

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

United Mexican States (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

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

Rationale

- (1) Mexico is a major regional economy with a population of about 120 million and a nominal GDP of over USD1 trillion, both of which are second-largest in Latin America. The country's consumer price index (CPI) surged to 6% levels year-on-year after mid-2017. Banco de Mexico, the central bank, enforced 425 bps of cumulative rate hikes by January 2018, and the CPI inflation rate eased to 5.5% in January 2018 with the expected rate of inflation for 2018-2019 settling within the target range (3±1%) set by the central bank. The peso has recovered market confidence with gaining in value since early 2017. Since taking office in 2012, the administration of President Peña Nieto has been consistently pushing ahead with fiscal consolidation while promoting structural reforms in broad segments. These initiatives are expected to accelerate the economic growth in the medium to long term. The renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is now in progress with the aim of updating its provisions, and the agreements have already been struck on the chapters of small and medium enterprises, competition, and anti-corruption. JCR expects that the renegotiation will reach a conclusion in early 2018, and therefore it sees that Mexico's economy is unlikely to be severely affected by the withdrawal of the United States from NAFTA. The presidential election is scheduled for July 2018, and a leftist candidate from the opposition camp takes a lead in the latest opinion polls. JCR holds that structural reform policies will be basically maintained after the election since they have already been enshrined in law including the constitutional amendments under the incumbent government. All these considered, JCR has affirmed the ratings with Stable outlook. It has also maintained its "A+" country ceiling.
- (2) Mexico has a solid export-oriented base led by the automobile and electronic appliances industries that has been supported by a steady inflow of foreign direct investment under NAFTA. The share of manufacturing products in total export value reached approximately 90% in 2017. The government has opened the energy sector to private investment as part of its bold structural reforms that cover wide-ranging sectors such as finance, telecommunications, labor and education. Bidding rounds in the energy sector have been making good progress and both electricity and telecommunication rates have been lowered. These are expected to enhance the industrial competitiveness in the longer term. The real GDP growth rate dipped to 2.0% in 2017 from 2.9% in 2016. However, JCR expects it to recover to around 2.5% to nearly 3% in 2018-2020.
- (3) Thanks to the fiscal reforms carried out by the incumbent administration, tax revenues of the federal government substantially increased from 8.3% of GDP in 2012 to 13.2% of GDP in 2017. The public-sector borrowing requirements (PSBR) were significantly reduced from 4.5% of GDP in 2014 to 1.1% of GDP in 2017 and the primary balance turned around into surplus for the first time since 2008. The debt-to-GDP ratio in the public sector declined to 46.1% in 2017 after peaking out in 2016. The country's fiscal sustainability will be further enhanced as the government has set a target on PSBR at 2.5% of GDP for 2018-2020 which implies a reduction on the debt-to-GDP ratio to 45.2% by 2020. The banking sector has been retaining its soundness, with its capital adequacy ratio and nonperforming loan ratio standing at 15.6% and 2.1%, respectively, at the end of 2017.
- (4) The current account deficit remains manageable at around 2% of GDP. The deficit is largely financed by direct investment from abroad and investment by non-residents in long-term government bonds. The latter tends to be volatile but is gradually becoming stable as compared to 2015. The peso began strengthening in value in January 2017 helped in part by the swift rate hikes by the central bank, and it has since been stabilizing. The foreign reserves stay comparatively high, or equivalent to approximately 5 times of the short-term external debt. With the IMF's Flexible

Credit Line (FCL) in place since 2009, Mexico is highly resilient to external shocks. On the other hand, capital flows to the United States may gather steam following the enactment in December 2017 of a US tax reform bill that includes a cut of the corporate tax rate. JCR will pay close attention to its impacts on Mexico's external sector.

Atsushi Masuda, Shinichi Endo

Rating

Issuer: United Mexican States

<Affirmation>

	Rating	Outlook
Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating	A-	Stable
Local Currency Long-term Issuer Rating	A+	Stable

Issues	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series (2013)	JPY 15	August 8, 2013	August 8, 2018	1.39%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series (2013)	JPY 17	August 8, 2013	August 8, 2019	1.54%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 18th Series (2014)	JPY 33.8	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2019	0.80%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 19th Series (2014)	JPY 13.9	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2024	1.44%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	JPY 12.3	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2034	2.57%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 21st Series (2016)	JPY 45.9	June 16, 2016	June 14, 2019	0.40%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 22nd Series (2016)	JPY 50.9	June 16, 2016	June 16, 2021	0.70%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	JPY 16.3	June 16, 2016	June 16, 2026	1.09%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	JPY 21.9	June 16, 2016	June 16, 2036	2.40%	A-

Rating Assignment Date: February 27, 2018

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

Outline of methodology for determination of the credit rating is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (November 7, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	United Mexican States
Rating Publication Date:	March 2, 2018

1

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

- Please see the news release.

2

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

- Please see the news release.

3

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

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

A) Economic Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the issuing government's ability to maintain/expand the economic base into the future with maintaining soundness of financial systems.

B) Fiscal Base

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to fiscal balance, public debt and other factors of the issuing government's fiscal condition.

C) External Positions

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly correlated to the liquidity positions which change along with the international balance of payments and the international investment position.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to the social and political stability, effectiveness of economic and monetary policies as well as international economics.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Government

The likelihood of a given debt payment is affected by the stance of the credit enhancement provider and other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.
- A) Informational and explanatory materials presented by the rating stakeholders with regard to the economy and fiscal management policy, etc. of the issuing government
- B) Statistics and reports published by an independent organization with regard to the economy and fiscal status, etc. of the issuing government

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

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

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

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

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

A) Economic Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is an improvement or deterioration of the issuer's economy or financial systems, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its fiscal deficit/ surplus and its public debt and thereby makes given debt payment liability less/ more bearable. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

C) External Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's international balance of payments and international investment position and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policy

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's social and political conditions or economic/ monetary policies, etc. and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy and fiscal positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Related Parties' Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the credit enhancement provider or other related parties with regard to their stance of support/ assistance for the issuing government and thereby an improvement/ deterioration of its economy, fiscal positions and liquidity positions. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

F) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts, due to improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition and/or will. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

G) International Economies

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the international economies, commodity or foreign exchange markets, etc. and thereby, through international balance of payments, an improvement/ deterioration in the issuer's fiscal balance or debt payment capacity. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

H) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as domestic unrest, war, natural disaster, etc. which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's economy, fiscal positions, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

12

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

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

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

13

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

A) Economic Base

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

B) Fiscal Base

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's fiscal conditions in terms of annual balance or public debt. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's fiscal condition on some drastic change in its economy.

C) External Positions

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

improvement or deterioration of the international balance of payments and the international investment position. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in the country's economic/ fiscal conditions and financing activities, etc.

D) Social and Political Bases and Economic Policies

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's social and political bases and economic/ monetary policies. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the country's situation changes drastically, making the issuer's social and political bases and economic/monetary policies significantly improved or deteriorated.

E) International Economics

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

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

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

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The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 18, 2004	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 26, 2005	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 20, 2006	A	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	February 8, 2007	A	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 28, 2008	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 14, 2009	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	September 27, 2010	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	October 26, 2011	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 21, 2012	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	January 31, 2014	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	December 22, 2014	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 14, 2016	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 11, 2017	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 26, 2005	BBB	
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 20, 2006	BBB+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 8, 2007	BBB+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 28, 2008	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 14, 2009	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 27, 2010	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	October 26, 2011	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 21, 2012	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 31, 2014	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	December 22, 2014	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 14, 2016	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 11, 2017	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series(2013)	July 30, 2013	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series(2013)	January 31, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series(2013)	December 22, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series(2013)	March 14, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 16th Series(2013)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series(2013)	July 30, 2013	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series(2013)	January 31, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series(2013)	December 22, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series(2013)	March 14, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 17th Series(2013)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 18th Series (2014)	July 15, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 18th Series (2014)	December 22, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 18th Series (2014)	March 14, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 18th Series (2014)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 19th Series (2014)	July 15, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 19th Series (2014)	December 22, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 19th Series (2014)	March 14, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 19th Series (2014)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	July 15, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	December 22, 2014	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	March 14, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 21th Series (2016)	June 9, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 21th Series (2016)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 22nd Series (2016)	June 9, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 22nd Series (2016)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	June 9, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	April 11, 2017	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	June 9, 2016	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	April 11, 2017	A-	

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

I, Atsushi Masuda, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

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



Atsushi Masuda
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