition and results of operations of HMC. If these arrangements (or replacement arrangements acceptable to the rating agencies, if any) become unavailable to us, or if a credit rating of HMC is lowered, our credit ratings will also likely be adversely impacted, leading to higher borrowing costs. Further, organizational changes to HMC’s structure, including

potential business combinations, may adversely impact HMC's credit ratings. Uncertainty regarding such changes, including the specific implications to AHFC including the Keep Well Agreements with HMC, can also negatively impact our credit ratings and our ability to access debt capital markets.

Credit rating agencies that rate the credit of HMC and its affiliates, including AHFC, may qualify, alter, or terminate their ratings at any time. For example, Moody's Investors Service downgraded the credit rating of Honda Motor Co., Ltd. on March 26, 2020, and downgraded our credit ratings on March 27, 2020. Additionally, S&P Global Ratings downgraded the credit rating of Honda Motor Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries, including us, on May 20, 2020. Global economic conditions and other geopolitical factors may directly or indirectly affect such ratings. Any downgrade in the sovereign credit ratings of the United States, Japan, or Canada may directly or indirectly have a negative effect on the ratings of HMC and AHFC. Downgrades, the change to a negative outlook, or placement on review for possible downgrades of such ratings have resulted and could continue to result in an increase in our borrowing costs and could reduce our access to global debt capital markets. These factors would have a negative impact on our business, including our competitive position, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
1.1	Letter Agreement, dated August 8, 2024, between the Company and BofA Securities, Inc., ANZ Securities, Inc., Barclays Capital Inc., BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., ING Financial Markets LLC., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, MUFG Securities Americas Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc., SG Americas Securities, LLC, TD Securities (USA) LLC, U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, relating to the Company's Medium-Term Notes.	Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our registration statement on Form 8-K, dated August 8, 2024.
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of American Honda Finance Corporation, dated February 6, 1980, and Certificates of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, dated March 29, 1984, November 13, 1988, December 4, 1989, July 2, 1991, April 3, 1997, November 30, 1999, and December 17, 2003.	Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our registration statement on Form 10, dated June 28, 2013.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of American Honda Finance Corporation, dated April 27, 2010.	Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our registration statement on Form 10, dated June 28, 2013.
4.1	Form of Specimen Common Stock of American Honda Finance Corporation.	Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our registration statement on Form 10, dated June 28, 2013.
4.2	American Honda Finance Corporation agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request a copy of each instrument with respect to issues of long-term debt of American Honda Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, the authorized principal amount of which does not exceed 10% of the consolidated assets of the American Honda Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.	
4.3	Amended and Restated Issuing and Paying Agency Agreement between American Honda Finance Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, dated as of August 27, 2012.	Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our registration statement on Form 10, amendment No. 1, dated August 7, 2013.
4.4	Trust Indenture between Honda Canada Finance Inc., as issuer, and BNY Trust Company of Canada (as successor to CIBC Mellon Trust Company), as trustee, dated as of September 26, 2005, as supplemented by supplemental indentures from time to time, and the Form of Debenture.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit number 4.5 filed with our registration statement on Form 10, amendment No. 1, dated August 7, 2013. Incorporated herein by reference to the same numbered Exhibit filed with our quarterly report on Form 10-Q, dated February 12, 2015.
4.5	Indenture, dated September 5, 2013, between American Honda Finance Corporation and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit number 4.1 filed with our registration statement on Form S-3, dated September 5, 2013.
4.6	First Supplemental Indenture, dated February 8, 2018, between American Honda Finance Corporation and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit number 4.6 filed with our quarterly report on Form 10-Q, dated February 8, 2018.
4.7	Form of Fixed Rate Medium-Term Note, Series A and Form of Floating Rate Medium-Term Note, Series A.	Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit numbers 4.1 and 4.2 filed with our current report on Form 8-K, dated August 8, 2024.
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer	Filed herewith.
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer	Filed herewith.
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Furnished herewith.
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Furnished herewith.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.	Filed herewith.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed herewith.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed herewith.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Filed herewith.

Signature

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: February 14, 2025

AMERICAN HONDA FINANCE CORPORATION

By: /s/ Paul C. Honda

Paul C. Honda
Vice President, Assistant Secretary and Compliance Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)