

FORM NRSRO

OMB APPROVAL
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APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATION (NRSRO)

SEC 1541 (1-15)

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this is an ANNUAL CERTIFICATION, the undersigned, on behalf of the NRSRO, represents that the NRSRO's application on Form NRSRO, as amended, is accurate in all significant respects.

11/05/2015

HR Ratings

(Date) _____ (Name of the Applicant/NRSRO)
By: Fernando Montes de Oca Fernando Montes de Oca Gatica
(Signature) (Print Name and Title)

2. A. Your legal status:
 Corporation Limited Liability Company Partnership Other (specify) _____

B. Month and day of your fiscal year end: December, 31

C. Place and date of your formation (i.e., state or country where you were incorporated, where your partnership agreement was filed, or where you otherwise were formed):
State/Country of formation: Mexico Date of formation: June 22, 2007

3. Your credit rating affiliates (See Instructions):

(Name) (Address)

4. The designated compliance officer of the Applicant/NRSRO (See Instructions):
Claudia Ramirez Mingramm, Head Cor
(Name and Title)
Av. Prolongación Pase Mexico D.F 01210
(Number and Street) (City) (State/Country) (Postal Code)

5. Describe in detail how this Form NRSRO and Exhibits 1 through 9 to this Form NRSRO will be made publicly and freely available on an easily accessible portion of the corporate Internet website of the Applicant/NRSRO (See Instructions):
Form NRSRO Item 9 Exhibits 2 will be publicly and freely available at www.hrra

6. **COMPLETE ITEM 6 ONLY IF THIS IS AN INITIAL APPLICATION, APPLICATION SUPPLEMENT, OR APPLICATION TO ADD A CLASS OF CREDIT RATINGS.**

A. Indicate below the classes of credit ratings for which the Applicant/NRSRO is applying to be registered. For each class, indicate the approximate number of obligors, securities, and money market instruments in that class as of the date of this application for which the Applicant/NRSRO has an outstanding credit rating and the approximate date the Applicant/NRSRO began issuing credit ratings as a "credit rating agency" in that class on a continuous basis through the present (See Instructions):

Class of credit ratings	Applying for registration	Approximate number currently outstanding	Approximate date issuance commenced
financial institutions as that term is defined in section 3(a)(46) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(46)), brokers as that term is defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(4)), and dealers as that term is defined in section 3(a)(5) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(5))	<input type="checkbox"/>		
insurance companies as that term is defined in section 3(a)(19) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(19))	<input type="checkbox"/>		
corporate issuers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
issuers of asset-backed securities as that term is defined in 17 CFR 229.1101(c)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
issuers of government securities as that term is defined in section 3(a)(42) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)), municipal securities as that term is defined in section 3(a)(29) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(29)), and foreign government securities	<input type="checkbox"/>		

B. Briefly describe how the Applicant/NRSRO makes the credit ratings in the classes indicated in Item 6A readily accessible for free or for a reasonable fee (See Instructions):

C. Check the applicable box and attach certifications from qualified institutional buyers, if required (See Instructions):

- The Applicant/NRSRO is attaching _____certifications from qualified institutional buyers to this application. Each is marked "Certification from Qualified Institutional Buyer."
- The Applicant/NRSRO is exempt from the requirement to file certifications from qualified institutional buyers pursuant to section 15E(a)(1)(D) of the Exchange Act.

Note: You are not required to make a Certification from a Qualified Institutional Buyer filed with this Form NRSRO publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep these certifications confidential by marking each page "Confidential Treatment" and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the certifications confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.

7. DO NOT COMPLETE ITEM 7 IF THIS IS AN INITIAL APPLICATION.

A. Indicate below the classes of credit ratings for which the NRSRO is currently registered. For each class, indicate the approximate number of obligors, securities, and money market instruments in that class for which the NRSRO had an outstanding credit rating as of the most recent calendar year end and the approximate date the NRSRO began issuing credit ratings as a “credit rating agency” in that class on a continuous basis through the present (See Instructions):

Class of credit rating	Currently registered	Approximate number outstanding as of the most recent calendar year end	Approximate date issuance commenced
financial institutions as that term is defined in section 3(a)(46) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(46)), brokers as that term is defined in section 3(a)(4) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(4)), and dealers as that term is defined in section 3(a)(5) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(5))	<input type="checkbox"/>		
insurance companies as that term is defined in section 3(a)(19) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(19))	<input type="checkbox"/>		
corporate issuers	<input type="checkbox"/>		
issuers of asset-backed securities as that term is defined in 17 CFR 229.1101(c)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
issuers of government securities as that term is defined in section 3(a)(42) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(42)), municipal securities as that term is defined in section 3(a)(29) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(29)), and foreign government securities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	277	2008

B. Briefly describe how the NRSRO makes the credit ratings in the classes indicated in Item 7A readily accessible for free or for a reasonable fee (See Instructions):

Credit ratings in item 7A are made available by press release and electronic notific

<p>8. Answer each question. Provide information that relates to a “Yes” answer on a Disclosure Reporting Page (NRSRO) and submit the Disclosure Reporting Page with this Form NRSRO (See Instructions). You are not required to make any disclosure reporting pages submitted with this Form publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep any disclosure reporting pages confidential by marking each page “Confidential Treatment” and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the disclosure reporting pages confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.</p>	
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	YES	NO
A. Has the Applicant/NRSRO or any person within the Applicant/NRSRO committed or omitted any act, or been subject to an order or finding, enumerated in subparagraphs (A), (D), (E), (G), or (H) of section 15(b)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, been convicted of any offense specified in section 15(b)(4)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or been enjoined from any action, conduct, or practice specified in section 15(b)(4)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in the ten years preceding the date of the initial application of the Applicant/NRSRO for registration as an NRSRO or at any time thereafter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B. Has the Applicant/NRSRO or any person within the Applicant/NRSRO been convicted of any crime that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 or more years, and that is not described in section 15(b)(4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or been convicted of a substantially equivalent crime by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction in the ten years preceding the date of the initial application of the Applicant/NRSRO for registration as an NRSRO or at any time thereafter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Is any person within the Applicant/NRSRO subject to any order of the Commission barring or suspending the right of the person to be associated with an NRSRO?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9. Exhibits (See Instructions).

<p>Exhibit 1. Credit ratings performance measurement statistics.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 1 is attached and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 2. A description of the procedures and methodologies used in determining credit ratings.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 2 is attached and made a part of Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 3. Policies or procedures adopted and implemented to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 3 is attached and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 4. Organizational structure.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 4 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 5. The code of ethics or a statement of the reasons why a code of ethics is not in effect.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 5 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 6. Identification of conflicts of interests relating to the issuance of credit ratings.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 6 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>
<p>Exhibit 7. Policies and procedures to address and manage conflicts of interest.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Exhibit 7 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.</p>

Exhibit 8. Certain information regarding the credit rating agency's credit analysts and credit analyst supervisors.

Exhibit 8 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Exhibit 9. Certain information regarding the credit rating agency's designated compliance officer.

Exhibit 9 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Exhibit 10. A list of the largest users of credit rating services by the amount of net revenue earned from the user during the fiscal year ending immediately before the date of the initial application.

Exhibit 10 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Note: You are not required to make this Exhibit publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep this Exhibit confidential by marking each page "Confidential Treatment" and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the information and documents in the Exhibit confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.

Exhibit 11. Audited financial statements for each of the three fiscal or calendar years ending immediately before the date of the initial application.

Exhibit 11 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Note: You are not required to make this Exhibit publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep this Exhibit confidential by marking each page "Confidential Treatment" and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the information and documents in the Exhibit confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.

Exhibit 12. Information regarding revenues for the fiscal or calendar year ending immediately before the date of the initial application.

Exhibit 12 is attached to and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Note: You are not required to make this Exhibit publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep this Exhibit confidential by marking each page "Confidential Treatment" and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the information and documents in the Exhibit confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.

Exhibit 13. The total and median annual compensation of credit analysts.

Exhibit 13 is attached and made a part of this Form NRSRO.

Note: You are not required to make this Exhibit publicly available on your corporate Internet website pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 17g-1(i). You may request that the Commission keep this Exhibit confidential by marking each page "Confidential Treatment" and complying with Commission rules governing confidential treatment. The Commission will keep the information and documents in the Exhibit confidential upon request to the extent permitted by law.



General Methodological Criteria

Mexico

September, 2015

This document is exclusive property of HR Ratings.

This text replaces and updates the previous methodological criteria, published February 2015 and will take effect beginning on November 3rd, 2015.



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Chapter I

HR Ratings General Methodological Criteria

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 non-compliance of previously agreed obligations. Later on this document, we present the type of defaults that we recognize and the evaluation that is made over the impact that the default will have in certain obligations over the entity's rating.

As our ratings measure relative creditworthiness they do not necessarily reflect any specific statistical probability of default. In order to make more valid rankings of creditworthiness our different methodologies will apply stress case scenarios to complement our base case analysis.

Ratings given on a local scale basis generally refer to the overall creditworthiness of the obligor and imply a rating on a local (or national) currency basis, unless otherwise specified. In those cases in which the obligor has a significant amount of debt that is not consistent with its cash flow stream, with resulting currency mismatches, the stress case scenario will explicitly incorporate significant moves in the relevant currency. The most obvious case would be an entity with local currency based revenues and foreign currency costs, or with substantial foreign currency debt exposure. A similar stress analysis would be applied in the case of an entity with inflation adjusted debt should HR Ratings believe that the cash flow might not be able to keep pace with high levels of inflation.

The major difference between local and global ratings is the incorporation within the latter of transfer and convertibility risk. In the case of local currency global ratings we additionally take into consideration currency debasement risk via inflation as a way to reduce the burdensomeness of historical debt. This concept attempts to recognize the danger for creditors of the often unlimited ability of a sovereign formally to meet local currency debt obligations via Central Bank monetary



expansion and financing. Generally, global ratings will explicitly specify the currency (local or foreign) to which they apply.

In the determination of our non-sovereign local currency global ratings, a key benchmark will be the difference between the AAA rating that is generally assigned to the local scale, local currency sovereign rating and the global scale, local currency sovereign rating. This sovereign global ratings discount, measured in terms of notches, will generally be applied to a non-sovereign local scale rating in order to determine its local currency global rating, plus/minus extraordinary factors, if any, considered by the Analysis Committee.

This sovereign global rating discount will represent the total impact of convertibility, transfer and currency debasement risk in the determination of the local currency, global sovereign rating. In the case of foreign currency, global ratings, debasement risk generally will be irrelevant. Additionally, relationship between the sovereign and non-sovereign ratings is much less pre-determined and will be a function of the analysis of each individual case. With respect to non-sovereign global scale, foreign currency ratings, HR Ratings will incorporate the convertibility and transfer risk implied in the sovereign rating in the jurisdiction in which foreign exchange revenues are received and foreign currency payments are made.

The Analysis Committee has the faculty of deciding if an entity or issuance will enjoy the same level of credit risk as the sovereign risk of the entity where it resides, or if applicable, determine to what degree such entity or issuance counts with the support of the federal government, currently and in the future, to be able to respond as a guarantor. The assignment of sovereign risk to an entity or issue is justifiable when the entity or issue: 1) provides substantial financial support to the Federal or Central Government, consequently default will immediately deprive the public sector of important revenue flows, 2) in the case of default would result in substantial harm to the economy and thus place significant burdens on the government such that it will feel obliged to support the entity or issue so as to avoid non-payment, 3) has significant political influence such that authorities will feel compelled to intervene in order to prevent default. In those cases in which an entity or issue is deemed to enjoy sovereign risk status, the rating process, as reflected in the report, will consist of: 1) a discussion as to why the entity or issue merits sovereign risk status, 2) a discussion of relevant



macroeconomic and business variables, including full financial projections. Financial projections will include a complete stress case analysis.



Legal Opinion – February 2013 Update

The Legal Opinion is primarily designed to insure that the terms of the operation as specified in the documentation and incorporated into the financial analysis leading to the credit rating cannot be successfully challenged in the courts or by an administrative body. Generally, this will be a binary decision, either sufficient or insufficient. In the event of a determination of insufficiency, the credit rating will receive no benefit from the elements of the structure deemed to be insufficient.

In contrast, the Legal Opinion is not designed to evaluate possible weaknesses in the structure of an operation or, more specifically, factors that might affect the viability of the income flow that is designed to service its debt. Weaknesses in this non-legal context refer not to the projected income flow, per se, as this is part of the financial analysis, but rather to elements that would put into jeopardy the reception of the entirety of the income flow itself. Given the diverse and highly subjective nature of these potential weaknesses, the Analysis Committee will necessarily evaluate their appearance on an ad hoc basis. This could include an assessment of the probability of a loss in income, directly related to the structural weakness and not, for example, to macroeconomic factors. The resulting smaller income flow, therefore, will be part of the financial analysis and in this fashion affect the final credit rating. Or, alternatively, the Analysis Committee can decide that the financial analysis not incorporate the possible effect of these structural weaknesses but rather deduct from the rating determined purely on the basis of the financial analysis an appropriate number of notches in order to reflect the perceived risk that the weakness entails.

HR Ratings reserves the right to obtain a second legal opinion, from a separate attorney, should it be given one that has been issued by counsel contracted for this purpose by those involved in the structuring of the operation for which this Agency is to provide a credit rating.



Treatment of Bank Credits issued as support for Working Capital Needs or Productive Chains. – February 2013 Update

HR Ratings considers that bank credits issued to finance an entity's working capital needs represent bank debt, independently of how they might be registered by the entity on its financial statements; for example, as accounts payable. Therefore, non-payment represents a credit default. Additionally, default, or non-payment, arises at the moment in which this occurs even if the creditor bank has not yet classified the credit as being non-performing.

Global Scale to Local Scale Equivalency – April 2014 Update

On occasions HR Ratings finds it necessary to convert to its Mexican local scale a global scale rating for a foreign entity that has been issued by a different rating agency recognized by the appropriate authorities. The objective is to establish the credit strength for an entity that operates within Mexico by using the global scale rating mentioned above. The conversion will also consider the global scale rating assigned to the "relevant sovereign" of the aforementioned foreign entity. Both ratings must be assigned by the same agency.

The process to determine the rating in terms of HR Ratings local Mexican scale of these entities is as follows:

1. Assign an HR Ratings global scale shadow rating to the previously defined "relevant sovereign".
2. Determine the difference in number of notches between the assigned global scale shadow rating, mentioned in point 1, and the Mexican sovereign global scale rating; both assigned by HR Ratings.
3. Determine the difference in number of notches between the global scale rating of the foreign entity and the global scale rating of its "relevant sovereign" as assigned by the same recognized agency.



4. Assign to the entity operating within Mexican territory an HR Ratings local Mexican scale rating by incorporating the HR Ratings Mexican sovereign local scale rating (“HR AAA”) and the results obtained in steps 2 and 3.

Treatment for lack of transparency in the reported information or low level of corporate governance - February 2015 Update

There are times in which the information reported by the issuers or entities suffers, according to HR Ratings, from a lack of transparency in terms of presentation and/or consistency. This can include examples where a specific entity does not generate the information according to international accounting standards, or where due to the low level of detail in terms of the presented information, the analysis made by HR Ratings according to its methodologies is affected.

Because of this, HR Ratings can determine, through its Analysis Committee, an additional and direct adjustment factor to the rating assigned to an issuer or entity, when the issuer or entity presents a lack of transparency in terms of the reported information. The adjustment factor must take into account the following considerations in order to determine the impact of such factor in the assigned rating:

- 1.- Severity: The Analysis Committee will evaluate the severity of the lack of transparency in terms of the reported information, considering the severity as proportional to the impact that the lack of transparency has in the analysis made by HR Ratings.
- 2.- Frequency: The Analysis Committee will evaluate the frequency in which the lack of transparency is presented in the information, considering an increased frequency as more serious.
- 3.- Willingness and ability to react: The Analysis Committee will also evaluate the willingness and ability from the issuer or entity to react over the lack of transparency, incorporating the adjustments already made by the issuer and the adjustments that will be made in the future.

On the other hand, there are occasions where the issuer or entity shows a low level of development in terms of adequate practices of corporate governance, including the lack of internal



committees or corporate structures that allow objectivity mainly in terms of internal controls and audits. For this situations, the Analysis Committee will also be able to determine adjustments over the assigned rating of an entity, considering the severity and the willingness and ability to react to determine the impact of the adjustment.

The Analysis Committee will have the capacity to evaluate the factors mentioned above and determine the necessary adjustments to be made to the rating of an entity. It is important to mention that such adjustments will be in addition to the impact that the lack of transparency and the weaknesses in terms of corporate governance can have according to a specific methodology.

Default Criteria –September 2015 Update

Default: By level and degree of compliance

In the assignment of default ratings, HR Ratings' methodologies allow for the distinction between the default of specific debt instruments, on the one hand, and of the entity to which the payment obligation corresponds, on the other¹. Additionally, HR Ratings does not limit the default rating to the default act per se, but extends it to the analysis of the situations in which the payments do not comply in a timely fashion with the originally agreed conditions.

In the specific context of debt instruments, HR Ratings defines "default" (HR D) as the failure to comply with obligatory interest and principal payments, according to the originally agreed upon terms. In the context of the entity responsible for payment compliance, the determination of the credit rating depends on the degree of fulfillment with the totality of its payment obligations. When the default of an entity extends to the "predominant" part of its debt, the rating would be HR D. On the other hand, when the default extends to a "significant" but not necessarily a predominant portion of its debt, the rating would be HR DS (selective default). In those cases where the entity is in compliance with the predominant portion but not with the totality of its debt, it will not necessarily be considered as being in default. In such cases, the rating would be the result of the normal process

¹ A rating in HR D, HR DS or HR DT will be applicable to a global and local scale, indistinctively.



indicated in the methodology of the relevant asset class, and penalized according to the importance and relevance of the debt obligations that are not in compliance.

In specific circumstances, an entity may be in stressed conditions that diminish its willingness and/or ability to comply with its payment obligations according to the originally agreed upon conditions. This may result in a renegotiation between the entity and its creditors of the payment terms. HR Ratings considers a renegotiation in which the creditors agree to accept the new payment terms knowing that the alternative is to receive inferior payments to the ones originally agreed (or no payment whatsoever), as a "forced restructure". This restructure may represent a "technical default" due to the fact that the entity would not comply with the original agreed payment terms. The result would be the assignment of a rating of HR DT for the instrument(s) in question, in the moment in which the determined payment is made in the forced restructure². However, depending upon the evolution of the entity's credit environment (e.g. the acceptance by the creditors, the contracting of new debt by the entity) these instruments could experience improvements in their credit rating.

Regarding the credit rating of the entity that has one or more instruments in HR DT, HR Ratings will employ the same criteria used to determine the relation between the ratings of instruments in HR D and that of the entity; basically the notion of the predominance of the debt in default or technical default.

The ratings of HR D and HR DT would be applied to the default on a debt instrument with any third party creditor, whether it be an institution, fund or legal person, private or public. Also, it would be applied if the creditor is the original party or a purchaser of the instrument in a secondary market, except in situations in which a non-transferability clause exists. The ratings of HR D and HR DT may not be applied in the cases in which the "creditor" is not a third party but rather an entity with an intrinsic relationship with the debtor. For example, a debt contracted between a sovereign and a development bank or a social security agency belonging to it.

² A rating does not automatically pass from HR D to HR DT in the moment when an agreement is signed. The rating will pass to HR DT when in the opinion of this Agency significant payments in accordance with the renegotiated terms are made.



It is worth noting that the HR D rating differs significantly from other ratings due to the fact that these refer to the relative probability (not statistical) of the occurrence of non-payment on a debt instrument, while in the case of HR D the default event has already occurred; or in the case of an HR DT, modified payments are being made.

In the case of issuers, the movement from one condition to the other (from non-payment to payment, or to a modified payment, with all its relevant attendant circumstances) is based on our internal criteria, which leaves it to the expert judgement of the committee as to both the degree of penalization in notches as well as the duration of such penalization, which will gradually decrease as the entity demonstrates stability and trustworthiness in its payments.

Considerations in the rating of an entity in mixed situations

An entity can become non-compliant on the payment of anywhere from one to the totality of its debt instruments. In those cases in which an entity complies with payment obligations on one or more credits after non-compliance on others, the circumstances of the default will be evaluated as the latter will have an impact on the credit risk of the entity and on that of debt instruments in particular, increasing its relative probability of default.

HR Ratings defines its DS rating as a selective non-compliance by an entity. This classification presumes that the entity has a part of its debt that is in default, or in technical default, and another part that is in compliance, in such a manner that neither component can be considered as being predominant.

In those cases in which an entity has debt in default as well as obligations that are still being paid with “normality”³, the designation of a rating of HR DS will not be automatic, as it will be necessary to evaluate the relevance and predominance, both of the current debt as well as the debt in default with respect to both the entity as a whole and to the debt that is in compliance. The relevance and therefore the predominance of the debt will be based on the following concepts:

³ Including obligations whose obligations have migrated from HR DT to a non-default rating.



- **Proportion:** The magnitude of the financial value of defaulted debt will be measured in relation to the current debt.
- **Temporality:** We will take into consideration the current impact of the debt in default. The relevant criteria will include: When was it issued? When was it supposed to be paid? Is it still current or outstanding?
- **Litigation:** We will take into account whether the defaulted debt is in a legal process to define if the payment on the debt could result inadmissible.
- **Willingness to pay:** The current government will be analyzed in order to evaluate its payment intentions as to debt instruments, both those in default, as well as those that could be in compliance.
- **Others:** We will evaluate the possible existence of other pertinent factors that might help to distinguish the relevance of each debt instrument.

Therefore, HR Ratings will classify the entity in one of the three following sections:

- **HR D / HR DT⁴:** In those cases in which our analysis determines that the debt in default (by non-compliance due to lack of payment or by restructured payments) predominates it will not be necessary to make a Preliminary Analysis⁵ of the entity to arrive at a rating.
- **HR DS:** In those cases in which our analysis determines that there is no basis for declaring defaulted debt or debt in compliance as being preponderant the rating process will not need to take into consideration an analysis in accordance with the asset's relevant methodology.
- **Qualitative penalization on the Preliminary Analysis:** This refers to those cases in which HR Ratings concludes that the debt in default does not represent a predominant portion of the the entity's total debt, rather that the debt predominately is current. In these cases the normal rating process will be followed, leaving the qualitative penalization judgment to the Analysis Committee. This penalization will use as its starting point the results of the Preliminary Analysis to incorporate the effect of the default history on the entity's the credit rating. This qualitative penalization for default is added to other penalization factors or qualitative rewards that would have affected the result of the Preliminary Analysis.

⁴ DT is the nomenclature that we use for Technical Default, which refers to the entity that does not pay its creditors accordance to the originally agreed terms, due to a forced debt restructure.

⁵ The concept of Preliminary Analysis refers to the quantitative analysis section in our methodologies.



Considerations for the rating of obligations from entities with default history

An entity, despite non-compliance with certain financial obligations, could be current on the payments of other credits. Therefore, even though the rating of an entity is in HR D, HR DS or HR DT or with a default penalization in certain instruments, it would be possible to proceed with the rating of its debt obligations that are in full compliance within the established periods.

The rating process would be made according to the relevant methodology for the type of asset in which the obligation subject to analysis is located. However, the final rating of the instrument will be subject to possible limitations depending upon the entity's rating classification. These limitations are defined as follows:

- If the entity's rating is HR D or HR DT, the credit risk rating that HR Ratings assigns to an individual obligation cannot be investment grade on a global scale (i.e., HR BB+ (G) as a maximum rating).
- If the entity's rating is HR DS, the assigned rating given to a compliant obligation will receive a qualitative penalization.
- In case that HR Ratings defines the entity's non-default debt as being predominant, the particular obligation will receive a qualitative penalization. However, this penalization could be even less than that assigned to the entity (thus, the particular obligation could have a final higher rating awarded to the entity).

The relevance and dominance of defaulted debt will be continuously evaluated by the Analysis Committee for which reason the credit risk rating of the entity and therefore of its particular obligations, could change over time.

Subsequent Stage to the entity's default

In the event that we observe an increase in the level of dominance of non-defaulted debt or even the total debt payment that the entity had in default, the qualitative penalization will continue for an



indefinite period of time, at a progressively lower level. Both the extension in the period of time as well as the degree of penalization will be evaluated case by case by the analysis committee.

When HR Ratings assigns a rating of HR D, as a consequence of structural⁶ or non-structural factors, an HR C rating will be the next rating assigned, immediately after the totality of defaulted financial obligations have been paid. However, the criteria for assigning higher ratings subsequent to an HR C will vary depending on the reasons for the default in question. Such criteria is as follows:

Stages of Structural Default

In the case of structural default, the various stages in a rating's evolution are as follows:

1. An **HR D** rating will be assigned, in case of Default.
2. An **HR C** rating will be assigned, when the default is fully paid.
3. **Evaluation** of the entity's financial situation by the Analysis Team.
4. **Rating assignment** taking into account the financial situation of the entity and various other factors that the Analysis Team and the Analysis Committee take into account. The improvement in the rating will be gradual, as the situation of the entity reflects it.

Stages of Non-Structural Default

The stages, in terms of the assigned rating in the event that the default was for non-structural reasons are:

1. An **HR D** rating will be assigned, in case of Default.
2. An **HR C** rating will be assigned, when the default is fully paid.
3. **Penalization Period**, in which a non-investment grade rating is assigned. In such a period, the possible effects related to Default are evaluated, such as: cross default, early amortization events or acceleration of credits or debt issuances and possible legal consequences for the entity. This period may last from one day and until the analyst presents the case with a higher number of decision elements to the Analysis Committee.

⁶ Structural default is one that is the result of a creditor's financial situation, namely, the quantitative analysis that is made of it. In contrast, a non-structural default, is one determined by qualitative factors, not by the general state of the creditor's financial situation.



4. **Recovery Period** which could last up to 6 months, is one where a Default Adjusted Rating is assigned. The Default Adjusted Rating incorporates a certain number of penalization notches as determined by the Analysis Committee, as a consequence of the factors that originated the non-structural default.
5. **Rating assignment** without an adjustment due to Default.



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