

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

United Mexican States

<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 130 million and a nominal GDP of USD 1.9 trillion, both of which are the second-largest in Latin America. The ratings are supported by the country's solid export-oriented industrial base, flexible and agile monetary and exchange rate policies, and high resilience to external shocks. On the other hand, JCR holds that they are constrained by the country's oil industry that needs modernization. The Mexican economy is successfully controlling the inflation, achieving a relatively favorable situation amid an uncertain international economic environment. In 2024, its budget deficit temporarily expanded due to increased expenditures and the accelerated completion of infrastructure projects ahead of the general election in the same year. However, JCR holds that fiscal discipline will be maintained under austere budget proposals in and after 2025. JCR anticipates that while the economy is projected to stagnate in 2025 due to the impact of additional tariffs imposed by the United States, domestic demand will be underpinned by the effects of industrial support measures and a decline in policy interest rates, leading the economy to bottom out in 2025 and return to a moderate growth in 2026. Based on the above, JCR has affirmed the ratings with a Stable outlook. On a separate note, it has retained A+ for Mexico's country ceiling.
- (2) President Sheinbaum, who took office in October 2024, has taken over former President AMLO's policies and advocates the eradication of corruption and the expansion of social welfare policies that consider the socially vulnerable and low-income groups, and currently enjoys a high approval rating in the 80% range. Its energy policies put priority on the basic principle to strengthen state-owned corporations such as Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) and Comisión Federal de Electricidad and plans to continue supporting an expansion and improvement of their business base and financial performance. Due to years of insufficient development investment, PEMEX has faced prolonged stagnation in crude oil production and its production infrastructure and facilities have continued to deteriorate. As a result, the company is now burdened with substantial debt and is under increasing pressure to modernize its operations. Regarding economic policy, the government aims to foster domestic industries through substantial investments under the "Plan México", which will be implemented from 2025 to 2030. In fiscal policy, the administration follows the previous government's approach, which maintained fiscal discipline even during the COVID-19 pandemic, and has indicated its intention to curb fiscal deficits.
- (3) Mexico has a solid export base led by the automobile and electronic appliance industries on the back of the USMCA. In 2024, the real GDP growth rate slowed from 3.4% in the previous year to 1.4%, due to weakened personal consumption caused by monetary tightening and a decline in gross fixed capital formation following the completion of government infrastructure projects. In March 2025, the U.S. Trump administration imposed a uniform 25% additional tariff on Mexican goods, while also introducing sector-specific tariffs on automotive and related products, steel, and aluminum. However, most goods that meet USMCA rules of origin are exempt from these additional tariffs, and Mexico was excluded from the list of countries subject to reciprocal tariffs, thereby mitigating excessive economic impact through negotiations. Renegotiations of the USMCA are reported to possibly begin in the latter half of 2025 and future developments need to be closely monitored. JCR forecasts that Mexico's economic growth in 2025 will be nearly 0% due to weakened external demand from the additional tariffs and suppressed private investment amid supply chain uncertainties. Meanwhile, the central bank began cutting interest rates in 2024 in response to economic slowdown and easing inflation and continued with four consecutive 50 basis point cuts in 2025. Although uncertainties remain in the external environment, JCR expects that domestic demand will be supported by a decline in policy interest rates and the implementation of Plan México, leading to a gradual return to growth of approximately 1% in 2026.

- (4) The budgetary revenues grew in FY2024 thanks to bigger non-oil related income, but expenditures also rose due to expanded social welfare policies and the accelerated completion of infrastructure projects ahead of the general election in the same year, the final year of the previous administration. As a result, the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) worsened to 5.7% of GDP, and the historic balance of PSBR (HBPSBR) rose to 51.3% of GDP. In the 2025 budget proposal, the government has indicated its intention to restrain expenditures, projecting an improvement in the PSBR to around 3.9–4.0%, with the HBPSBR projected to reach 52.3%. Compared to figures for public sector debt in other countries, Mexico's HBPSBR remains relatively low among the sovereigns rated in the A-range by JCR.
- (5) Mexico's current account deficit remained at a manageable level of 0.3% of GDP in 2024 as a continuous trade deficit was more than offset by a significant secondary income account surplus. The Mexican peso's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar has been staying firm due to persistently high real interest rates and an interest rate differential between Mexico and the United States. The country's total external debt stood at 31.8% of GDP at the end of 2024, continuing to stay at manageable levels. The foreign exchange reserves have been on the increase due to an improved external balance, standing at around 4 times the short-term external debt as of the same date. In addition, Mexico retains the IMF's Flexible Credit Line, keeping it highly resilient to external shocks. The banking sector's capital adequacy ratio stood high at 19.7%, with its NPL ratio staying reined at 2.0% at the end of April 2025.

Atsushi Masuda, Kazuki Nishiwaki

Rating

Issuer: United Mexican States

<Affirmation>

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

Issue	Amount (bn)	Issue Date	Due Date	Coupon	Rating
Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	JPY 12.3	July 24, 2014	July 24, 2034	2.57%	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-
Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	JPY 38.7	April 20, 2018	April 20, 2028	1.05%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	JPY 15.0	April 20, 2018	April 20, 2038	2.00%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	JPY 27.3	July 5, 2019	July 3, 2026	1.05%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	JPY 31.0	July 5, 2019	July 5, 2029	1.30%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 29.7	September 8, 2022	September 8, 2025	1.00%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 23.8	September 8, 2022	September 8, 2027	1.25%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 3rd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 14.9	September 8, 2022	September 8, 2032	1.83%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 4.0	September 8, 2022	September 8, 2037	2.28%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 3.2	September 8, 2022	September 8, 2042	2.52%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 6th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 97.1	August 29, 2024	August 27, 2027	1.43%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 7th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 32.2	August 29, 2024	August 28, 2029	1.72%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 8th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 10.0	August 29, 2024	August 28, 2031	1.88%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 9th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 8.3	August 29, 2024	August 28, 2034	2.27%	A-
Japanese Yen Bonds 10th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	JPY 4.6	August 29, 2024	August 26, 2044	2.93%	A-

Rating Assignment Date: July 15, 2025

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

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "Sovereign and Public Sector Entities" (October 1, 2021) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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

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



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

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

Issuer:	United Mexican States
Rating Publication Date:	July 18 2025

1

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

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

2

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

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

3

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

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

A) 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, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

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

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

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

A) 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/>

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

A) 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)(LC)	March 2, 2018	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 26, 2019	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 27, 2020	A+	Negative
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	March 19, 2021	A+	Negative
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	April 7, 2022	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	August 18, 2023	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(LC)	May 29, 2024	A+	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	January 26, 2005	BBB	Stable
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	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 2, 2018	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 26, 2019	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 27, 2020	A-	Negative
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	March 19, 2021	A-	Negative
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	April 7, 2022	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	August 18, 2023	A-	Stable
United Mexican States	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 29, 2024	A-	Stable
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 20th Series (2014)	March 2, 2018	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	March 26, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 20th Series (2014)	May 29, 2024	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 23rd Series (2016)	March 2, 2018	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	March 26, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 23rd Series (2016)	May 29, 2024	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-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	March 2, 2018	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	March 26, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 24th Series (2016)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	April 12, 2018	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	March 26, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	April 7, 2022	A-	

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 27th Series (2018)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	April 12, 2018	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	March 26, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 28th Series (2018)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	June 27, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 31st Series (2019)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	June 27, 2019	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	April 27, 2020	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	March 19, 2021	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	April 7, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 32nd Series (2019)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 26, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 1st Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 26, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 2nd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 3rd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 26, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 3rd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 3rd Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 26, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 4th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 26, 2022	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	August 18, 2023	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 5th Series (2022) (SDG Bonds)	May 29, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 6th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	August 22, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 7th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	August 22, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 8th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	August 22, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 9th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	August 22, 2024	A-	
United Mexican States	Japanese Yen Bonds 10th Series (2024) (SDG Bonds)	August 22, 2024	A-	

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

I, Kiichi Sugiura, 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.

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