

Total Play LT (G)
HR BB- (G)
Stable Outlook

Senior Notes
2020
HR BB- (G)
Stable Outlook



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Information Disclosure Form Rule 17g-7

The Rating Action Commentary (RAC) associated with this disclosure form is an integral part of the form.

1. **Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used by HR Ratings as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7:**

Entity/Instrument	Rating Action	Rating Type	Rating Code
Total Play LT (G)	Affirmed	Long Term Rating	HR BB- (G) / Stable Outlook
Senior Notes 2020 (G)	Affirmed	Long Term Rating	HR BB- (G) / Stable Outlook

2. **Version of the Procedure or Methodology used to determine the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7:**

The rating assigned by HR Ratings to the Company is based in accordance with the following methodologies established by the rating agency:

- Corporate Debt Credit Risk Evaluation, February 2024.
https://www.hrratings.com/docs/metodologia/Corporates_2024.pdf
- General Methodological Criteria, October 2024.
https://www.hrratings.com/docs/metodologia/General_Methodological_Criteria_2024.pdf



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3. Main assumptions and principles used in constructing the procedures and methodologies to determine the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- Based on the Corporate Debt Credit Risk Evaluation:

The methodology describes the process used to assess the ability and willingness to meet corporate debt payment obligations in a timely manner and as originally agreed, including dependent structured debt and real estate investment trusts. The process consists of a quantitative analysis based on four financial metrics (three for structured debt) and an analysis allowing for qualitative adjustments, including adjustments related to ESG factors.

The corporate methodology involves the creation of financial models based on HR Ratings projections and when relevant historical performance data. The projections are made under a Base and Stress scenario, both incorporating the relevant historical data. The formal rating period generally incorporates five years of information. The four metrics used in this analysis are: (i) debt service coverage; (ii) debt service coverage including end of previous period cash (iii) years to payment, which measures the ratio between annual free cash flow and net debt; and (iv) the ratio between a market value estimate of corporate assets and its total liabilities. For real estate companies, the fourth metric is replaced by the loan to value ratio.

For both the Base and Stress scenarios the annual weighted average of each metric value is calculated. These annual averages are converted into a numerical rating scale, which is the same for each metric. Subsequently, and for each scenario, the weighted average of the metric numerical ratings is calculated. The final quantitative score is the weighted average of the two scenarios. If historical information is available, this process generally considers two reported and three projected years. However, the methodology considers the possibility of using different rating or time periods, with fewer reported years, and in the case of real estate leasing companies with seven instead of five years.

The rating obtained through this quantitative analysis can be adjusted positively or negatively by applying qualitative notches, which are divided into two categories: general and ESG. General adjustments refer to factors that could over time affect the quantitative rating especially when HR Ratings concludes that these factors cannot be adequately incorporated into the quantitative models. This includes ESG factors that are analyzed to determine their significance for and potential influence on credit risk. The environmental factor analyzes the corporate's environmental approach and policies, considering its lines of business and daily operations, as well as exposure to natural phenomena and environmental regulations. For the social factor, the business approach is evaluated first then the corporate policies regarding all levels of employee benefits, career plans and ability to retain talent and inclusion are evaluated.

Finally, the corporate governance analysis considers five aspects: (i) internal regulations of the corporation, considering their scope, formality and mechanisms for continuous adaptation, (ii) quality of senior management and administration, considering their financial strategies and history of crisis management, (iii) transparency and quality of the information provided, as well as history of non-compliance, (iv) risk associated with the regulatory framework to which each corporation is susceptible and the



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risk associated with the macroeconomic environment, and (v) management and mitigation strategies associated with the entity's operational risk, as well as the technological tools available for performing daily operations.

The rating incorporates a negative adjustment due to the expected deterioration in credit metrics when the rating horizon is changed from 2024–2028 to 2025–2029.

- Based on the General Methodological Criteria Methodology:

Local and Global Scales

Any credit rating for a borrower or debt instrument is initially assigned on a Local Scale. HR Ratings Local Scale represents the different rating levels in which the results of a rating process can be categorized as set out in the appropriate methodology. This rating on the scale reflects the results of standardized processes, which are applicable in any political jurisdiction. The global scale considers the risks associated with the sovereign in question and faced by the borrower or debt instrument. This includes the convertibility, degradation and transferability risks for each country in a global scenario.

HR Ratings will use the global rating of the applicable sovereign, as an indicator for country risk, to convert the local credit ratings for borrowers and/or debt instruments into global credit ratings. The applicable sovereign rating may refer to one particular sovereign or a group of sovereigns depending on the case. In general terms, the downgrade will be equal to the difference, in terms of notches, between HR AAA (G) and the applicable sovereign's global rating. However, in some cases it may be appropriate not to take as a basis for the downgrade only the difference in the applicable sovereign's global rating from HR AAA (G). For example, when HR Ratings judges that the global credit rating of an applicable sovereign, or sovereigns, implies a greater or lesser degree of country risk for purposes of the conversion of local rated entities and debt. Also, when the analysis for a specific debtor or debt instrument suggests that its characteristics are such that its rating on the global scale should receive a modified rating differential.

A set of factors is used to determine the applicable jurisdiction or sovereign for assigning a global scale rating. The simplest case is that of a borrower operating in only one country and using only that country's currency. In such cases the global rating of sovereign of the country in which the borrower operates will be used as the basis for conversion. In other cases, an entity may have substantial operations in several jurisdictions, it would be appropriate to determine a weighted average of relevant sovereigns and apply a weighted sovereign differential notch to make the local to global conversion.

4. Potential limitations of the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- HR Ratings does not validate, guarantee, or certify the accuracy, correctness or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for results obtained from the use of such information.
- Ratings and/or opinions assigned by HR Ratings are based on an analysis of the creditworthiness of an entity, issue, or issuer, and do not necessarily imply a statistical likelihood of default.
- The credit ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer's securities or stock.



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- The credit ratings do not consider the possible loss severity on an obligation default.
- The credit ratings are not an opinion of the market value of any issuer's securities or stock, or the possibility that this value suffer a deterioration.

5. Information on the uncertainty of the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

The Analysis Committee noted no material limitations on the reliability, accuracy and quality on the data relied on in determining the credit rating.

The Analysis Committee noted no lack of information on the scope of historical data that would have better informed any credit rating listed in this disclosure form.

6. Use of third-party due diligence services as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

HR Ratings did not use third party due diligence services for the rating.

7. Use of servicer or remittance reports to conduct surveillance of the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

HR Ratings did not use Servicer or Remittance Reports for the rating.

8. Description of types of data about any obligor, issue, security or money market instrument relied upon for determining credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

Among the main information used for the rating is:

- Quarterly Financial Information from March 2013 to June 2026 reported by the Company.
- Notes and Internal breakdowns from financial information as of 2Q26 provided by the Company.
- Annual Audited Financial Statements made by Mazars Auditores from 2013 to 2025 reported by the Company.
- Press Releases reported by the Company.
- Total Play projections and its main assumptions provided by the Company.
- Senior Notes Term Sheet provided by the Company.
- Debt breakdown and amortization calendar as of 2Q26 and 2Q25 provided by the Company.
- Wallet's composition as of June 2026 provided by the Company.
- Operating metrics as of 2Q26 provided by the Company.
- Depreciation and amortization from Assets, SAC and leases breakdown as of 2Q26 provided by the Company.
- Lease interest expense as of 2Q26 provided by the Company.



9. Overall assessment of quality of information available and considered in determining credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

The quality of the information provided by the Company is considered to be consistent with the quality observed in the ratings that use a similar methodology.

10. Information relating to conflicts of interest as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

The rating was solicited by the entity or issuer, or on its behalf, and therefore, HR Ratings has received the corresponding fees for the rating services provided. The following information can be found on our website at www.hrratings.com: (i) The internal procedures for the monitoring and surveillance of our ratings and the periodicity with which they are formally updated, (ii) the criteria used by HR Ratings for the withdrawal or suspension of the maintenance of a rating, (iii) the procedure and process of voting on our Analysis Committee, and (iv) the rating scales and their definitions.

11. Explanation or measure of potential volatility to the credit rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

1. Factors that are reasonably likely to lead to a change in the credit rating:

- **FCF Generation.** If the Company presents a higher penetration rate and that increases the FCF generation over our baseline scenario, resulting in an average DSCR and DSCR with Cash metrics of 2.1x and 2.6x, respectively, from 2026 to 2028 (vs. 1.1x and 1.6x in the baseline scenario for the same period), this could lead to a positive minimum impact on the rating.
- **Debt Increase.** If the Company is not able to achieve the expected FCF generation, and this results in a higher debt disposition compared to the base scenario, that brings Years to Payment ratio to an average of 6.7 years from 2026 to 2028 (vs. 3.7 years in the base scenario for the same period) this could result in a negative minimum impact on the rating.

2. The magnitude of the change that could occur under different market conditions determined by HR Ratings to be relevant to the rating:

- **Competitive Landscape.** Higher competitive market conditions could result in an impact of the Company's market share. If Total Play is not able to rapidly adjust its product and price strategy this could decrease the revenue generation and therefore affect the EBITDA and FCF generation. This could lead to a negative minimum impact on the rating.
- **Mexico Sovereign Rating.** Any movement in Mexico's Sovereign Rating could result in a minimum to strong, positive or negative of the Total Play's Global Rating. Actually, Mexico 's Sovereign Rating is HR BBB+ (G) with Stable Outlook reviewed on October 28, 2025.

NOTE: The Credit Analysis Committee must convene to review and discuss the changes that could occur under different market conditions. All the ratings issued by HR Ratings must be approved by the Credit Analysis Committee in accordance with the applicable methodology and the information available at the time. However, the magnitude of a potential change



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in the rating that could reasonably occur as a result of the impact of the factors listed above are characterized by the following summary chart:

Rating change impact	Number of notches
Minimum	(0-1)
Moderate	(2 - 3)
Strong	>3

12. Historical performance and expected probability of default and expected loss in event of default as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

For historical performance of each rating listed in the disclosure form, click on the link in the ratings table presented on the first page.

Our credit ratings need to be understood as rankings of the relative creditworthiness of different entities or credits. Creditworthiness takes into consideration both the ability and willingness to meet debt obligations in the manner prescribed in the relevant documentation. Default refers to the noncompliance of previously agreed obligations.

As our ratings measure relative creditworthiness, they do not necessarily reflect any specific statistical probability of default. However, HR Ratings provides to the market participants the default rate for historical default and loss statistics for the class or subclass of the credit rating. Although the default rate is not the expected probability of default or loss given default, we consider it the ratio that could be interpreted by market participants as such. The default rate for each of the asset classes in which HR Ratings provides ratings and for each rating category is publicly available for each calendar year at: https://www.hrratings.com/regulatory_disclosure/transition_matrix.xhtml

13. Assumptions made by HR Ratings in determining announced credit ratings and examples of how assumptions impact the rating as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

1. Assumptions made in the ratings process that, without accounting for any other factor, would have the greatest impact on the credit rating if proven false or inaccurate:

HR Ratings bases its ratings and/or opinions on information obtained from sources that are believed to be accurate and reliable. The assumption is that the information provided is reliable and credible, however, does not validate, guarantee or certify the accuracy, correctness or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for results obtained from the use of such information.



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- We assume the Company will reach total revenue of P\$47,565m in 2028 (vs. P\$45,550m in 2025). This considers the increase in the penetration rate of 31.0% for 2028 (vs. 28.0% as of 2025) resulting in the increase of Doble Play subscriptions.
- We expect EBITDA without SAC to reach P\$22,188m in 2028 (vs. P\$21,007m in 2025), as part of a higher profitability driven by better suppliers' contracts and on the operating leverage.
- We assume FCF will reach P\$14,499m in 2028 (vs. P\$10,259m in 2025). This figure assumes the gradual recovery in FCF generation following the decline in 2025, driven by EBITDA generation, offset by working capital requirements, lease payments, and maintenance capex provisions.
- As of 2028, we project the Company to reach total debt of P\$51,369m in 2028 (vs. P\$55,319m in 2025), this will be driven by the scheduled amortizations offset by additional debt dispositions to maintain historical liquidity levels. We incorporate a P\$1,000m debt drawdown through the issuance of a short-term bond dated August 2026.
- As part of the debt levels and FCF generation, we expect a weighted average DSCR and DSCR with Cash of 1.1x and 1.6x, respectively, for 2026-2028 (vs. 0.9x and 1.4x in 2025). Additionally, we estimate weighted average Years to Payment metric of 3.7 years from 2026 to 2028, compared to 4.8 years in 2025.

2. Analysis, using specific examples, of how each of the assumptions identified in the preceding paragraph impacts the credit rating:

- In the event that the Company presented lower revenue generation due to pressures in the competitive landscape, reflecting a weighted average difference of 12.5%. This could result in a negative impact on the rating.
- If the EBITDA margin presented an average of 17.8% for 2026-2028 (vs. 20.0% in our base scenario) due to macroeconomic pressures in the cost and expense structure, this could negatively impact the rating.
- If the Company's cash conversion deteriorates, through weaker EBITDA generation, FCF would face pressure. Should FCF reach a weighted average of P\$8,188m for 2026-2028 (vs. P12,805m in the base scenario), the rating could be negatively impacted.
- If the Company's operating performance weakens and its working capital requirements increase due to macroeconomic pressures, requiring it to take on more debt, reaching P\$61,828m in 2028 (vs. P\$51,369m in our base scenario), this could negatively impact the rating.
- If EBITDA and FCF generation fall short of our estimates, or if debt service requirements increase, credit metrics could face pressure. Should the Company report a weighted average DSCR of 0.7x for 2026–2028 (vs. 1.1x in our base case), a DSCR with cash of 1.1x (vs. 1.6x in our base case), and a repayment period of 6.7 years (vs. 3.7 years in our base case), this could trigger a negative rating action.

14. Representations, warranties and enforcement mechanisms available to investors as required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of Rule 17g-7

The reporting of representations, warranties, and enforcement mechanisms does not apply to any of the credit ratings listed in this disclosure form.



Credit Rating Attestation

I, Jesús Pineda, Corporates / ABS Associate Director, have the responsibility for this rating action and, to the best of my knowledge:

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

Mexico City, September 30, 2026

/s/ Jesús Pineda
Corporates / ABS Associate Director
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The rating was solicited by the entity or issuer, or on its behalf, and therefore, HR Ratings has received the corresponding fees for the rating services provided. The following information can be found on our website at www.hrratings.com: (i) The internal procedures for the monitoring and surveillance of our ratings and the periodicity with which they are formally updated, (ii) the criteria used by HR Ratings for the withdrawal or suspension of the maintenance of a rating, (iii) the procedure and process of voting on our Analysis Committee, and (iv) the rating scales and their definitions.

The ratings and/or opinions of HR Ratings are opinions regarding the credit quality and/or the asset management capacity, or relative to the performance of the tasks aimed at the fulfillment of the corporate purpose, by issuing companies and other entities or sectors, and are based on exclusively in the characteristics of the entity, issue and/or operation, regardless of any business activity between HR Ratings and the entity or issuer. The ratings and/or opinions granted are issued on behalf of HR Ratings and not of its management or technical personnel and do not constitute recommendations to buy, sell or maintain any instrument, or to carry out any type of business, investment or operation, and may be subject to updates at any time, in accordance with the rating methodologies of HR Ratings.

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Ratings and/or opinions assigned by HR Ratings are based on an analysis of the creditworthiness of an entity, issue or issuer, and do not necessarily imply a statistical likelihood of default, HR Ratings defines as the inability or unwillingness to satisfy the contractually stipulated payment terms of an obligation, such that creditors and/or bondholders are forced to take action in order to recover their investment or to restructure the debt due to a situation of stress faced by the debtor. Without disregard to the aforementioned point, in order to validate our ratings, our methodologies consider stress scenarios as a complement to the analysis derived from a base case scenario. The fees HR Ratings receives from issuers generally range from US\$1,000 to \$1,000,000 (one million dollars, legal tender in the United States of America) (or the equivalent in another currency) per offering. In some cases, HR Ratings will rate all or some of a particular issuer's offerings for an annual fee. Annual fees are estimated to vary between \$5,000 and US\$2,000,000 (five thousand to two million dollars, legal tender in the United States of America) (or the equivalent in another currency).

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