Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V.,
and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023
with independent auditor’s report
(Translation from Spanish language (original))

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V.,
and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2024 and 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V.
(Subsidiarie of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and its Subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group, have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the accounting criteria for Financial Group Holding Companies ("the Accounting Criteria") established by the National Banking and Securities Commission ("the Commission" or "CNBV").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA"). Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the "*International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*" ("IESBA Code") and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Mexico in accordance with the "*Código de Ética Profesional del Instituto Mexicano de Contadores Públicos*" ("IMCP Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for loan losses

Description and why matter is considered as a key audit matter

We have considered the allowance for loan losses of the loan portfolio which amounts to $60,331 million pesos as a key audit matter, since its determination involves significant judgments by the Management as well as the use of the various factors established in the Group's internal methodology approved by the Commission and the standard methodology defined by the CNBV for loan portfolio rating processes, which requires the involvement of independent specialists from the Group's Management and internal auditor valuation specialists, such as the allocation of the collateral, guarantor's rating, assignment of "rating" for null values and impairment flag in applicable cases. Likewise, it is considered the reliability of the documentation and the updating of the information that serves as input for the calculation of said estimate.

In notes 3 o) and 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024, the disclosures on the accounting policy for recognition and analysis of allowance of loan losses are included, respectively.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included, among others, the understanding of the key processes and control environment established by the Group, in the process of determining the allowance of loan losses of the loan portfolio, as well as the execution of design and operational effectiveness tests of the key controls implemented by the Group's Management.

Additionally, we assessed the key quantitative and qualitative factors used by the Group's Management to determine the allowance of loan losses of the loan portfolio, considering the items related to debtors during the loan portfolio rating process in accordance with the accounting methodologies and criteria established by the CNBV.

We also involved our valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of Management's judgments regarding the allowance of loan losses of the loan portfolio, based on a sample basis.

Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to determining the allowance of loan losses of the loan portfolio, which was obtained in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

Technical reserves and reinsurance recoverable amounts

Description and why matter is considered as a key audit matter

As described in note 3 ac) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements the Group has significant liabilities for insurance contracts (called "technical reserves"), which represent 12% of the total liability shown in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024. Consistent with the regulation of the insurance industry established by the National Insurance and Bonding Commission ("CNFS"), the Group uses valuation models to determine these liabilities for insurance contracts and the amounts recoverable from reinsurance that they are relative to them. We consider a key audit issue in this area due to the complexity of the valuation models and the use of assumptions to determine technical reserves, such as discount rates, mortality, morbidity, portfolio performance, expenses, etc., which require a high level of judgment from the Management for their determination.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

As part of the procedures, we performed independent calculations on the amounts of the reserves and the reinsurance recoverable amounts; we assessed the methodologies used by the Group considering their adherence to the applicable CNSF regulation.

We tested the inputs used in the models applied by the Group to calculate the reserves and assessed the reasonableness of such data. We involved our actuarial specialists in assessing the reserves of life and damage operations.

Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to the determination of the technical reserves, which were made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report presented to the CNBV and the annual report presented to shareholders, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We expect to obtain the other information after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Upon reviewing the annual report presented to the CNBV and the annual report presented to the shareholders, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and issue a statement on the annual report requested by the CNBV to describe the matter.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Criteria, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that complies, in all material aspects, with the accounting regulatory framework indicated in the second paragraph of this report.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is the undersigned.

Mancera, S.C.
Member of
Ernst & Young Global Limited

SIGNATURE

C.P.C. Brenda Miroslava Vázquez Calderón

Mexico City,
February 27, 2025

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Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries
Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of financial position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	$ 271,133	$ 219,981
Margin accounts (derivative financial instruments) (note 6)	13,379	9,531
Investments in financial instruments (note 7):		
Negotiable financial instruments	475,996	435,507
Financial instruments to collect and sell	315,693	270,880
Financial instruments to collect principal and interests (securities) (net)	263,230	279,137
	1,054,919	985,524
Debtors on repurchases/resales (note 8)	46,740	101,368
Derivative financial instruments (note 9)		
Trading	188,914	173,171
Hedging	2,701	8,666
	191,615	181,837
Valuation adjustments related to financial assets hedged	(1,557)	(933)
Loan portfolio with Stage 1 credit risk:		
Commercial	1,046,231	876,820
Consumer	471,531	407,588
Mortgage	348,124	318,625
Total loan portfolio with stage 1 credit risk	1,865,886	1,603,033
Loan portfolio with Stage 2 credit risk:		
Commercial	13,681	19,012
Consumer	12,432	11,482
Mortgage	12,821	12,032
Total loan portfolio with stage 2 credit risk	38,934	42,526
Loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk		
Commercial	8,923	8,727
Consumer	14,361	12,518
Mortgage	7,966	6,859
Total credit portfolio with stage 3 credit risk	31,250	28,104
Loan portfolio measured at fair value	7,681	5,401
Loan portfolio (note 10)	1,943,751	1,679,064
(+/-) Deferred items	(419)	(1,387)
(-) less:		
Allowance for loan losses (note 12)	(60,331)	(55,195)
Loan portfolio (net)	1,883,001	1,622,482
Loan portfolio of Insurance and bonding institutions	4,469	3,864
(-) less:		
Allowance for loan losses of Insurance and Bonding Institutions	(214)	(180)
Loan portfolio of Insurance and bonding Institutions (net)	4,255	3,684

	2024	2023
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Deposits (note 21):		
Demand deposits	$ 1,538,684	$ 1,436,621
Time deposits:		
General public	258,893	237,414
Money market	21,855	21,948
Securities issued	135,432	100,862
Global deposit account without transactions	7,019	6,560
	1,961,883	1,803,405
Bank loans and other borrowings (note 22):		
Short-term	6,373	6,728
Long-term	7,276	33,342
	13,649	40,070
Technical reserves (note 23)	412,899	351,499
Creditors on repurchase/resale (note 8)	298,550	241,238
Securities lending	3	1
Collateral sold or pledged (note 8):		
Repurchase/resale (creditor balance)	48,291	18,466
Collateral securities lending	87,963	66,634
	136,254	85,100
Derivative financial instruments (note 9)		
Trading	214,550	196,759
Hedging	15,844	4,804
	230,394	201,563
Valuation adjustments to financial liabilities hedged	(5,504)	(3,039)
Accounts payable to reinsurers and bonding agents (net)	1,269	948
Lease liabilities (note 17)	5,542	5,904
Other accounts payable:		
Creditors on settlement of transactions	89,973	79,619
Creditors on margin accounts	1,707	80
Creditors on cash received as collateral (note 8)	9,962	16,761
Tax payable	6,117	4,897
Sundry creditors and other accounts payable (note 19)	129,746	39,251
	237,505	140,608
Financial instruments qualifying as liabilities:		
Subordinated obligations outstanding (note 25)	77,535	50,504
Income tax liability	-	2,759
Liabilities for employee benefits (note 24)	13,513	11,768
Deferred credits and prepayments	6,826	6,465
Total liabilities	3,390,318	2,938,793
Stockholders' equity (note 28):		
Paid in capital:		
Capital stock	9,799	9,799
Additional paid-in capital	79,333	79,333
	89,132	89,132

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Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries
Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of financial position

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

	2024	2023
Acquired collection rights (net)	1	1
Total loan portfolio (net)	1,887,257	1,626,167
Accounts receivable from insurance and bonding companies (note 13)	16,096	13,404
Reinsurance and rebonding recoverable amounts (net)	1,668	1,440
Other accounts receivable (net) (note 14)	236,000	93,162
Foreclosed assets (net) (note 15)	1,560	1,144
Prepayments and other assets (net)	2,259	3,067
Property, plant and equipment (net) (note 16)	39,104	39,495
Assets from rights of use of property plant and equipment (net) (note 17)	5,083	5,545
Permanent investments (note 18)	1,659	1,393
Deferred income tax assets (net) (note 27)	39,976	39,168
Intangible assets (net) (note 20)	6,393	5,198
Goodwill (note 20)	8,869	8,869
Total assets	$ 3,822,153	$ 3,335,360

	2024	2023
Earned capital:		
Statutory reserves	204	204
Cumulative results	357,125	320,303
Other comprehensive income:		
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell	(6,393)	(4,913)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges	(3)	(544)
Remeasurements of defined employee benefits	(8,343)	(7,722)
	(14,739)	(13,179)
	342,590	307,328
Total controlling interest	431,722	396,460
Total non-controlling interest	113	107
Total stockholders' equity	431,835	396,567
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 3,822,153	$ 3,335,360

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Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries
Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of financial position, continued

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

Memorandum accounts

	2024	2023
Transactions on behalf of third parties		
Client current account:		
Client banks	$ 2,004	$ 83
Settlement of client transactions	7,414	(18)
	9,418	65
Custody transactions:		
Financial instruments (securities) of clients received in custody	2,706,342	2,209,592
Transactions on behalf of clients:		
Clients' repurchase/resale transactions	55	37
Securities lending on behalf of clients	38	-
Collateral received on behalf of clients	55	37
Collateral delivered as collateral for customer account	48	-
	196	74
Investment banking transactions on behalf of third parties	2,872,377	2,531,393
Total on behalf of third parties	$ 5,588,333	$ 4,741,124

	2024	2023
Transactions on its own behalf		
Contingent assets and liabilities	$ 208	$ 265
Loan commitments (note 10)	975,666	826,305
Assets in trust or mandate:		
In Trusts	645,747	564,116
Under mandates	280	293
	646,027	564,409
Assets in custody or under management	304,571	292,957
Collateral received by the entity (note 8):		
Government debt	153,234	165,038
Other debt securities	1,059	5,569
Equity securities	5,232	5,138
	159,525	175,745
Collateral received and sold or pledged by the entity (note 8):		
Government debt	136,812	85,953
Other financial instruments	289	174
	137,101	86,127
Uncollected interest accrued on loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk	2,517	2,674
Other registration accounts	5,100,671	4,276,644
Total on its own behalf	$ 7,326,286	$ 6,225,126
Shares delivered in custody (units)	15,854,682,820	15,854,682,820

The historical balance of share capital as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is $1,020.

The accompanying notes are part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of financial position were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for holding and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Commissions, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, general and mandatory, consistently applied, reflecting the transactions carried out by the Holding Company and the financial entities and other companies that are part of the Financial Group that can be consolidated up to the aforementioned date, which were carried out and valued in accordance with sound practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of financial position were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the officers who sign them.

[SIGNED]
Eduardo Osuna Osuna
Chief Executive Officer

[SIGNED]
Beatriz Muñoz Villa
Chief Financial Officer

[SIGNED]
Adolfo Arcos González
Head of Internal Audit

[SIGNED]
Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua
Head of Corporate Accounting

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Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

	2024	2023
Interest income (note 32)	$ 362,359	$ 320,751
interest expense (note 32)	(122,278)	(101,751)
Financial margin	240,081	219,000
Allowance for loan losses (note 12)	(54,705)	(44,995)
Financial margin adjusted for loan losses	185,376	174,005
Commissions and fees collected (note 33)	80,859	69,758
Commissions and fees paid (note 33)	(36,030)	(31,063)
Premium income (net)	46,370	43,761
Net increase in technical reserves	(10,004)	(6,486)
Net cost of loss rate, claims and other obligations pending compliance	(49,609)	(43,634)
Financial intermediation income (note 34)	33,116	25,068
Other operating income (expense)	(8,751)	(9,266)
Administrative and promotional expenses	(93,207)	(84,354)
Operating income	148,120	137,789
Interest in net income of other entities (note 18)	448	323
Income before income tax	148,568	138,112
Income tax (note 27)	(41,146)	(37,866)
Income from continuing operations	107,422	100,246
Discontinued operations	-	-
Net income	$ 107,422	$ 100,246
Other comprehensive income:		
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell	$ (1,480)	$ 4,277
Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges	541	809
Remeasurement of employee defined benefits	(621)	(2,984)
Other comprehensive income for the period	(1,560)	2,102
Comprehensive income	$ 105,862	$ 102,348
Net income attributable to:		
Controlling and non-controlling interest	$ 107,463	$ 100,273
Non-controlling interest	(41)	(27)
	$ 107,422	$ 100,246
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Controlling and non-controlling interest	$ 105,903	$ 102,375
Non-controlling interest	(41)	(27)
	$ 105,862	$ 102,348
Basic earnings per common share (pesos per share)	$ 11.58	$ 10.81

The accompanying notes are part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of comprehensive income were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the holding and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Commissions, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, general and mandatory, consistently applied, showing all income and expenses derived from the transactions carried out by the Holding Company and the financial entities and other companies that are part of the Financial Group that can be consolidated, during the periods mentioned above, which were carried out and valued in accordance with sound practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of comprehensive income were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the officers who sign them.

[SIGNED]
Eduardo Osuna Osuna
Chief Executive Officer

[SIGNED]
Beatriz Muñoz Villa
Chief Financial Officer

[SIGNED]
Adolfo Arcos González
Head of Internal Audit

[SIGNED]
Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua
Head of Corporate Accounting

https://investors.bbva.mx / www.cnbv.gob.mx

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Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

	Paid in capital		Earned capital							
	Capital stock	**Additional paid-in capital**	**Statutory reserves**	**Cumulative income**	**Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell**	**Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges**	**Remeasurement of employee defined benefits**	**Total controlling interest**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total stockholders' equity**
Balances as of December 31, 2022	$ 9,799	$ 79,333	$ 204	$ 265,457	$ (9,190)	$ (1,353)	$ (4,738)	$ 339,512	$ 80	$ 339,592
Owner's movements										
Declaration of dividends				(45,400)				(45,400)		(45,400)
Comprehensive income:										
Net income				100,246				100,246	27	100,273
Other comprehensive income:										
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell					4,277			4,277		4,277
Result from valuation of derivative financial instruments of cash flow hedges						809		809		809
Remeasurement of employee defined benefits							(2,984)	(2,984)		(2,984)
Total	-	-	-	54,846	4,277	809	(2,984)	56,948	27	56,975
Balances as of December 31, 2023	9,799	79,333	204	320,303	(4,913)	(544)	(7,722)	396,460	107	396,567
Owner's movements										
Declaration of dividends				(70,600)				(70,600)		(70,600)
Payment of dividends (minority interest)									(35)	(35)
Comprehensive income:										
Net income				107,422				107,422	41	107,463
Other comprehensive income:										
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell					(1,480)			(1,480)		(1,480)
Result from valuation of derivative financial instruments of cash flow hedges						541		541		541
Remeasurement of employee defined benefits							(621)	(621)		(621)
Total	-	-	-	36,822	(1,480)	541	(621)	35,262	6	35,268
Balances as of December 31, 2024	$ 9,799	$ 79,333	$ 204	$ 357,125	$ (6,393)	$ (3)	$ (8,343)	$ 431,722	$ 113	$ 431,835

The accompanying notes are part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for holding and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Commissions, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, general and mandatory, consistently applied, , showing all the movements in the stockholders' equity accounts derived from the transactions carried out by the Holding Company and the financial entities and other companies that are part of the Financial Group that can be consolidated, during the periods mentioned, which were carried out and valued in accordance with sound practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the officers who sign them.

[SIGNED]	[SIGNED]	[SIGNED]	[SIGNED]
Eduardo Osuna Osuna	Beatriz Muñoz Villa	Adolfo Arcos González	Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Head of Internal Audit	Head of Corporate Accounting

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Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries
Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Ciudad de México, México

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions)

	2024	2023
Operating activities		
Income before income taxes	$ 148,568	$ 138,112
Adjustments for items associated with investing activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,028	2,773
Amortization of installation expenses	2,080	1,999
Amortization of intangible assets	1,811	1,784
Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses of long -lived assets	(448)	169
Equity in net income of other entities	636	(323)
	7,107	6,402
Changes in operating items:		
Change in bank and other borrowings	(26,910)	1,232
Change in margin accounts (derivative financial instruments)	(2,358)	(370)
Change in investments in financial instruments (securities) (net)	(60,635)	(151,973)
Change in debtors on repurchases/resales	54,628	(66,290)
Change in derivative financial instruments (assets)	(15,743)	36,347
Change in loan portfolio (net)	(213,424)	(186,090)
Change in debtors of insurance and bonding companies	(2,691)	(1,822)
Change in amounts recoverable from reinsurance and rebonding (net)	(229)	(161)
Change in other accounts receivable (net)	(136,672)	45,055
Change in other operating assets (net)	1,621	375
Change in foreclosed assets (net)	(416)	466
Change in deposits	105,943	131,546
Change in technical reserves	61,400	44,119
Change in creditors on repurchases/resales	57,312	69,121
Change in securities lending (liability)	2	-
Change in collateral sold or pledged	51,154	30,290
Change in derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	17,791	(35,593)
Change in accounts payable for reinsurance and rebonding (liabilities)	321	(240)
Change derivative financial instruments hedged(of hedged items related to operating activities)	16,925	(3,355)
Change in assets/liabilities from employee benefits	841	1,027
Change in other accounts payable	89,214	(88,822)
Change in other operating liabilities	5,074	72,698
Payments of income tax	(49,715)	(52,002)
Net cash flows from operating activities	109,108	(9,928)
Investment activities:		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(4,932)	(8,093)
Proceeds for disposal of property, plant and equipment	153	143
Proceeds for disposal of subsidiaries	1,743	-
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	(3,576)	(2,423)
Net cash flows in investing activities	(6,612)	(10,373)
Financing activities:		
Cash dividend payments	(70,600)	(45,400)
Payment of dividends (minority interest)	(35)	-
Proceeds from issuance of financial instruments qualifying as liabilities	15,327	16,935
Net cash flows from financing activities	(55,308)	(28,465)
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	47,188	(48,766)
Effects from changes in the value of cash and cash equivalents	3,964	(7,224)
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the period	219,981	275,971
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ 271,133	$ 219,981

The accompanying notes are part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of cash flows were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the holding and sub-holding companies, issued by the Supervisory Commissions, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, general and mandatory, consistently applied, showing the cash inflows and outflows derived from the transactions carried out by the Holding Company and the financial entities and other companies that are part of the Financial Group that can be consolidated, during the periods mentioned above, which were carried out and valued in accordance with sound practices and the applicable legal and administrative provisions.

These consolidated statements of cash flows were approved by the Board of Directors under the responsibility of the officers who sign them.

[SIGNED]
Eduardo Osuna Osuna
Chief Executive Officer

[SIGNED]
Beatriz Muñoz Villa
Chief Financial Officer

[SIGNED]
Adolfo Arcos González
Head of Internal Audit

[SIGNED]
Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua
Head of Corporate Accounting

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(MXN millions, except otherwise noted)

(1) Activity and operating regulatory environment-

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S. A. de C. V. and subsidiaries (the "Group"),, is a direct subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S. A. (BBVA), and is regulated, among others, by the Law Regulating Financial Groups (Ley para Regular las Agrupaciones Financieras) (the "Law") as well as the Regulations Applicable to Financial Group Holding Companies (Disposiciones de Carácter General Aplicables a las Sociedades Controladoras de Grupos Financieros) (the "Regulations") which regulate any matters corresponding to the National Banking and Securities Commission (the "Commission" or, for its acronym in Spanish, "CNBV") and the National Insurance and Bonding Commission (for its acronym in Spanish, the "CNSF") (collectively, the "Surveillance National Commissions") and, therefore, is under inspection and surveillance of the Commission. The Group's purpose is acquiring and managing shares issued by multiple banking entities, broker-dealers, insurance companies, investment fund manager, financial entities and any other type of corporations that determines the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público) (SHCP), pursuant to the provisions of the Law. The Group has its address at Avenida Paseo de la Reforma No. 510, Colonia Juárez, Cuauhtémoc, Mexico City, C.P. 06600.

The operations of the Group's subsidiaries have the main purpose of providing services as multiple banking activities, acting as intermediary in the stock exchange, providing insurance and pension services, managing investment fund assets and securities portfolios, as well as providing administrative services. These subsidiaries are governed mainly by the Financial Institutions Law (Ley de Instituciones de Crédito), the Securities Market Law (Ley del Mercado de Valores), the Insurance and Bonding Institutions Law (Ley de Instituciones de Seguros y de Fianzas), the General Corporations Law (Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles), and the general provisions issued by the Mexican central bank (Banco de México) (the "Central Bank"), among other applicable laws.

The powers vested in the Commission -as the entity regulating financial groups-, include reviewing the Group's financial information and ordering any amendments thereto, if any.

By operation of law, the Group is unlimitedly liable for the obligations and losses of each one of its subsidiaries.

Significant restrictions in the Group

As a Holding Company, the Group may only contract direct or contingent liabilities and give as security its properties in the case of the sole agreement of responsibilities referred to in article 119 of the Law Regulating Financial Groups, of operations with the Institute for the Protection of Savings. Banking and with authorization from the Central Bank, in the case of the issuance of subordinated obligations of forced conversion to securities representing its capital and of obtaining short-term credits, while the placement of shares is carried out due to the incorporation or merger of that the aforementioned Law refers to.

Dividend payments may be totally or partially suspended through the application of corrective measures that are intended to prevent and, where appropriate, correct the problems that arise and that may affect the financial stability or solvency of the Holding Company or the financial entities that make up the Group. During 2024 and 2023 the Group was not in any of these cases.

(2) Authorization and basis of presentation-

Authorization

On February 27, 2025, Eduardo Osuna Osuna, General Director; Beatriz Muñoz Villa, General Director of Finance, who took office on January 30, 2025; Adolfo Arcos González, General Director of Internal Audit and Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua, Director of Corporate Accounting, authorized the issuance of the attached consolidated financial statements and their corresponding notes (hereinafter, the financial statements).

The Group's shareholders and the Commission are authorized to amend the financial statements after their issuance. The accompanying financial statements will be submitted to the next Shareholders' Meeting for approval.

Basis of presentation

a) Statement of compliance

The Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria applicable to Holding Companies of Financial Groups (hereinafter "the Accounting Criteria"), established by the Commission, which is responsible for the inspection and surveillance of financial groups and reviews their financial information.

The Accounting Criteria indicate that the Commission will issue particular rules for specialized operations and that in the absence of express accounting criteria from said Commission, and in a broader context of the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (Normas de Información Financiera) ("FRS") issued by the Mexican Board for Research and Development of Financial Reporting Standards, A. C. ("CINIF"), the supplementary process, established in FRS A-1 (Chapter 90 - Supplementary), will be observed. and only in the event that the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) referred to in FRS A-1 (Chapter 90 - Supplementary status) do not provide a solution to the accounting recognition, a supplementary standard may be chosen that belongs to any other normative scheme, as long as it complies with all the requirements indicated in the aforementioned FRS, and the supplementary status must be applied in the following order: the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and any accounting standard that is part of a formal and recognized set of standards, as long as it meets the requirements of criterion A-4 of the Commission

b) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires Management to make a number of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in the application of accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is described in the notes to the financial statements listed below:

- Note 7 – Investments in financial instruments: Securities market values without an observable market.
- Note 9 – Valuation of derivative financial instruments: key assumptions to determine the market value, especially those complex derivatives or those without an active market.
- Notes 12 and 14 – Determination of allowance for loan losses and recoverability of accounts receivable: assumptions and inputs used in its determination.
- Note 16 – Valuation of property, plant and equipment: Impairment tests of fixed assets values, including the key assumptions for determining the recoverable amount of those assets.
- Note 23 – Technical reserves: Key actuarial assumptions for estimating the expected value of future obligations, derived from payments of claims, benefits, guaranteed values, dividends, acquisition and administration expenses, as well as any other future obligation derived from insurance contracts, plus a risk margin.
- Note 24 – Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 27 – Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable income and the realization of deferred tax assets.

Assumptions and uncertainties in estimates

Information on estimation assumptions and uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the amounts in the asset and liability books in the following year are included in the following notes to the financial statements:

- Note 7 – Investments in financial instruments: Securities market values without an observable market.
- Note 9 – Valuation of derivative financial instruments: key assumptions to determine the market value, especially those complex derivatives or those without an active market.
- Notes 12 and 14 – Determination of allowance for loan losses and recoverability of accounts receivable: assumptions and inputs used in its determination.
- Note 16 – Valuation of properties, furniture and equipment – Impairment testing of fixed assets, including the key assumptions for determining the recoverable amount of said assets.
- Note 23 – Technical reserves: key actuarial assumptions for estimating the expected value of future obligations, derived from payments of claims, benefits, guaranteed values, dividends, acquisition and administration expenses, as well as any other future obligation derived from insurance contracts, plus a margin of risk.
- Note 24 – Measurement of obligations for defined benefit: Key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 27 – Recognition of deferred tax assets: Availability of future taxable income and the realization of deferred tax assets.

c) Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in the Group’s reporting currency, Mexican pesos, which is the same as its recording and functional currency.

For disclosure purposes in notes to the financial statements, when reference is made to pesos or “$”, or “National Currency” or “MXN”, it is millions of Mexican pesos, and when reference is made to dollars or “USD”, it is millions of dollars of the United States of America.

d) Recognition of financial assets and liabilities on their agreement date

Assets and liabilities related to the purchase and sale of foreign currencies, investment securities, repurchase/resale agreements, securities lending and derivative financial instruments are acknowledged in the financial statements on the trade date, regardless of the settlement date.

e) Comprehensive income

This item it is composed by the net result of the year plus other items that represent a gain or loss in the same year, which, according to the accounting practices followed by the Group, are presented directly in the stockholders' equity, such as gain or loss from valuation of financial instruments receivable or for sale, the gain or loss from valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges, cumulative translation adjustment, and remeasurements for employee's defined benefits plans.

(3) Main accounting policies-

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and have been consistently applied by the Group.

(a) Recognition of the effects of inflation-

The Group's financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Criteria, which include the recognition of the effects of inflation on financial information through December 31, 2007, as the Group operates in a non-inflationary environment as from 2008 (cumulative inflation over the last three years less than 26%), using for such purpose the investment unit (Spanish acronym UDI), a unit used to measure inflation and whose value is established by the Central Bank.

Inflation percentages measured through the value of the UDI for years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were 4.50% and 4.38%, respectively; therefore, annual accrued inflation of the last three years before December 31, 2024 and 2023 was 17.34% and 20.83%, respectively, the reason why the economic environment for the last year qualifies as non-inflationary. As mentioned above, the cumulative effects of inflation until December 31, 2007 are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(b) Principles of consolidation-

The accompanying financial statements include the Group's financial statements, and those of its subsidiaries which it controls and the consolidated trusts arising from securitization transactions. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the subsidiaries were consolidated from the date on which the Group obtained control to direct its relevant activities, has the right to variable returns from its participation and has the ability to affect said returns through its power and is exposed to the risks associated therewith.

To prepare the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and for the periods ending on said dates, were used. The financial statements of the subsidiary entities are prepared considering the same accounting period and using consistent accounting policies.

The non-controlling interest represents the participation in the profit or loss, as well as the net assets of subsidiaries that are not owned by the controlling interest. The non-controlling interest is presented separately within the consolidated stockholders' equity. Acquisitions of non-controlling interests or the sale of the same interests, without losing control of the subsidiary, are considered transactions between shareholders.

Subsidiaries' financial statements have been prepared according to the accounting criteria established by the Commission, except for the insurance Institutions financial statements, which are prepared under the accounting criteria for insurance and bonding companies in Mexico, issued by the CNSF.

The subsidiaries consolidated with the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are detailed below:

Company	Share		Activity
	2024	**2023**	
-BBVA México, S. A., Institución de Banca Multiple and Subsidiaries (the Bank or the Institution)	99.99%	99.99%	Multiple banking services
-Casa de Bolsa BBVA México, S. A. de C. V. (the Broker-Dealer)	99.99%	99.99%	Brokerage services
-BBVA Operadora México, S. A. de C. V. and Subsidiaries (1)	0%	99.99%	Personnel services provider
-BBVA Servicios Administrativos México, S. A. de C. V. and Subsidiary (1)	0%	99.99%	Personnel services provider
-BBVA Asset Management México, S. A. de C. V., Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión (the "Fund Manager")	99.99%	99.99%	Investment fund manager
-BBVA Seguros México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries (BBVA Seguros México)	99.99%	99.99%	Insurance company
-BBVA Pensiones México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries (BBVA Pensiones México)	99.99%	99.99%	Insurance company specialized in pensions
-BBVA Seguros Salud México, S.A. de C.V. ("Seguros Salud")	99.99%	99.99%	Insurance company specialized in health care

(1) Based on the authorization of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, through the official letter No. UBVA/CBV/486/2023 of November 9, 2023, on February 8, 2024, the Group divested its entire shareholding in the companies BBVA Operadora México, S.A. de C.V. and BBVA Servicios Administrativos México, S.A. de C.V., through the sale of its shares in accordance with the following:

Company	Shares	Price (Pesos per share)		Amount	Buyer
BBVA Operadora México, S.A. de C.V.	28,528,410	52.11	$	1,486	BBVA, S.A., S.A.
BBVA Servicios Administrativos Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	163,011	924.63		151	BBVA Operadora México, S.A. de C.V.
BBVA Servicios Administrativos Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	1	924.36		-	Ciervana, S.L.

(c) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities-

The recognized financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the debit or credit balance is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, as appropriate, if and only if there is the contractual right to offset the recognized amounts, and the intention to settle the net amount, or to realize the asset and cancel the liability, simultaneously.

(d) New FRSs, Interpretations and Improvements to the FRSs that came into force as of January 1, 2024

Improvements to FRS 2024

The Group has not adopted in advance any standard, interpretation or improvement that has already been published but is not yet in force, although said standard, improvement or interpretation allows its early application.

Below is a description of the most relevant aspects of the pronouncements that came into force as of January 1, 2024, as well as their corresponding impact:

FRS A-1 “Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards”

The definition of public interest entities is incorporated into the Conceptual Framework and establishes the disclosure requirements that are mandatory for them and establishes the general disclosures applicable to all entities (those of public interest and those that are not of public interest).

This improvement came into effect from the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1 Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS C-10 “Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships”

The accounting treatment of a hedge of capital financial instruments whose valuation at fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) is incorporated when the entity has chosen to recognize the valuation of the hedged instrument in OCI, in accordance with what is established in FRS C-2 and not recognize against the profit or loss for the year the OCI of the time value of hedging instruments; unless it has been discontinued.

This improvement came into effect from the 1st. January 2024, allowing its early application in 2023. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized prospectively as established in FRS B-1 Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS C-2 "Investment in financial instruments"

The definition is modified for greater clarity in the conceptualization of instruments to collect and sell, the term financial instruments to collect or sell is eliminated to be replaced by financial instruments to collect and sell, understanding that according to its business model its objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset, and in the end it may not be sold because the expected market conditions do not exist without affecting its initial classification.

This improvement came into effect from the 1st. January 2024, allowing its early application in 2023. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized prospectively as established in FRS B-1 Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS D-4 "Income tax"

It is specified that when there are benefits in the tax rate of the period to encourage the capitalization of profits, the assets and liabilities for caused and deferred income taxes must be determined with the rate that will be applicable to undistributed profits.

This improvement came into effect from the 1st. January 2024, allowing its early application in 2023. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized prospectively as established in FRS B-1 Accounting changes and error corrections.

The main improvements to the FRSs that do not generate accounting changes are the following:

FRS A-1 Conceptual framework of FRSs

Clarity is given to the term relative importance, as a characteristic associated with the relevance of the information, eliminating certain inconsistencies in the use of this term, since sometimes the term significant was used.

FRS B-8 Consolidated or combined financial statements

It is added that the controlling entity may choose not to present its consolidated financial statements for a specific purpose, for example, for legal purposes.

FRS C-2 Investment in financial instruments

Modifications are made to specify that, from the initial valuation, NFIs can make an irrevocable election to recognize changes in fair value (including exchange fluctuations) in the OCI.

FRS C-9 Provisions, contingencies and commitments, FRS C-10 Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships, FRS C-5 Prepayments

Clarifications are made in different FRSs for a better understanding of the accounting treatment, both for the issuer and for the holder of a financial guarantee contract, adding said definition to the regulations.

FRS C-6 Property, plant and equipment

It is specified that the costs, as well as the income derived from the sale of items produced while the property, plant and equipment component is located in the place and conditions provided for its use, must be recognized in the results of the period.

FRS C-6 Property, plant and equipment and FRS C-8 Intangible assets

It is specified that the residual value, the period and method of depreciation or amortization must be reviewed at least once a year.

FRS C-7 Investments in associates, joint ventures and other permanent investments

The accounting treatment of capital contributions in the form of a non-monetary asset is required; it refers to one that does not constitute a business in terms of FRS B-7.

FRS C-8 Intangible assets

Changes are made to the term preoperative costs for expenditures in preoperative stages; to establish that such expenditures must be recognized as an expense unless they form part of the cost of an identifiable intangible asset that meets the recognition criteria of the FRS.

FRS C-19 Financial instruments payable

Details regarding debt negotiation are made to clarify which commissions must be included in the cash flows of the so-called “10% test” and to clarify the presentation of the gain or loss caused by the cancellation or renegotiation of the debt.

FRS D-8 Payments based on shares

It is established that, in cases of transactions with third parties in which a price of the good or service to be paid with a variable number of shares is set depending on their market value on the date they are delivered, a liability is generated and it is considered that the existing debt with the provider of the good or service at the time the shares are issued is being capitalized.

The Group's Management evaluated that the effects of adopting the improvements to the FRS were not material for the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

(d.1) New criteria and regulatory modifications issued by the CNBV

The CNBV did not issue circulars that modify the accounting criteria applicable to credit institutions contained in the Provisions of the Single Bank Circular for the year 2024.

Adoption of the amortization method for deferred credit portfolio items with effective interest rate (EIR)

By publication in the Official Gazette dated September 23, 2021, the Commission announced the option so that during fiscal year 2022, in determining the amortized cost referred to in criterion B-6 "Credit Portfolio", institutions could continue to recognize the interest accrued on the credit portfolio using the contractual interest rate, as well as the straight line method for the recognition of the commissions collected and transaction costs, and must disclose them in the financial statements. quarterly and annually for fiscal year 2022 such circumstance. The Administration opted for this facility and notified the Commission in writing on December 1, 2021.

As of January 1, 2023, the subsequent recognition of the amortized cost of credit contracts, transaction costs, commissions, other items collected in advance; as well as the items resulting from renegotiation operations are amortized through the application of the EIR.

In compliance with the provisions of the Regulations, we detail the following as part of our disclosures to the notes to the financial statements:

a. The adoption mechanics were executed based on the Accounting Standards Implementation Process, through the creation of projects and completing the following phases in the years, since the publication of the first drafts of the criteria:

- Normative Analysis. - Delimitation of impacts and scope;
- GAP analysis. - Analysis and confirmation of impacts with intervening areas;
- Master Plan. - Concentration of conceptual impacts, actions and those responsible for implementation of all affected areas. As well as the involvement of senior management;
- Execution of lines of action. - Design and solution, implementation and monitoring.

This project included the definitions of the accounting policies, the processes for implementation, evaluation of impacts both in the consolidated financial statements and in the operations (admission, changes in the systems, management metrics, etc.) and, finally, in the process of preparing the financial statements.

b. The main changes adopted for the determination and recognition of the application of the amortized cost with effective interest rate are described below:

- At initial recognition, the transaction price must be quantified, which corresponds to the net amount financed (hereinafter “NAF”), which results from adding or subtracting from the original amount of the credit, the financed insurance (if applicable), transaction costs, commissions, interests and other items collected in advance. Said transaction price is the fair value of the credit portfolio on initial recognition and is the basis for applying the effective interest method required in the calculation of the amortized cost on subsequent recognition.

- Transaction costs include, among others, fees and commissions paid to agents, advisors and intermediaries, appraisals, investigation expenses, as well as the credit evaluation of the debtor, evaluation and recognition of collateral, negotiations for the terms of the credit, preparation and processing of credit documentation and closing or cancellation of the transaction, including the proportion of employee compensation directly related to the time invested in the development of those activities.

- Transaction costs, as well as items collected in advance, are recognized as a deferred charge or loan, as appropriate, and are amortized against income over the life of the loan in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the financial margin, in accordance with the EIR. Prior to the application of this criterion, deferred items were amortized on a straight-line basis.

- In the case of commissions charged and transaction costs related to the granting of credit cards, they must be recognized directly in results in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the financial margin, at the time of granting the credit.

- The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows that will be collected over the expected life of a loan in determining its amortized cost. Its calculation considers contractual cash flows and relative transaction costs.

- To determine the TIE, follow these steps:

  1. Determine the amount of estimated future cash flows to be received. - Through the sum of the principal and the interest that will be received according to the credit payment scheme, during the contractual term;

  2. Determine the effective interest. - Deducting the NAF from the estimated future cash flows to be received, determined in accordance with the previous paragraph;

  3. Determine the effective interest rate. - Represents the relationship between the effective interest and the NAF.

- When a loan is restructured in stages 1 and 2, or partially liquidated through renewal, the profit or loss in the renegotiation must be determined as follows:

  1. Determine the book value of the loan without considering allowance for loan losses;

  2. Determine the new future cash flows on the restructured or partially renewed amount, discounted to the original TIE, and

  3. Recognize the difference between the book value and the certain future cash flows discounted with the original TIE as a deferred charge or loan against the profit or loss from renegotiation of the credit portfolio in the statement of comprehensive income.

- The determination of profit or loss due to renegotiation is not applicable to credit cards or credits with stage 3 credit risk.

c. Implementation method

Considering that the deferred items for origination fees for contracts with clients represent 0.19% of the total stage 1 and 2 credit portfolio as of January 1, 2023, we consider that their effect on the consolidated financial position of the Group as a whole is immaterial.

It should be noted that Management made the reasonable and justifiable efforts established by the conceptual framework of the FRSs and since the adoption of the criterion represents substantial changes in the Group's application systems and with a high degree of complexity for the identification of historical information and its extraction from storage sources, the implementation was carried out under the prospective method.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents-

This item is made up of cash, bank balances in the country and abroad, currency purchase and sale operations at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours, bank loans with maturities of less than three days ("Call Money" operations), highly liquid securities and monetary regulation deposits in the Central Bank (these latter deposits considered restricted cash equivalents are constituted in accordance with circular 3/2012 "Provisions applicable to the operations of credit and financial institutions. "rural finance", issued by the Central Bank, with the purpose of regulating the liquidity of the money market and accruing interest at the bank funding rate), remittances in transit and auctions of the Central Bank, as well as highly liquid financial instruments, which are securities whose disposal is expected within a maximum of 48 hours from their acquisition.

Cash is valued at fair value, which is its nominal value, and in the case of foreign currency, at the exchange rate published by the Central Bank on the same day in accordance with the rules established by the Commission. Cash equivalents are valued at fair value.

At the date of the financial statements, interest earned on an accrual basis, as well as profits or losses on valuation and the appreciation of currencies, are included in the results of the year.

Currencies acquired in purchase and sale operations at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours are recognized as restricted cash equivalents (currency to be received); while the currencies sold are recorded as an outflow of availabilities (currencies to be delivered). The rights and obligations arising from sales and purchases of foreign currency at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours are recorded in the headings of “Other accounts receivable, net” and “Creditors for settlement of operations”, respectively.

The amount of overdrafts in checking accounts, the cleared balance of foreign currency to be delivered greater than the foreign currency to be received or some other concept that integrates the availability with a credit balance, are presented in the heading "Sundry creditors and other accounts payable".

(f) Margin Accounts-

Margin accounts are made up of the collateral granted in cash (and other cash equivalent assets) required from entities in connection with the execution of operations with derivative financial instruments carried out in recognized markets or exchanges, which are recorded at their nominal value.

For those margin accounts granted to the clearing house other than cash, as would be the case of debt or equity securities, where the clearing house has the right to sell or pledge the financial assets that make up said margin accounts, the financial asset granted as collateral is presented as restricted, and the valuation and disclosure standards are followed in accordance with the corresponding accounting criteria according to its nature.

The returns and commissions that affect margin accounts, other than fluctuations in the prices of derivatives, are recognized in the results of the year as they accrue within the headings of “Interest income” and “Commissions and fees paid”, respectively. Partial or total settlements deposited or withdrawn by the clearing house due to fluctuations in the prices of derivatives are recognized within the heading of “Margin Accounts”, affecting as a counterpart a specific account that may be of a debtor or creditor nature, as appropriate, and which represents an advance received, or financing granted by the clearing house and which will reflect the effects of the valuation of the derivatives prior to their settlement.

Margin accounts are intended to ensure compliance with the obligations corresponding to operations with derivative financial instruments carried out in recognized markets and stock exchanges and correspond to the initial margin, contributions and subsequent withdrawals made during the term of the corresponding contracts.

(g) Determination and hierarchy of fair value

Government and control model

The fair value determination process established in the Group ensures that financial assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with the criteria defined in FRS B-17 as well as in the Provisions.

The company Valuación Operativa y Referencias de Mercado, S.A. de C.V. (Valmer) is the Group's price provider.

For instruments recognized at fair value, the Market Variables Department is responsible for the following functions:

- Identification. It includes the identification and classification of the instruments subject to valuation with the purpose of establishing the models and inputs for determining the corresponding prices.

- Instrument modeling. Determine valuation models, definition of inputs and price sources that reflect the correct values for each type of instrument. The internal valuation models, as well as their modifications, estimation methods of the variables used, as well as the values and other instruments to which they are applicable, are approved by the Risk Committee.

- Validation of market levels. Guarantee that the price information obtained is in accordance with the market levels negotiated in a given period.

- Incorporation and debugging of prices. Consolidate the price vector and enter it into the different systems that serve the information user areas.

- Internal dissemination of prices. Publication of prices to different areas, through vectors on public servers, email or internal publication computer pages.

The Asset & Liability Management (“ALM”) unit is responsible for calculating the fair value and hierarchy of all banking book items accounted for at amortized cost, ensuring that the calculation is carried out using management models and measurement of structural interest rate risk. Ensures that input data and assumptions are consistent with those used in measuring economic value. The calculation is carried out using corporate tools.

General valuation criteria

All financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, are initially recognized at their fair value, which, at that first moment, is equivalent to the transaction price, unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Subsequently, and depending on the nature of the financial instrument, it may continue to be recorded at amortized cost or at fair value.

Fair value is determined as the market price that would be received for selling or transferring a financial asset or liability, respectively. However, for certain financial instruments of the Group, especially in the case of derivatives, there is no market price available, so their fair value is estimated through recent transactions of analogous instruments and, failing that, through mathematical valuation models sufficiently verified by the international financial community.

When using these models, the specific characteristics of the asset or liability to be valued are taken into consideration and, especially, the different types of risks associated with the asset or liability. Notwithstanding the above, the limitations of the valuation models developed and the possible inaccuracies in the assumptions and parameters required by these models may result in the estimated fair value of a financial asset or liability not exactly coinciding with the price at which the asset or liability could be delivered or settled on the date of its valuation.

In general, the Group considers an active market to be one that allows the observation of supply and demand prices representative of the levels at which one or more participants would be willing to trade a certain asset or liability, with sufficient frequency and daily volume.

The Group applies the Direct Valuation to Vector considering the Updated Price for Valuation provided by the Price Provider on the following financial instruments:

a. Securities registered in the National Securities Registry or authorized, registered or regulated in markets recognized by the Commission through general provisions.

b. Derivative Financial Instruments that are listed on national derivatives exchanges or that belong to markets recognized by the Central Bank.

c. Underlying assets and other financial instruments that are part of the Structured Transactions or Derivative Packages, in the case of Securities or financial instruments provided for in sections “a” and “b” above.

In the valuation of instruments other than those mentioned in the previous sections, Internal Valuation Models are applied to obtain the Adjusted Price for Valuation.

With respect to loan portfolios, valuation rules established in B-6 “Loan Portfolio” apply.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value determination process has established a fair value hierarchy that classifies all financial assets and liabilities based on the input data used to determine their fair value, as shown below:

Level 1: Valuation directly using the price of the financial instrument itself, observable and available in independent price sources and referring to active markets accessible by the entity on the valuation date. Included in this level are listed debt securities, listed equity instruments, as well as certain derivatives.

Level 2: Valuation through the application of commonly accepted valuation techniques that use variables obtained from observable data in the market.

Level 3: Valuation through valuation techniques in which significant variables that are not obtained from observable data in the market are used.

In some cases, the input data used to determine fair value can be classified within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, depending on whether or not observable input data is relevant. In these cases, the fair value determination is classified entirely at the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant for the entire valuation. Professional judgment is applied in assessing the relevance of a particular input to the entire assessment.

The Group does not classify updated prices for valuation that are determined through the use of Internal Valuation Models within the Level 1 hierarchy level.

(h) Investments in financial instruments-

Includes debt financial instruments (government securities, bank paper, stock certificates and commercial paper) and equity, listed and unlisted, which are classified into Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI), Financial Instruments to collect and sell (FICS) and Financial Instruments to collect principal and interest (FICPI). The classification depends on the business model under which they are managed by the Group's Management, as well as the evaluation of the contractual characteristics of the cash flows.

The business model is based on the way in which the Group manages investments in financial instruments to generate cash flows and not on a particular intention to hold an instrument.

To determine the business model, among other factors, the following are taken into account:

- The way in which the performance of the instruments that are part of the business model is determined and reported to the entity's key personnel;
- Risks affect the performance of the business model and the way in which these risks are managed;
- The way in which business model managers are remunerated;
- The frequency, amount and timing of sales in previous years, the reasons for such sales and expectations regarding future sales.

The determination of the business model is not based on scenarios that are not reasonably expected to occur.

Based on the above, the financial instruments are classified and recognized for accounting purposes as described below:

- *Negotiable financial instruments (NFI)-*

They are those debt instruments and equity instruments that the Group has in its own position and whose business model aims to obtain a profit between the purchase and sale price, that is, based on the management of the market risks of said instrument. The transaction costs for the acquisition of the instruments are recognized in the results of the year on the date of agreement. Subsequently, they are valued at their fair value, the valuation effect of which is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the heading “Intermediation income”.

- *Financial instruments to collect and sell (FICS)-*

Financial instruments under a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows for principal and interest collections, or to obtain a profit on their sale, when this is convenient. They are initially recognized at their fair value, transaction costs are recognized as an implicit part of the amortized cost and are applied to the net profit or loss over the expected life of the instruments.

They are subsequently valued at their fair value, recognizing their effect on stockholders' equity, in other comprehensive income, in the item "Valuation of financial instruments to be collected and sold", net of deferred taxes, which is canceled to be recognized in results at the time of sale.

- *Financial instruments to collect principal and interest (FICPI)-*

They are those debt instruments whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; The contractual terms provide for cash flows on pre-established dates that correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

They are initially recognized at their fair value, which corresponds to the agreed consideration. Transaction costs are recognized as an implicit part of the amortized cost and are applied to the net profit or loss over the expected life of the instruments according to the effective interest method.

- *Other business models-*

In general, equity securities are valued at fair value, recognizing variations in the net profit or loss for the year; however, the effects of variations in the fair value of instruments that are not traded in the short term are irrevocably recognized within “Other Comprehensive Income”. At the time of realization, these effects are recycled to the net profit or loss for the year.

Cash dividends on share securities are recognized in the results of the year in the same period in which the right to receive payment thereof is generated.

- *Reclassifications-*

Reclassifications of financial instruments are only carried out when the Group decides to change the business model. In any case, reclassifications are authorized by the Risk Committee and informed in writing to the Commission, explaining in detail the change in the business model that justifies them.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group did not carry out reclassifications of financial instruments.

- *Impairment in the value of investments-*

The expected credit losses due to the impairment of investments classified as FICS and FICPI are calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Methodologies based on FRS C-16 and defined by the General Risk Directorate, recognizing their effects in the year’s results.

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine preventive reserves for credit risks by credit risk level of modelable portfolios. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions.

The calculation of the Expected Credit Loss is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the own estimates of the risk parameters established in the Schedule 15 Bis of the Provisions:

- Probability of Default (PI or PD): An estimate of the probability of default for a given time horizon.

- Loss Given Default Severity (SP or LGD): An estimate of loss given default, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.

- Exposure at Default (EI or EAD): An estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments and expected drawdowns of committed credit facilities (CCFs).

- Term to maturity

- Discount interest rates: Discounting an expected loss to the current value on the reporting date using the annual interest rate of the transaction, which must be determined in accordance with the original terms and conditions of the contract.

The procedures to estimate the probability of default, the severity of the loss and the exposure to default, to appropriately assign and modify the level of credit risk of the exposures are consistent and in accordance with the criteria, to recognize the level of credit risk of a debtor, in stages 1, 2 or 3, including prospective scenarios.

Expected credit losses will be assessed for one of two time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since origination. If it has increased (stage 2), the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset will be calculated. Otherwise, provisions will be based on 12-month expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset.

- *Value date operations*

The acquired financial instruments that are agreed to be settled on a date after the purchase and sale transaction is concluded are recognized as restricted securities, while the instruments sold are recognized as securities to be delivered, reducing investments in securities. The counterparty must be a settlement, creditor or debtor account, as appropriate.

When the amount of securities to be delivered exceeds the balance of securities in its own position of the same nature (government, banking, stock and other debt securities), it is presented in the liabilities within the heading of “Securities assigned to be liquidated.”

(i) Derecognition of financial assets-

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights over the cash flows provided for in the financial asset expire, or when the Group transfers the financial asset in accordance with: a) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset are transferred, or b) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset are retained and at the same time a contractual obligation to pay said cash flows to a third party is assumed.

At the time of derecognizing a portion of a financial asset, the Group must:

a) Derecognize the portion of the financial asset transferred to the latest book value, including, where appropriate, the proportional part of the estimates and/or complementary accounts associated with said financial assets. Where applicable, the effects pending amortization or recognition associated with the financial assets must be recognized in the results of the year in the corresponding proportion.

b) Recognize the consideration received or incurred in the operation, considering the new financial assets and the new obligations assumed, at their fair values. For its recognition, the Group uses the corresponding accounting criteria, according to the nature of the consideration.

c) Recognize in the results of the year the gain or loss, for the difference that exists between the book value of the portion of the financial asset derecognized, and the sum of (i) the consideration received or incurred (recognized at fair value) and (ii) the accumulated valuation effect (gain or loss) that, if applicable, has been recognized in stockholders' equity, attributable to said portion.

(j) Repo operations

Repo transactions are recorded as follows:

Repo operations that do not comply with the terms established in criterion C-14 “Transfer and derecognition of financial assets” are treated as financing with collateral, taking into account the economic substance of said transactions and regardless of whether they are “cash-oriented” or “security-oriented” repo operations.

Acting as Reported-

On the date of contracting the repo transaction, with the Group acting as a party, the entry of cash is recognized, or a debt settlement account, as well as an account payable in the “Creditors for repurchase” item, initially measured at the agreed price, which represents the obligation to return said cash to the party.

The account payable is subsequently valued during the life of the repo at its amortized cost by recognizing the repo interest in accordance with the effective interest method in the results of the year.

In relation to the collateral granted, the Group reclassifies the financial asset in its consolidated statement of financial position as restricted, valuing it in accordance with the valuation, presentation and disclosure criteria in accordance with the corresponding accounting criteria, until the maturity of the repo.

Acting as buyer on repurchase agreements-

With the Group acting as a buyer, on the date of contracting the repurchase transaction, the outflow of cash and cash equivalents or a credit settlement account is recognized, recording an account receivable under the heading “Debtors on repurchases/resales”, initially measured at the agreed price, which represents the right to recover the cash delivered.

The account receivable is subsequently valued during the life of the repo at its amortized cost by recognizing the repo interest in accordance with the effective interest method in the results of the year.

In relation to the collateral received, the Group recognizes it in memorandum accounts, and when it is other than cash, it will follow the guidelines established in criterion B-9 “Custody and administration of assets” for its valuation, until the maturity of the repo.

When the buyer sells the collateral or delivers it as collateral, the resources from the transaction are recognized, as well as an account payable for the obligation to return the collateral to the buyer (initially measured at the agreed price), which is valued, in the case of its sale at fair value or, in the event that it is given as collateral in another repo transaction, at its amortized cost (any differential between the price received and the value of the account payable is recognized in the results of the exercise), in addition, control of said collateral sold or given as collateral is kept in memorandum accounts, following for its valuation the rules relating to custody operations of accounting criterion B-9.

Likewise, in the event that the repurchase party becomes a repo party by arranging another repo transaction with the same collateral received as collateral for the initial transaction, the repo interest agreed upon in the second transaction must be recognized in the results of the year as it accrues, in accordance with the effective interest method, affecting the account payable valued at amortized cost mentioned above.

The memorandum accounts recognized for collateral received that in turn have been sold or given as collateral by a buyer, are canceled when the repo transaction reaches maturity or there is default on the part of a buyer.

(k) Securities Lending-

It is that operation in which the transfer of securities is agreed, from the lender to the borrower, with the obligation to return such securities or others substantially similar on a specific date or upon request, with the lender receiving a prize as consideration. In this operation, collateral or guarantee is requested from the lender to the borrower.

Acting as a lender-

On the date of contracting the securities loan, acting as lender, the Group records the value subject to the loan transferred to the borrower as restricted, for which the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards are followed in accordance with the corresponding accounting criteria. Likewise, the collateral received that guarantees the securities lent is recorded in memorandum accounts.

The amount of the accrued prize is recognized in the results of the year through the effective interest method during the term of the operation, in the “Interest income” item.

Acting as borrower-

On the date of contracting the securities loan, the Group records the value of the loan received in memorandum accounts, following the guidelines for securities recognized in accounting criterion B-9 “Custody and administration of assets” for its valuation; The financial assets delivered as collateral are recognized as restricted, which will follow the valuation, presentation and disclosure standards in accordance with the corresponding accounting criteria.

On the date on which the Group sells the security that is the subject of the operation, it must recognize the entry of resources from the sale, as well as an account payable for the obligation to return said security to the lender (initially measured at the agreed price) which will be valued at fair value. The above, with the exception that the value object of the operation is delivered as collateral in a repo operation, for which the provisions of criterion B-3 must be met.

The amount of the accrued premium is recognized in the results of the year through the effective interest method during the term of the operation, in the “Interest Expenses” item.

(l) Clearing of settlement accounts-

The amounts receivable or payable from investments in securities, repurchase transactions and derivatives that reach maturity and have not been settled are recorded in settlement accounts within the headings of “Other accounts receivable, net” and “Creditors for settlement of operations”, as appropriate, as well as the amounts receivable or payable resulting from currency purchase and sale operations in which immediate settlement is not agreed or in those with a same-day value date.

The balances of the debtor and creditor settlement accounts are offset as long as there is a contractual right to offset the recognized amounts, the intention is to settle the net amount, they come from the same nature of the transaction, they are entered into with the same counterparty and they are settled on the same maturity date.

(m) Derivatives-

The Group classifies derivative operations based on their intention in the two categories shown below:

– For trading purposes - Consists of the position assumed by the Group as a market participant with a purpose other than hedging open risk positions.

– For hedging purposes - It consists of buying or selling derivative financial instruments in order to mitigate the risk of a transaction or set of transactions.

Within the Group's internal policies and regulations, it is considered that to carry out operations with derivative financial instruments, the qualification and, where appropriate, authorization of risk exposure lines by each of the counterparties of the financial system that have been authorized by the Central Bank to carry out this type of operations is a requirement.

As for corporate clients, prior to carrying out these operations, the granting of a line of credit pre-authorized by the Credit Risk Committee or the constitution of easily realized guarantees, via a stock surety contract, is required. As for medium-sized companies, small companies and individuals, operations are carried out through the constitution of liquid guarantees in a stock surety contract.

The recognition in the financial statements of assets and/or liabilities arising from operations with derivative financial instruments is carried out on the date on which the operation is completed, regardless of the date of settlement or delivery of the asset.

The Group recognizes all derivatives that it agrees on (including those that form part of a hedging relationship) as assets or liabilities (depending on the rights and/or obligations they contain) in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially at their fair value, which, presumably, corresponds to the price agreed upon in the transaction. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the derivative are recognized directly in results within “Financial intermediation income”.

Subsequently, all derivatives are valued at their fair value, without deducting the transaction costs that could be incurred in the sale or other type of disposal, recognizing said valuation effect in the results of the period within the “Financial intermediation income” item.

Derivatives must be presented in a specific asset or liability item, depending on whether their fair value (as a consequence of the rights and/or obligations they establish) corresponds to a debit balance or a credit balance, respectively. Said debit or credit balances may be offset as long as they comply with the compensation rules established in the corresponding accounting criteria.

The derivatives item in the consolidated statement of financial position must be segregated into derivatives for trading purposes and for hedging purposes.

To determine the fair value, the data and inputs provided by a price provider authorized by the Commission, or an internal valuation process, are considered, as long as they are not derivative financial instruments that are listed on national stock exchanges or that are not exchanged in markets.

Operations for trading purposes-

– *Optional Titles ("Warrants")-*

Optional securities are documents that represent a temporary right acquired by the holders in exchange for the payment of a premium for the issuance of Shares or Indexes, therefore, said right expires at the end of the validity period, so their holding implies the recognition that the intrinsic value and the market price of the optional security in the secondary market may vary depending on the market price of the reference assets.

– *Advance and future contracts*

Its balance represents the difference between the fair value of the contract and its stipulated forward price. If the difference is positive, it is capital gain and is presented in the asset; If it is negative, it is a handicap and is presented in the passive.

– *Options-*

In purchased options, their debit balance represents the fair value of the future flows to be received, recognizing the valuation effects in the results of the year.

In sold options, their credit balance represents the fair value of the future flows to be delivered, recognizing the valuation effects in the results of the year.

– *Swaps-*

Its balance represents the difference between the fair value of the active part (flows to be received) and the passive part (flows to be delivered).

Operations for hedging purposes-

Derivatives for hedging purposes are valued at fair value and the effect is recognized depending on the type of hedge, as shown below:

a. Fair value hedges, the primary hedged position and the derivative hedging instrument are valued at their fair value, recording the net effect on the results of the period under the heading "Intermediation income".

b. Cash flow hedges, the derivative hedging instrument is valued at fair value and the valuation corresponding to the effective part of the hedge is recorded in the account "Result from valuation of cash flow hedging instruments" in Comprehensive Income. The ineffective part is recorded in the results of the period under the heading "Financial intermediation income".

c. In hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, which meets all the conditions, it is accounted for in a similar manner to the cash flow hedge; The effective portion is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and the ineffective portion is recognized in results.

Implicit Derivatives-

- The Group segregates the implicit derivatives of structured notes (liabilities), where the underlying reference are: currencies, indexes, interest rate options with extendable term and options on UMS bond prices.

For those debt contracts of credits and bonds issued, where the reference underlying is an interest rate with implicit options of “caps”, “floor” and “collars”, it is considered closely related to the host contract, and therefore these derivatives are not segregated. Consequently, the main contract of the credits and bonds issued is recorded with the criteria applicable to each contract, in both cases at amortized cost.

Collateral granted and received in derivative transactions unrealized in recognized markets or exchanges.

- The account receivable that is generated by the granting of cash collateral in derivative transactions unrealized in recognized markets or stock exchanges is presented in the heading “Other accounts receivable, net”, while the account payable that is generated by the receipt of cash collateral is presented within the heading “Sundry creditors and other accounts payable”.

Collateral delivered in securities are recorded as securities restricted by guarantees, and collateral received in securities for derivative transactions are recorded in memorandum accounts.

Valuation adjustments for risk of default

The fair value of the liabilities must reflect the entity's risk of default, which includes, among other components, its own credit risk. Taking the above into account, the Group makes valuation adjustments for credit risk in the estimates of the fair value of its assets and liabilities.

The adjustments to be made are calculated by estimating the exposure (exposure at default), the probability of default (probability of default) and the severity (loss given default), - which is based on the levels of recoveries (recoveries) - for all derivative products on any underlying, deposits and operations with a repurchase agreement at the level of legal entity (all counterparties under the same framework contract) with which the Group has exposure.

Credit valuation adjustments (hereinafter “CVA”) and debit valuation adjustments (hereinafter “DVA”) are incorporated into the valuations of derivatives, both assets and liabilities, to reflect the impact on the fair value of the counterparty's and own credit risk, respectively.

In all exposures classified in any of the categories valued at fair value, the Group incorporates its assessment of both the counterparty's credit risk and its own credit risk. In the trading portfolio, and in the specific case of derivatives, credit risk is recognized through these adjustments.

As a general rule, the CVA calculation is the sum product of the expected positive exposure on date t, the probability of default between t-1 and t, and the severity. Similarly, the DVA is calculated as the sum product of the negative expected exposure on date t, the default probabilities of the group between t-1 and t, and the severity of the group. Both calculations are made over the entire period of potential exposure.

Preventive reserve percentage ranges

The calculation of the expected positive and negative exposure is carried out through a Monte Carlo simulation of the market variables that affect all operations grouped under the same framework contract (legal netting).

(n) Loan portfolio-

Loan portfolio or Credit portfolio (indistinctively)

Business model-

The entity's business model determines whether cash flows will come from obtaining contractual cash flows, from the sale of the credit portfolio, or from both.

If the objective of the business model of the credit portfolio is to hold it to collect contractual cash flows and the terms of the contract provide for cash flows on pre-established dates, which correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount, then the portfolio is presented in the statement of financial position at its amortized cost.

The SPPI Test (Principal and Interest Payment Only) is a tool that allows evaluating the cash flows of the credit portfolio, by homogeneous portfolio or individual credit operations. This test allows, through the analysis of contractual cash flows, to determine whether they correspond only to payments of principal and interest.

Credit portfolio valued at fair value-

The credit portfolio with a Business Model other than holding financial assets to receive contractual cash flows, or the contractual cash flows that do not correspond to only payment of principal and interest, are recognized at their fair value and classified within the heading “Credit portfolio valued at fair value”.

It represents the balance of the total or partial drawdown of the lines of credit granted to borrowers plus the accrued interest not collected, less the interest collected in advance. allowance for loan losses is presented by deducting the balances of the credit portfolio.

The Group classifies its portfolio under the following headings:

a. Commercial: this item includes direct or contingent credits, including bridge loans denominated in national and/or foreign currency and/or in Investment Units (UDI'S), as well as the interests generated, granted to legal entities or individuals with business activity and intended for their commercial or financial activities; including those granted to financial entities other than interbank loans of less than 3 business days; credits for factoring and financial leasing operations that are entered into with said legal entities or individuals with business activity; credits granted to fiduciaries acting under the protection of trusts and credit schemes commonly known as “structured” in which there is an asset impact that allows the risk associated with the scheme to be individually evaluated. Likewise, credits granted to federal entities, municipalities and their decentralized organizations and credits to productive companies of the state are included.

b. To housing: this item includes direct credits denominated in national and foreign currency, in investment units or sometimes minimum wage ("VSM") or in Investment Units (UDI'S), as well as the interest generated, granted to natural persons and destined for the acquisition, construction, remodeling or improvement of housing without the purpose of commercial speculation; including those liquidity credits guaranteed by the borrower's home and those granted for such purposes to former employees of the Group.

c. Consumer: this item includes direct credits, denominated in national and/or foreign currency, as well as the interest generated, granted to natural persons, derived from credit card operations, personal loans, payroll loans (other than those granted by credit card), credits for the acquisition of durable consumer goods and capital lease operations that are entered into with natural persons; including those credits granted for such purposes to former employees of the Group.

d. Restricted: The Group considers as restricted any asset with respect to which there are circumstances that restrict the disposition and/or use of them, for example, the credit portfolio granted as guarantee or collateral in securitization operations. For these purposes, the same current valuation criteria applicable to the rest of the credit portfolio are followed. Within the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group, credits considered restricted will be grouped into stages 1, 2 or 3, as the case may be, and according to their nature as commercial, consumer, or mortgage. The breakdown of restricted credits is carried out within the notes to the financial statements and not within the structure of the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

Undrawn lines of credit are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the heading “Credit commitments”.

At the time of contracting, operations with letters of credit are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the heading "Credit commitments", which, when exercised by the client or by its counterparty, are transferred to the credit portfolio.

The unpaid balance of the credit and associated interests are classified into risk stages ranging from 1 to stage 3.

Stage 1 loan portfolio-

Credits in which the risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition until the date of the financial statements and that are not in the assumptions to be considered stage 2 or 3 in terms of this criterion. At this stage, the credit portfolio that has less than 30 days of non-payment is classified.

Stage 2 loan portfolio-

Credits that show a significant increase in risk from their initial recognition to the date of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the calculation models of allowance for loan losses, the portfolio associated with this stage of deterioration has more than 30 days of non-payment and less than 90.

Stage 3 loan portfolio-

These are loans with credit impairment caused by the occurrence of one or more events that have a negative impact on expected future cash flows. At this stage, the credit portfolio with 90 or more days of non-payment is classified.

- Home loans with partial periodic capital and interest amortization, which are 90 or more days past due.

- Overdrafts in the checking accounts of clients who do not have an authorized line of credit will be reported as a stage 3 portfolio at the time said event occurs.

- Borrowers who are declared in bankruptcy, with the exception of those credits that continue to receive payments and that were granted with the purpose of maintaining the ordinary operation of the company and the necessary liquidity during the processing of the commercial bankruptcy, in accordance with the provisions of section VIII of article 43 of the Commercial Bankruptcy Law (LCM), in accordance with the provisions of article 75 in relation to sections II and III of article 224 of the LCM.

- Immediate collection documents referred to in Accounting Criterion B-1, “Availability”, of the Commission, at the time in which they had not been collected within the period (2 or 5 days, as appropriate).

With regard to the expiration periods referred to in the previous paragraphs, monthly periods may be used, regardless of the number of days each calendar month has, in accordance with the following equivalences: (i) 30 days equivalent to one month; (ii) 60 days equivalent to two months; and (iii) 90 days equivalent to three months.

Loans classified as stage 3 that are restructured or renewed will remain within the same stage of impairment, as long as there is no evidence of sustained payment.

Sustained payment-

It is considered that there is sustained payment, when the borrower presents compliance with payment without delay for the total amount due of capital and interest of three consecutive amortizations of the credit payment scheme in the case of amortizations less than or equal to 60 days or the payment of two amortizations in the case of loans with periods between 61 and 90 calendar days, and in the case of loans with amortizations that cover periods greater than 90 calendar days, the payment of one amortization.
When the amortization periods agreed upon in the restructuring or renewal are not homogeneous, the number of periods that represent the longest period must be considered, for the purposes of accreditation of sustained payment.

For restructurings in which the payment periodicity is modified to shorter periods, the number of amortizations of the original credit scheme must be considered.

In the case of consolidated loans, if two or more loans have caused the transfer to a portfolio with stage 2 or stage 3 credit risk, to determine the required amortizations, the original payment scheme of the loan whose amortizations are equivalent to the longest term must be taken into account.

Loans with stage 3 or stage 2 credit risk, for which the outstanding balances of payment (principal and interest) are fully settled, as well as restructured or renewed loans that comply with the sustained payment of the loan, are reclassified to a portfolio with stage 1 credit risk.

In any case, in demonstrating that there is sustained payment, the Group must make available to the Commission evidence that justifies that the borrower has the capacity to pay at the time the restructuring or renewal is carried out to meet the new credit conditions.

The elements that must be taken into account for the purposes of the previous paragraph are at least the following: the probability of default, the guarantees granted to the restructured or renewed credit, the priority of payment compared to other creditors and the liquidity of the borrower in the face of the new financial structure of the financing.

In the case of loans with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, it is considered that there is sustained payment of the loan when any of the following events occur:

a) The borrower has covered at least 20% of the original amount of the loan at the time of restructuring or renewal, or,

b) The amount of interest accrued under the restructuring or renewal payment scheme corresponding to a period of 90 days has been covered and at least said period has elapsed.

Loans that are restructured or renewed on more than one occasion, that have been agreed with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, will credit sustained payment of the loan when:

a) The borrower covers at least 20% of the principal outstanding on the date of the new restructuring or renewal;
b) The amount of interest accrued under the new payment scheme for restructuring or renewal corresponding to a period of 90 days has been covered and at least said period has elapsed, and;
c) The entity has elements that justify the debtor's payment capacity. In the case of commercial credits, such elements must be duly documented and integrated into the credit file.

The early payment of amortizations of restructured or renewed loans, other than those with a single payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether interest is paid periodically or at maturity, is not considered sustained payment. Such is the case of repayments of restructured or renewed credits that are paid without the calendar days equivalent to the required periods having elapsed.

In any case, credits that, as a result of a restructuring or renewal, are transferred to a category with higher credit risk, must remain at said stage for a minimum of three months in order to prove sustained payment and consequently be transferred to the next immediate stage with lower credit risk, except in the case of restructured or renewed credits that have been granted for a period less than or equal to 6 months and that are not consecutively restructured or renewed for the same period. The foregoing will not apply to credits with payment of principal at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, in which case a period of 90 days will be applicable.

Profit or loss from renegotiations-

In credit restructuring in stages 1 and 2 of credit risk, the Group recognizes the effect of the associated profit or loss as a credit or deferred charge within the “Deferred items” item of the consolidated statement of financial position, which are amortized against the results of the year based on the effective interest rate.

Financial factoring operations, discounting and assignment of credit rights-

At the beginning of the operation, the value of the portfolio received will be recognized in the asset against the cash outflow, recording the agreed upon capacity as other accounts payable and, where appropriate, as deferred credit the financial income to be accrued that derives from factoring, discounting or assignment of credit rights operations.

The financial income to be accrued referred to in the previous paragraph will be determined, where applicable, by the difference between the value of the portfolio received deducted from the capacity and the cash outflow. Said financial income to be accrued must be recognized within the heading of deferred credits and anticipated collections and amortized under the straight-line method over the life of the loan, in the heading of “Interest income”.

In the event that the operation generates interest, these will be recognized as they accrue.

The amount of advances granted, if applicable, will be recognized as part of the financial factoring, discount or assignment of credit rights operations, within the concept of commercial credits.

Special accounting criteria, derived from the events caused by Hurricane OTIS

Given the unfortunate events caused by Hurricane Otis with severe impact in the state of Guerrero, the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, in accordance with the applicable regulations, issued on October 26, 2023 through press bulletin number BDE-007-2023, the "Agreement" by which an Emergency Situation is Established for the state of Guerrero due to the occurrence of severe rain and strong winds on October 24, 2023.

In this regard, based on article 175, first paragraph of the "General provisions applicable to credit institutions", the CNBV has determined to temporarily issue, through official letter P-307/2023 dated October 27, 2023, the special accounting criteria for borrowers who have their domicile or credits whose source of payment is located in the areas affected by the event indicated in the "Agreement" referred to in the previous paragraph.

The support programs consist of granting borrowers a deferral of capital and/or interest payments for up to 6 months and will be applicable with respect to consumer, housing and commercial loans, and for clients who are accounting classified as stage 1 and 2 as of October 24, 2023, observing that the adhesion procedures end no later than April 30, 2024.

The special accounting criteria are detailed below:

1. Credits with “single payment of principal at maturity and periodic payments of interest, as well as credits with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity”, that are restructured or renewed, will not be transferred to the next stage of higher risk in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 99 of B-6 Credit Portfolio contained in Schedule 33 of the Circular Única de Bancos (CUB). This is provided that the borrowers are accounting classified as stage 1 or 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

2. For loans with “periodic payments of principal and interest”, which are restructured or renewed, they may remain in the same risk category, without the provisions of Paragraphs 104 and 105 of B-6 being applicable. This is provided that the borrowers are accounting classified as a stage 1 or 2 portfolio as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

3. Credits whose revolving nature is stipulated from their inception, which are restructured or renewed no later than April 30, 2024, may not be transferred to the next stage of higher risk in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 100 of B-6. This benefit may not exceed 6 months from the original maturity date of the operations and may only be applied to provisions authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 as long as the borrowers are accounting classified as a stage 1 or 2 portfolio on that date, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

4. In relation to the credits mentioned in the previous paragraphs, these operations will not be considered as restructured in accordance with what is established in Paragraph 35 of Criterion B-6.

5. If reductions, forgiveness, bonuses or discounts are included on the balance of the credit to support borrowers, the Institutions may defer the constitution of EPRC. When the amount of reductions, forgiveness, bonuses or discounts is greater than the EPRC, a reserve will be established for the difference in a period not exceeding 12 months.

To apply the special accounting criteria described above, the Group adhered to the following:

- It did not make contractual modifications that explicitly or implicitly consider the capitalization of interest, nor the charging of any commission for the restructuring.

- In the case of revolving credits aimed at individuals, the lines of credit previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 were not restricted, reduced or canceled by more than 50% of the undrawn part of said lines.

- For revolving credits agreed with legal entities, the credit lines previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 did not restrict or cancel the previously authorized lines.
- He did not request additional guarantees or replacement.

- Documented the new conditions through evidence of the agreement between the parties (via email).

(o) Allowance for loan losses-

Increases or decreases in allowance for loan losses, as a result of the rating process, are recorded in results by adjusting the financial margin.

As of January 2022, the Institution recognizes allowance for loan losses based on the following:

i) Business or commercial activity portfolio-

Large companies and companies-

The commercial portfolio classified in the groups of “Companies” is made up of Companies with annual sales volume between 130 million pesos and 50 million dollars, as well as Companies with annual sales volume between 60 million pesos and 130 million pesos that belong to a group business. Likewise, the “Large Companies” portfolio is made up of Large Companies with annual sales volume greater than 50 million dollars. Clients with Investment Projects (Specialized Lending) are excluded, as well as Medium and Small Mortgage Developers.

It should be noted that, within the universe of Companies, the Business/Business credit cards are considered, provided that it is demonstrated that the counterparty is a client with a Business rating, and the clients comply at all times with their sales being greater than or equal to 60 million pesos and less than 50 million dollars, and they belong to a business group.

Exceptions from the Developer Profile are those clients that make up the group of Large Developers called G9 who, due to their business characteristics, sales volume, housing developments and size of their resources mainly, are removed from the common universe of developers, and must be considered as clients with a corporate profile, as well as clients of PEMEX and CFE. The group of clients “G9 Large Developers” are qualified according to their annual sales volume by corporate tools and are selected

mainly by their business characteristics, sales volume, housing developments and size of their resources.

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine preventive reserves for credit risks by credit risk level of modelable portfolios. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions.

The calculation of the expected credit loss is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the own estimates of the risk parameters established in Schedule 15 Bis of the Provisions:

- Probability of Default (PI or PD): An estimate of the probability of default for a given time horizon.

- Loss Given Default Severity (SP or LGD): An estimate of loss given default, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.

- Exposure at Default (EI or EAD): An estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments and expected drawdowns of committed credit facilities (CCFs).

- Term to maturity.

- Discount interest rates: Discounting an expected loss to the current value on the reporting date using the annual interest rate of the transaction, which must be determined in accordance with the original terms and conditions of the contract.

- Prospective scenarios: The design of prospective scenarios is considered, which complement the historical experience, by incorporating scenarios that allow the institution to identify potential future situations prospectively and consider market perspectives, the economic and financial environment of the market where the institution operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specialized in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various processes of the Institution, including those used in provision estimates under FRS C-16 and which are updated at least annually. The description of these prospective scenarios can be consulted within the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website at -> Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures to estimate the probability of default, the severity of the loss and the exposure to default, to appropriately assign and modify the level of credit risk of the exposures are consistent and in accordance with the criteria, to recognize the level of credit risk of a debtor, in stages 1, 2 or 3, including prospective scenarios.

Expected credit losses will be assessed for one of two time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since origination. If it has increased (stage 2), the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset will be calculated. Otherwise, provisions will be based on 12-month expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset.

In accordance with what the Provisions establish and since the Institution applies internal reserve methodologies based on FRS C-16, it maintains as part of its credit risk policies the qualitative criteria to identify and categorize the loan portfolio, based on the increase in the level of credit risk. This criterion is applied from the moment of origination and throughout the life of the credit, even when it has been renewed or restructured; allowing the portfolio to be classified by level of credit risk, in stage 1, stage 2 or stage 3.

This is in addition to the quantitative criteria for non-compliance with portfolio payments, in accordance with what is defined in note 3, paragraph (n).

Small and medium-sized businesses-

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine preventive reserves for credit risks by level of credit risk, as of January 2022 of the “Small and Medium Enterprises” portfolio. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions.

In November 2022, BBVA requested the CNBV to approve the update of the Implementation Plan for the Non-Revolving Consumer (CNR) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) portfolios, to postpone the determination of credit risk reserves under Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16.

Therefore, starting in November 2022, the SME portfolio is rated using the standard method.

Commercial portfolio different from large companies and companies-

To qualify the commercial loan portfolio other than the groups of Large Companies and Companies, the Institution considers the PD, LGD and EAD, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

I. The amount of the allowance for loan losses of each loan in stage 1 and 3 will be the result of applying the following equation:

$$Reserves\ Stage\ 1\ or\ 3_i = R_i = PD_I\ x\ \ LGD_I\ x\ EAD_i$$

Where:

$Reserves\ Stage\ 1\ or\ 3_i$	=	Amount of allowance for loan losses to be recorded for the i-th loan that is in stage 1 or 3, as applicable.
PD_I	=	Probability of Default of the i-th loan.
LGD_I	=	Severity of the Loss on the i-th loan.
EAD_i	=	Exposure to Default on the i-th loan.

II. For those loans classified in stage 2, the estimate of reserves for the entire life of the loans will be estimated according to the following:

a) For loans with payment of principal and periodic interest and revolving loans:

$$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i = \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times EAD_i}{(1+r_i)} * \left[\frac{1-(1-PD_i)^n}{PD_i}\right] - \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times PAYMENT_i}{r_i(1+r_i)} * \left[\frac{1-(1-PD_i)^n}{PD_i}\right] + \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times PAYMENT_i}{r_i(r_i+PD_i)} * \left[1-\left(\frac{1-PD_i}{1+r_i}\right)^n\right]$$

b) For loans with a single payment at maturity of principal and interest or a single repayment of principal at maturity and periodic payment of interest:

$$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i = \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times EAD_i}{(r_i+PD_i)} * \left[1-\left(\frac{1-PD_i}{1+r_i}\right)^n\right]$$

Where:

$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i$	=	Amount of the estimate to be established for the i-th stage 2 loan.
PD_i	=	Probability of Default of the i-th loan.
LGD_i	=	Severity of the Loss on the i-th loan.
EAD_i		Exposure to Default on the i-th loan.
r_i		Annual interest rate of the i-th loan charged to client.
n		Remaining term of the i-th loan, number of years that, in accordance with the contract, remains to repay the loan at the portfolio rating date.
$PAYMENT_i$		Theoretical annual amortizable payment of the i-th loan, defined as:

$$PAYMENT_i = EAD_i \times (1+r_i) * \frac{(1-(1+r_i)^{-1})}{(1-(1+r_i)^{-n})}$$

The amount of reserves for stage 2 loans will be the result of applying the following equation:

$$Reserves\ Stage\ 2_i = Max\ (Full\ Life\ Reserves_i, PD_I\ x\ \ LGD_I\ x\ EAD_i)$$

PD_i will be calculated according to the following equation:

$$PD_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(500-Total\ Credit\ Score_1)\ x\ \frac{1n(2)}{40}}}$$

For the purposes of the above:

The total credit score of each borrower will be obtained by using the following equation:

$$Total\ Credit\ Score_i = \alpha\ x\ (QCSt_i) + (1 - \alpha)\ x\ (QCSl_i)$$

Where:

Quantitative Credit Scorei $(QCSt_i)$	=	The score obtained for the i-th borrower when evaluating the risk factors according to the Regulations.
Qualitative Credit Scorei $(QCSl_i)$	=	The score obtained for the i-th borrower when evaluating the risk factors according to the Regulations.
α	=	The relative weight of the quantitative credit score stated in Schedules 21 or 22 of these provisions, as applicable.

Unsecured credits-

The LGD_i of commercial loans which are not covered by security interests in real property, or personal or credit-derived collateral will be:

a. 45%, for preferred positions classified under Schedule 18, 19, 20 and 22.

b. 55% for preferred positions classified under Schedule 21.

c. 75%, for subordinated positions, in the case of syndicated credits, those that, for the purposes of their priority in payment, are contractually subordinated with respect to other creditors.

d. 100%, for loans that are 18 or more months late in payment of the amount due under the originally agreed terms.

The EAD_i will be determined based on the following:

I. For drawn balances of uncommitted lines of credit, which are unconditionally cancelable or which, in practice, allow automatic cancellation at any time and without prior notice, the following will be considered:

$$EAD_i = S_i$$

II. For lines of credit that do not meet the requirements described in the previous section:

a) For credits qualified under Schedule 22 that have a balance drawn down on the qualification date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, S_i + \left(0.3824 \times \left(\frac{S_i}{Authorized\ Credit\ Line}\right)^{0.3362}\right) \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line - S_i)\right)$$

If the facility does not have a drawn balance as of the rating date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, 0.07 \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line)\right)$$

b) For loans classified under Schedule 21 that have a drawn balance as of the rating date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, S_i + \left(0.2243 \times \left(\frac{S_i}{Authorized\ Credit\ Line}\right)^{0.3107}\right) \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line - S_i)\right)$$

If the facility does not have a drawn balance as of the rating date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, 0.07 \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line)\right)$$

Where:

S_i	=	The outstanding balance of the i-th loan at the rate date, which represents the amount of loan granted to the borrower, adjusted for accrued interest, less payments of principal and interest, as well as any reduction, forgiveness, rebate and discount granted. In any case, the amount subject to classification must not include uncollected accrued interest recognized in memorandum accounts on the statement of financial position for loans classified within portfolio stage 3.
$Authorized\ Credit\ Line$		The maximum authorized amount of the credit line at the classification date.

The Institution may recognize real guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives in the estimation of the LGD of the credits, with the purpose of reducing the reserves derived from the portfolio rating, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

The admissible real guarantees may be financial and non-financial. Likewise, only real guarantees that meet the requirements established by the Commission in the Provisions are recognized.

ii) Portfolio of federal entities and municipalities (governmental)-

To rate the loan portfolio of federal entities and municipalities, the Institution considers the PD, LGD and EAD, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions, in accordance with the following:

I. The amount of allowance for loan losses for each credit in stage 1 and 3 will be the result of applying the following expression:

$$Reserves\ Stage\ 1\ or\ 3_i = R_i = PD_I\ x\ LGD_I\ x\ EAD_i$$

Where:

$Reserves\ Stage\ 1\ or\ 3_i$	=	Amount of allowance for loan losses to be recorded for the i-th loan that is in stage 1 or 3, as applicable.
PD_I	=	Probability of Default of the i-th loan.
LGD_I	=	Severity of the Loss on the i-th loan.
EAD_i	=	Exposure to Default on the i-th loan.

II. For those loans classified in stage 2, the estimate of reserves for the entire life of the loans will be estimated according to the following:

a) For loans with payment of principal and periodic interest and revolving loans:

$$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i = \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times EAD_i}{(1+r_i)} * \left[\frac{1-(1-PD_i)^n}{PD_i}\right] - \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times PAYMENT_i}{r_i(1+r_i)} * \left[\frac{1-(1-PD_i)^n}{PD_i}\right] + \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times PAYMENT_i}{r_i(r_i+PD_i)} * \left[1-\left(\frac{1-PD_i}{1+r_i}\right)^n\right]$$

b) For loans with a single payment at maturity of principal and interest or a single repayment of principal at maturity and periodic payment of interest:

$$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i = \frac{PD_i \times LGD_i \times EAD_i}{(r_i+PD_i)} * \left[1-\left(\frac{1-PD_i}{1+r_i}\right)^n\right]$$

Where:

$Full\ Life\ Reserves_i$	=	Amount of the estimate to be established for the i-th stage 2 loan.
PD_i	=	Probability of Default of the i-th loan.
LGD_i	=	Severity of the Loss on the i-th loan.
EAD_i		Exposure to Default on the i-th loan.
r_i		Annual interest rate of the i-th loan charged to client.
n		Remaining term of the i-th loan, number of years that, in accordance with the contract, remains to repay the loan at the portfolio rating date.
$PAYMENT_i$		Theoretical annual amortizable payment of the i-th loan, defined as:

$$PAYMENT_i = EAD_i \times (1+r_i) * \frac{(1-(1+r_i)^{-1})}{(1-(1+r_i)^{-n})}$$

The amount of reserves for credits in stage 2 will be the result of applying the following formula:

$$Reserves\ Stage\ 2_i = Max\ (Full\ Life\ Reserves_i, PD_I\ x\ \ LGD_I\ x\ EAD_i)$$

The PIi will be calculated using the formula shown below:

$$PD_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(500-Total\ Credit\ Score_1)\ x\ \frac{1n(2)}{40}}}$$

For the purposes of the above:

The total credit score of each borrower will be obtained by applying the following expression:

$$Total\ Credit\ Score_i = \alpha\ x\ (QCSt_i) + (1-\alpha)\ x\ (QCSl_i)$$

Where:

$QCSt_i$ = Quantitative Credit Score = IA + IB + IC + ID + IE

$QCSl_i$ = Qualitative Credit Score = IIA + IIB

IA = Current income to current expense.

IB = Public investment to total expenditures.

IC = Financing to total participations.

ID = Average days of delinquency with credit institutions.

IE = Percentage of balance without days in arrears with the Institution in the last 7 months considering the month of calculation.

IIA = Strength and flexibility of the regulatory and institutional framework for budget approval and execution, as well as for the approval and imposition of local taxes.

IIB = Transparency in public finances and public debt.

In the case of credits borne by States and Municipalities, described in section I of Schedule 18, the institutions must determine the preventive reserves as the product of the percentage of reserves by the EADi. The above, regardless of whether the institutions must estimate and report the calculation of the PDi.

A) When the credit is Guaranteed State Debt, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Financial Discipline of the Federal Entities and Municipalities, the credit reserve will be 0.5% of the EADi.

B) When the credits have as their primary source of payment a specific percentage of the General Participation Fund, of Funds corresponding to Branch 28 or of Federal Contribution Funds, including those that, in addition to the aforementioned primary source, have as a subsidiary source of payment the borrower's own income or other types of resources that do not come from Federal Funds, their credit reserve will be determined by applying the corresponding percentage based on the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) in accordance with the following table.

Range over DSCR	Percentage
3 < DSCR	0.0050
2 < DSCR <= 3	0.0066
1.5 < DSCR <= 2	0.0082
1 < DSCR <= 1.5	0.0107
0.75 < DSCR <= 1	0.0344
DSCR <= 0.75	0.0975

C) In the event that the primary source of credit payment is the borrower's own income, the credit reserve will be the percentage that applies according to the DSCR in the following table:

Range over DSCR	Percentage
3 < DSCR	0.0064
2 < DSCR <= 3	0.0084
1.5 < DSCR <= 2	0.0105
1 < DSCR <= 1.5	0.0137
0.75 < DSCR <= 1	0.0493
DSCR <= 0.75	0.1242

The debt service coverage ratio is calculated as:

$$Debt\ service\ coverage\ ratio = \frac{PS}{SD}$$

Where:

PS	=	Estimate of the flow assigned as primary source of payment of the loan for the following 12 months from the rating date.
SD	=	Principal and interest payments to be made by the borrower during the following 12 months from the rating date.

Unsecured credits -

The LGD of credits granted to federal entities and municipalities that lack coverage of real, personal or credit derivative guarantees will be:

a. 45%, for preferred positions.

b. 100%, for loans that are 18 or more months late in payment of the amount due under the originally agreed terms.

The EAD_i will be determined based on the following:

I. For drawn balances of uncommitted lines of credit, which are unconditionally cancelable or which, in practice, allow automatic cancellation at any time and without prior notice, the following will be considered:

$$EAD_i = S_i$$

II. For lines of loans that do not meet the requirements described in the previous section:

a) For loans qualified under Schedule 22 that have a balance drawn down on the qualification date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, S_i + \left(0.3824 \times \left(\frac{S_i}{Authorized\ Credit\ Line}\right)^{0.3362}\right) \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line - S_i)\right)$$

In the event that the line does not have a balance drawn down on the qualification date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, 0.07 \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line)\right)$$

b) For loans qualified under Schedule 21 that have a balance drawn down on the qualification date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, S_i + \left(0.2243 \times \left(\frac{S_i}{Authorized\ Credit\ Line}\right)^{0.3107}\right) \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line - S_i)\right)$$

In the event that the line does not have a balance drawn down on the qualification date:

$$EAD_i = Max\left(S_i, 0.07 \times (Authorized\ Credit\ Line)\right)$$

Where:

S_i	=	The outstanding balance of the i-th loan at the classification date, which represents the amount of loan granted to the borrower, adjusted for accrued interest, less payments of principal and interest, as well as any reduction, forgiveness, rebate and discount granted. In any case, the amount subject to classification must not include uncollected accrued interest recognized in memorandum accounts on the consolidated statement of financial position for loans classified within portfolio stage 3.
$Authorized\ Credit\ Line$		The maximum authorized amount of the credit line at the classification date.

The Institution may recognize real guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives in the estimation of the LGD of the loans, with the purpose of reducing the reserves derived from the portfolio rating, in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

The admissible real guarantees may be financial and non-financial. Likewise, only real guarantees that meet the requirements established by the Commission in the Provisions are recognized.

The preventive reserves for the commercial loan portfolio, established by the Institution as a result of the classification of the loans by the groups, are classified according to the degrees of risk and percentages described below:

Risk level	Ranges of percentage of allowances		
A-1	0.000%	-	0.90%
A-2	0.901%	-	1.50%
B-1	1.501%	-	2.00%
B-2	2.001%	-	2.50%
B-3	2.501%	-	5.00%
C-1	5.001%	-	10.00%
C-2	10.001%	-	15.50%
D	15.501%	-	45.00%
E	Greater than 45.00%		

iii) Mortgage loan portfolio-

The portfolio classified as "Mortgage" is made up of loans granted to individuals, within the general public who had access to digital and/or physical services and met the requirements determined by the Institution, for the acquisition, construction, remodeling or improvement of housing without the purpose of commercial speculation guaranteed by the borrower's home, as well as liquidity loans also guaranteed by the borrower's home.

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine the preventive reserves for credit risks by credit risk level of BBVA's six relevant modelable portfolios as of January 2022, including the Mortgage loans. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions. This methodology was estimated with data cut-off as of September 2019.

The calculation of the expected credit loss requires a temporary structure during the term of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the own estimates of the risk parameters established in Schedule 15 Bis of the Provisions:

- PI or PD: An estimate of the probability of default for a given time horizon.
- SP or LGD: An estimate of loss given default, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.
- EI or EAD: An estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments and expected drawdowns of committed credit facilities (CCFs).
- Term to maturity
- Discount interest rates: Discounting an expected loss to the current value on the reporting date using the annual interest rate of the transaction, which must be determined in accordance with the original terms and conditions of the contract.
- Prepayment rates: consider the prepayment amount in the future contractual cash flows of the loans.
- Prospective scenarios: The design of prospective scenarios is considered, which complement the historical experience, by incorporating scenarios that allow the institution to identify potential future situations prospectively and consider market perspectives, the economic and financial environment of the market where the institution operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specialized in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various processes of the Institution, including those used in provision estimates under FRS C-16 and which are updated at least annually. The description of these prospective scenarios can be consulted within the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website at -> Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures to estimate the probability of default, the severity of the loss and the exposure to default, to appropriately assign and modify the level of credit risk of the exposures are consistent and in accordance with the criteria, to recognize the level of credit risk of a debtor, in stages 1, 2 or 3, including prospective scenarios.

Expected credit losses will be assessed for one of two time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since origination. If it has increased (stage 2), the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset will be calculated. Otherwise, provisions will be based on 12-month expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset.

iv) Non-revolving consumer portfolio-

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine the preventive reserves for credit risks by level of credit risk as of January 2022 of the “Consumer Non-Revolving” portfolio. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions.

In November 2022, BBVA requested the CNBV to approve the update of the Implementation Plan for the Non-Revolving Consumer (CNR) and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) portfolios, to postpone the determination of credit risk reserves under Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16.

Therefore, as of November 2022, the non-revolving Consumer portfolio is rated using the standard method.

In accordance with the Resolution issued by the Commission on January 6, 2017, the Institution determines the reserves under the methodology that considers the PD, LGD and EAD, in accordance with what is described below:

The amount of allowance for loan losses for each loan will be the result of applying the following expression:

$$R_i = PD_i^x \ x \ LGD_i^x \ x \ EAD_i^x$$

Where:

R_i	=	Amount of the allowance for loan losses to be created for the i-th loan.
PD_i^x	=	Probability of default of the i-th loan, classified as ABCD (B), automobile (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).
LGD_i^x	=	Loss Given Default of the i-th loan, classified as ABCD (B), automobile (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).
EAD_i^x	=	Exposure to Default of the i-th loan.
x	=	Super index that indicates the loan type corresponding to ABCD (B), automobile (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).

When rating the non-revolving consumer portfolio, the Institution considers a loss model according to the following:

- PD = is determined based on the classification of the type of loan (B, A, N, P and O) based on the arrears, incorporating in its determination risk coefficients with specific values established in the Provisions for each classification of the type of loan, payment behavior variables of the borrower in the Institution and in other entities of the Mexican Financial System, mainly.

- LGD = is determined based on the classification of the type of loan (B, A, N, P and O) based on the arrears, incorporating in its determination percentages of LGD in the arrears observed at the date of the qualification.

- EAD = corresponds to the balance of principal and interest of each non-revolving consumer loan at the time of the portfolio rating.

Preventive reserves for the consumer portfolio that do not include credit card operations constituted by the Institution as a result of the credit rating, are classified according to the following degrees of risk and percentages:

Risk level	Percentage ranges preventive reserves		
A-1	0.00%	-	2.00%
A-2	2.01%	-	3.00%
B-1	3.01%	-	4.00%
B-2	4.01%	-	5.00%
B-3	5.01%	-	6.00%
C-1	6.01%	-	8.00%
C-2	8.01%	-	15.00%
D	15.01%	-	35.00%
E	35.01%	-	100.00%

v) Revolving consumer portfolio (credit card)-

The commercial portfolio classified as "Credit Card" is identified through operations related to loans granted to clients - natural persons - who were authorized a revolving line of credit for personal use.

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine the preventive reserves for credit risks by credit risk level of BBVA's six relevant modelable portfolios as of January 2022, including the Credit card portfolio. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions. This methodology was estimated with data cut-off as of September 2019.

The calculation of the expected credit loss requires a temporary structure during the term of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the own estimates of the risk parameters established in Schedule 15 Bis of the Provisions:

- Probability of Default (PI or PD): An estimate of the probability of default for a given time horizon.
- Loss Given Default Severity (SP or LGD): An estimate of loss given default, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.
- Exposure at Default (EI or EAD): An estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments and expected drawdowns of committed credit facilities (CCFs).
- Term to maturity.
- Discount interest rates: Discounting an expected loss to the current value on the reporting date using the annual interest rate of the transaction, which must be determined in accordance with the original terms and conditions of the contract.
- Prospective scenarios: The design of prospective scenarios is considered, which complement the historical experience, by incorporating scenarios that allow the institution to identify potential future situations prospectively and consider market perspectives, the economic and financial environment of the market where the institution operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specialized in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various processes of the Institution, including those used in provision estimates under FRS C-16 and which are updated at least annually. The description of these prospective scenarios can be consulted within the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website at -> Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures to estimate the probability of default, the severity of the loss and the exposure to default, to appropriately assign and modify the level of credit risk of the exposures are consistent and in accordance with the criteria, to recognize the level of credit risk of a debtor, in stages 1, 2 or 3, including prospective scenarios.

Expected credit losses will be assessed for one of two time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since origination. If it has increased (stage 2), the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset will be calculated. Otherwise, provisions will be based on 12-month expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset.

vi) Restructures-

A restructuring is an operation that arises from any of the situations described below:

a) Extension of guarantees that protect the credit in question, or

b) Modifications to the original conditions of the credit or the payment scheme, among which are:

- Change in the interest rate established for the remaining term of the credit;
- Exchange of currency or unit of account, or
- Granting a waiting period regarding compliance with payment obligations in accordance with the original terms of the credit, unless said concession is granted after the originally agreed term has concluded, in which case it will be a renewal.

Restructurings are not considered to be those that at the date of the modifications to the contracts present compliance with payment for the total amount payable of principal and interest and only modify one or more of the following original conditions of the credit:

Guarantees: only when they involve the extension or replacement of guarantees with others of better quality.

Interest rate: when the agreed interest rate is improved.

Currency: as long as the rate corresponding to the new currency is applied.

Payment date: only in the event that the change does not imply exceeding or modifying the periodicity of payments. In no case should the change in the payment date allow the omission of payment in any period.

A renewal is that operation in which the term of the credit is extended during or at its expiration, or, it is settled at any time with the proceeds from another credit contracted with the same entity, in which the same debtor or another person who, due to their patrimonial ties, constitutes common risks, is a party. A credit is not considered renewed when the drawdowns are made during the term of a pre-established line of credit.

In the event that in a restructuring or renewal, various credits granted to the same borrower are consolidated into a single credit, the total balance of the debt resulting from the restructuring or renewal is given the treatment corresponding to the worst of the credits involved in it.

Loans with stage 1 and 2 credit risk other than those that have a single payment of principal and periodic interest payments or at maturity, that are restructured or renewed, without at least 80% of the original term of the loan having elapsed, may remain in the same category, only when the borrower has a) covered all of the accrued interest, and b) covered the principal of the original amount of the loan, which on the date of the renewal or restructuring should have been covered.

If all the conditions described in the previous paragraph are not met, the credits will be considered overdue from the moment they are restructured or renewed, and until there is evidence of sustained payment.

Loans with stage 1 and 2 credit risk other than those with a single payment of principal and periodic interest payments or at maturity, which are restructured or renewed during the course of the final 20% of the original term of the loan, may remain in the same category, only when the borrower has a) settled all of the accrued interest, b) covered the entire original amount of the credit that on the date of the renewal or restructuring should have been covered, and c) covered the 60% of the original credit amount.

If all the conditions described in the previous paragraph are not met, the credits are transferred to the next category with the highest credit risk from the moment they are restructured or renewed, and until there is evidence of sustained payment.

Loans with a single payment of principal and periodic interest payments or at maturity, which are restructured during the term of the loan or renewed at any time, will be considered a stage 3 portfolio as long as there is no evidence of sustained payment.

Credits in which their revolving nature is stipulated from their inception, which are restructured or renewed, may at any time remain at stage 1 and 2 credit risk only when the borrower has settled all of the accrued interest, the credit does not have expired billing periods, and there are elements that justify the debtor's payment capacity, that is, the debtor has a high probability of covering said payment.

Reductions, forgiveness, bonuses and discounts, that is, the amount partially or totally forgiven from the credit payment, are recorded against allowance for loan losses. In the event that the amount of these exceeds the balance of the estimate associated with the credit, estimates are previously established up to the amount of the difference.

vii) Rebuttable presumption-

In the case of credits that have been more than 30 and up to 59 days late in their payment of principal and interest at the time of classification and, therefore, can be classified in stage 2, because they meet the criterion of increase in the level of credit risk, the Institution uses the criterion of rebuttable presumption of the increase in the level of credit risk, to keep the credits classified in stage 1.

viii) Write-offs, eliminations (financial write-offs) and loan portfolio recoveries-

It is periodically evaluated whether a credit with credit risk in stage 3 should remain in the statement of financial position, be eliminated, or be written off. The write-off and elimination are carried out by canceling the unpaid balance against allowance for loan losses. Within the credit manual, the policies and elements that prove the practical impossibility of recovery are established. When the unpaid balance exceeds the associated estimate, before carrying out the write-off, the missing amount of the estimate is increased.

In elimination, you can choose to remove from the asset the overdue credits that are 100% provisioned, even if they meet the conditions to be written off after the date of their removal from the consolidated statement of financial position.

Any recovery derived from credits previously written off or eliminated in accordance with the Provisions, must be recognized in the results of the year within allowance for loan losses.

When the balance of allowance for loan losses has exceeded the amount required in accordance with the provisions, the differential must be canceled in the period in which said changes occur against the results of the year, affecting the same concept or item that originated it, that is, allowance for loan losses.

ix) Additional reserve-

The preventive estimates for additional credit risks recognized by the Commission are those that are established to cover risks that are not provided for in the different loan portfolio rating methodologies, and about which, prior to their creation, the Commission must be informed of the following: i) origin of the estimates; ii) methodology for its determination; iii) amount of estimates to be established; and iv) the estimated time they will be necessary.

(p) Debtors of insurers and sureties-

Premiums pending collection represent premium balances with an age of less than the agreed term or 45 days in accordance with the Provisions of the CNSF. When they exceed the aforementioned age, they are canceled against the results of the year.

(q) Other accounts receivable, net-

The Group's miscellaneous debtors are valued at the transaction price in accordance with the provisions of FRS C-3 “Accounts Receivable” or FRS C-20 “Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest” as appropriate based on the existence of a significant financing component. Accounts receivable that are not recovered within 90 or 60 days following their initial registration, depending on whether the debtors are identified or not, respectively, are reserved 100% charged to the results of the year in accordance with the practical solution established by FRS C-16.

This item includes the balance of loans to employees. The interest accrued is presented in the “Other operating income (expenses)” item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(r) Foreclosed assets, net-

Assets acquired through legal foreclosure must be registered on the date on which the order approving the auction by which the adjudication was decreed becomes enforceable.

Assets that have been received as payment are recorded on the date on which payment deed is signed, or on which the transfer of ownership of the asset has been formalized.

The recognition value of the foreclosed assets will be:

a) to the lower of the gross book value of the asset that gave rise to the foreclosure and the net realizable value of the assets received, when the entity's intention is to sell said assets to recover the amount to be collected; either

b) the lower of the gross book value of the asset that gave rise to the foreclosure or the fair value of the asset received, when the entity's intention is to use the foreclosed asset for its activities.

On the date of registration of the asset foreclosed or received through dation in payment, the value of the asset that gave rise to the foreclosure, as well as its respective preventive estimate that was established, must be derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position, or, for the part corresponding to the accrued or overdue amortizations that have been covered by partial payments in kind in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions.

The difference that arises from the registration of the asset and the derecognition of the portfolio and credit estimate associated with the credit is recognized in results as other income (expenses) of the operation.

At the time of the sale of the foreclosed assets, the differential between the sale price and the book value of the foreclosed asset, net of estimates, must be recognized directly in the results of the year in the "Other income (expenses) of the operation" item.

The foreclosed assets are valued according to the type of asset in question, and a reserve of foreclosed assets must be recorded against the results of the year in the "Other income (expenses) of the operation" item.

Considering the above described and in accordance with what is established in the Provisions, the determination of the reserves for the possession of movable or immovable property foreclosed or received in dation in payment over time is determined in accordance with the tables shown below, depending on the type of property in question.

Allowance for personal property

Time elapsed as of repossession or payment in kind (months)	Allowance percentage
Up to 6	0%
More than 6 and up to 12	10%
Over 12 and up to 18	20%
Over 18 and up to 24	45%
More than 24 and up to 30	60%
More than 30	100%

Allowance for real estate

Time elapsed as of repossession or payment in kind (months)	Allowance percentage
Up to 12	0%
More than 12 and up to 24	10%
More than 24 and up to 30	15%
More than 30 and up to 36	25%
More than 36 and up to 42	30%
Over 42 and up to 48	35%
Over 48 and up to 54	40%
Over 54 and up to 60	50%
More than 60	100%

(s) Properties, plant and equipment, net-

They are recorded at acquisition cost. The assets that come from acquisitions until December 31, 2007 were updated applying factors derived from the UDI until that date. Relative depreciation and amortization is recorded by applying to the cost updated up to that date, a percentage determined based on their estimated useful life.

Depreciation is determined on the cost or the updated cost until 2007 as appropriate, on a straight line basis, starting from the month following the month of purchase, applying the rates detailed below:

Real state	2.50%
Constructions	1.30%
Construction components:	
Elevators	3.30%
Power plants	2.80%
Pipelines	2.80%
Air-conditioning	2.80%
Computer equipment	25.00%
ATMs	12.50%
Furniture and equipment	10.00%
Vehicles	25.00%
Security equipment	10.00%

The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method of buildings and their components are reviewed at the end of each year, and the effect of any change in the initially recorded estimate is recognized on a prospective basis.

Maintenance expenses and minor repairs are recognized in the results of the year when incurred.

Property, furniture and equipment are derecognised at the time of their sale, recognizing any gain or loss generated (calculated as the difference between the net income from the sale of the asset and its carrying amount) in the statement of comprehensive income.

(t) Leases-

In its capacity as lessee, the Group evaluates whether a contract is, or contains, a lease contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To evaluate whether a contract transmits the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of lease in FRS D-5 Leases.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the start date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs incurred, less lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the start date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as property and equipment. The depreciation of the asset is recorded in results under the heading "Administrative and promotional expenses".

The right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if applicable, and adjusted for certain new valuations of the lease liability such as changes in the amount of rent due to inflation adjustment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments not paid on the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental financing rate or risk-free rate determined by reference to the lease term.

The Group has defined a homogeneous mechanism to determine the Unsecured discount rate in accordance with the financing costs in each geography, with respect to the remaining term of each commitment and integrating the liquidity risk to reflect the terms of the lease (such as lease term and currency in which payments are denominated) and the type of leased asset. This is because the cost is not expressed clearly or directly by the tenants, thus avoiding subjective differences in determination.

The lease payments included in the valuation of the lease liability include the following:

— fixed payments, including payments in substance fixed;
— variable lease payments dependent on an index or rate, initially valued using the index or rate on the commencement date;
— amounts expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee; and
— the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, the lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and the penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and is subsequently revalued according to the following conditions:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate;
- there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee;
- if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or
- if there is a payment in fixed substance of modified lease.

When the lease liability has been revalued accordingly, an adjustment is made corresponding to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or it is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In accordance with the negotiations with the lessors, the Group can make advance rent payments for one, two and up to three years, which reduce the balance of the lease liability according to the periodicity of the payment.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group chose not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including the lease of branches and offices.

The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as a straight-line expense over the term of the lease.

(u) Impairment of long-lived assets in use-

The Group periodically evaluates the net book value of long-lived assets to determine the existence of indications that said value exceeds their recovery value. The recovery value represents the amount of potential net income that is reasonably expected to be obtained as a result of the use or realization of said assets.

If it is determined that the net book value exceeds the recovery value, the Group records the necessary estimates. When the intention is to sell assets, they are presented in the financial statements at their net book or realizable value, whichever is lower. The assets and liabilities of a group classified as available for sale are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(v) Permanent investments in shares-

They are represented by those permanent investments made by the Group in entities in which it has significant influence, without this representing having control, which are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are subsequently valued using the equity method. Dividends received are reduced from the permanent investment.

It is added that there are other permanent investments over which there is no control or significant influence, which are recorded at their acquisition cost and the dividends received from these investments are recognized in the results of the year unless they come from profits from periods prior to the acquisition in which case they are reduced from the permanent investment.

(w) Goodwill-

The goodwill recognized in a business acquisition represents the future economic benefits that arise from assets acquired in a business acquisition that are not individually identified and recognized separately, which is evaluated following the provisions of FRS C-15 “Impairment of long-lived assets”, subjecting it to impairment tests annually and when signs of impairment occur.

(x) Income tax and employee profit sharing -

Income tax (“ISR”) and employee profit sharing (“PTU”) are recorded in the results of the year in which they are incurred in accordance with current tax provisions.

The deferred ISR and PTU are recorded in accordance with the asset and liability method, which compares their book and tax values.

Deferred ISR and PTU (asset and liability) are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the values reflected in the consolidated financial statements of existing assets and liabilities and their relative tax bases, and for tax losses to be amortized and tax credits to be recovered. Assets and liabilities for deferred ISR and PTU are calculated using the rates established in the corresponding law, which will be applied to the taxable income in the years in which it is estimated that the temporary differences will be reversed. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred ISR and PTU are recognized in the results of the period in which said changes are approved.

Income tax and PTU incurred and deferred are presented and classified in the results of the period, except those that originate from a transaction that are recognized in “Other Comprehensive Income” (OCI) or directly in a stockholders' equity item.

Uncertain tax treatments are recognized in both caused and deferred income tax and income tax generated by a dividend distribution.

(y) Prepayments and other assets, and intangibles-

Prepayments and other assets include disbursements made in advance for expenses and commissions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount amounts to $2,259 and $3,067, respectively.

Intangibles: as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it consists of software and computer developments that are originally recorded at the disbursed value and the amortization of those with a defined life is calculated on a straight line basis at the rate of 20% and the amounts amount to $6,393 and $5,198, respectively.

(z) Deposits-

This item includes immediately demandable deposits, time deposits from the general public and those collected through operations in the money market, credit securities issued and the global deposit account without movements, which are integrated as described below:

a. Demand deposits They include checking accounts, savings accounts and checking account deposits, among others.

b. Time deposits. They include, among others, certificates of deposit withdrawable on pre-established days, bank acceptances and promissory notes with yield liquidable at maturity collected from the general public and through operations in the money market, the latter referring to time deposits made with other financial intermediaries, as well as with treasuries of companies and government entities.

c. Securities issued. They include, among others, bank bonds and stock certificates. The Group, when calculating the effective interest rate, estimates the expected cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the Financial Instrument payable (such as prepayment, extension, early repayment and other similar options). The calculation includes all commissions and other charges paid or received between the parties to the contract that are part of the effective interest rate, such as interest, commissions and other prepaid items, as well as transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

d. Global deposit account without transactions. It includes the principal and interest of deposit instruments that do not have an expiration date, or that have an expiration date and are automatically renewed, as well as transfers or investments that have expired and are not claimed. If, within three years from the date on which the resources are deposited in the global deposit account without movements, the amount of which does not exceed, per account, the equivalent of three hundred units of measurement and updating (UMAS), they expire in favor of the assets of the public charity, the Group will be obliged to pay the resources corresponding to the public charity within a maximum period of fifteen days from December 31 of the year in which the previously described case is met.

Deposit interest is recognized in results as it accrues within the “Interest Expenses” heading.

The issuance expenses, as well as the discount or premium in the placement, are recognized as a deferred charge or loan, as applicable, which is amortized in results as it accrues as expenses or interest income, as appropriate, taking into consideration the term of the security that gave rise to it in proportion to the maturity of the securities.

The valuation of traditional deposits is at amortized cost through the effective interest rate.

(aa) Bank loans and other borrowings-

This item records direct loans received from national and foreign banks. Interest is recognized in results as it accrues, within the “Interest expense” heading. Its valuation is at amortized cost through the effective interest rate.

(ab) Labor obligations-

Direct short-term benefits

Short-term direct employee benefits are recognized in the consolidated results of the period in which the services provided are accrued. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a legal or assumed obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided and the obligation can be reasonably estimated.

Direct long-term benefits

The Group's net obligation in relation to direct long-term benefits that the Group is expected to pay after twelve months from the date of the most recent consolidated statement of financial position presented, is the amount of future benefits that employees have obtained in return for their service in the current and previous financial years. This benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in results in the period in which they accrue.

Termination benefits

A liability for termination benefits and a cost or expense is recognized when the Group has no realistic alternative other than to make payments or cannot withdraw the offer of those benefits, or when it meets the conditions to recognize the costs of a restructuring, whichever occurs first. If they are not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the financial year, then they are discounted.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in results as the related services are provided by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that prepayment results in a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation corresponding to the defined benefit plans for the pension plan, seniority premium, death benefits, sports benefit and legal compensation benefits, is calculated separately for each plan, estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in the current year and in previous years, discounting said amount and deducting from it, the fair value of the plan assets.

The calculation of obligations for defined benefit plans is carried out annually by actuaries, using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a possible asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of future reimbursements from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, any minimum financing requirements must be considered.

The labor cost of the current service, which represents the cost of the employee's benefit period for having completed one more year of working life based on the benefit plans, is recognized in operating expenses. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period, multiplying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation by the net liability (asset) defined at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of estimates of contributions and benefit payments. The net interest is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Modifications to plans that affect the cost of past services are recognized in the results immediately in the year in which the modification occurs, without the possibility of deferral in subsequent years. Likewise, the effects of liquidation events or reduction of obligations in the period, which significantly reduce the cost of future services and/or which significantly reduce the population subject to benefits, respectively, are recognized in the results of the period.

Remeasurements (previously actuarial gains and losses), resulting from differences between the projected and actual actuarial assumptions at the end of the period, are recognized in the period in which they are incurred within the “other comprehensive income” item in stockholders' equity.

(ac) Technical reserves-

The Group constitutes and values the technical reserves established in the Insurance and Bonding Institutions Law, in accordance with the general provisions issued by the CNSF in Title 5 of the Sole Insurance and Bonding Circular.

Technical reserves are constituted and valued in relation to all insurance and reinsurance obligations that the Group has assumed towards the insured and beneficiaries of insurance and reinsurance contracts, the administration expenses, as well as the acquisition expenses that, where appropriate, it assumes in relation to them.

For the constitution and valuation of technical reserves, actuarial methods are used based on the application of the standards of actuarial practice indicated by the CNSF through general provisions, and considering the information available in the financial markets, as well as the information available on technical risks of insurance and reinsurance. The valuation of these reserves is determined by an independent actuary registered with the CNSF itself.

In the case of technical reserves related to catastrophic risk insurance and other reserves that, in accordance with the Insurance and Bonding Institutions Law, are determined by the CNSF, the actuarial methods of constitution and valuation used by the Group were determined by the CNSF through general provisions.

Technical reserves for Insurance Institutions are classified as:

i. Ongoing risk reserve,
ii. Reserve for obligations pending compliance,
iii. Catastrophic risk reserve

The most important aspects of its determination and accounting are mentioned below.

i) Reserve for ongoing risks –

The Group registered with the CNSF, the technical notes and actuarial methods by which it constitutes and values the reserve for ongoing risks.

The purpose of this reserve is to cover the expected value of future obligations (best estimate), derived from the payment of claims, benefits, guaranteed values, dividends, acquisition and administration expenses, as well as any other future obligation derived from insurance contracts, plus a risk margin.

The best estimate will be equal to the expected value of future flows, considering income and expenses, of obligations, understood as the probability-weighted average of said flows, considering the time value of money based on the market risk-free interest rate curves for each currency or monetary unit provided by the independent price provider, at the valuation date. The hypotheses and procedures with which the future flows of obligations are determined, based on which the best estimate will be obtained, were defined by the Group in the own method that it registered for the calculation of the best estimate. For the purposes of calculating future income flows, premiums that are due and pending payment at the time of the valuation are not considered, nor are fractional payments that are recorded in the item "Premium debtors, net" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The purpose of the special mathematical reserve for pensions is to constitute the provision of the necessary resources for the Group to face possible increases in the survival rates of the insured population.

The purpose of the reserve for additional pension benefits is to constitute the provision of the necessary resources for the Group to meet future income from additional benefits that it offered to its pensioners; The Group registered with the CNSF, the technical notes and actuarial methods by which it constitutes and values this reserve.

Multi-year insurance –

In the case of multi-year policies, the current risk reserve is the best estimate of the future obligations of the year of validity in question, plus the rate premiums corresponding to the future annuities accumulated with the performance corresponding to said annuities, during the time that the policy has been in force, plus the risk margin. The acquisition cost must be subtracted from the premiums corresponding to future annuities, which, if applicable, for accounting purposes, must be recorded at the time of issuance separately from the reserve.

The Group considers multi-annual policies to be those insurance contracts whose validity exceeds one year, provided that they are not long-term life insurance or insurance where future premiums are contingent and their return is not expected at the time the risk is extinguished.

Insurance for catastrophic risks –

The Group determines the balance of the ongoing risk reserve for hedge of earthquake, hurricane and other hydrometeorological risks, with the unearned part of the annual risk premium, considering the technical bases established in the Single Insurance Circular.

In the case of policies that cover risks that due to their characteristics cannot be valued with the technical bases indicated, mainly reinsurance taken abroad or covered assets located abroad, the ongoing risk reserve is calculated as the unaccrued part of the risk premium retained, said risk premium calculated as 35% of the premiums issued for each of the policies in force at the time of the valuation.

Risk margin –

It is calculated by determining the net cost of capital corresponding to the Eligible Own Funds required to support the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), necessary to meet the Group's insurance and reinsurance obligations, during its validity period. For the purposes of valuing the ongoing risk reserve, the RCS obtained as of September 30, 2021 is used. In the event of relevant increases or decreases in the amount of the Group's obligations as of the reporting date, the Group makes adjustments to said risk margin, which allows it to recognize the increase or decrease that it may have derived from the aforementioned situations. In these cases, the CNSF is informed of the adjustment made and the procedures used to make said adjustment.

The risk margin is determined for each branch and type of insurance, according to the term and currency considered in the calculation of the best estimate of the corresponding insurance obligation.

The net cost of capital rate used to calculate the risk margin is 10%, which is equivalent to the additional interest rate, in relation to the market risk-free interest rate, that an insurance institution would require to cover the cost of capital required to maintain the amount of Eligible Own Funds that support the respective RCS.

ii) Reserve for obligations pending fulfillment –

The constitution, increase, valuation and registration of the reserve for obligations pending compliance is carried out by estimating obligations, which is carried out using the actuarial methods that the Group has registered for such purposes with the CNSF.

The purpose of this reserve is to cover the expected value of claims, profits, guaranteed values or dividends, once the eventuality foreseen in the insurance contract has occurred, plus a risk margin.

The amount of the reserve for obligations pending compliance will be equal to the sum of the best estimate and a risk margin, which are calculated separately and in terms of the provisions of Title 5 of the Single Insurance Circular.

This reserve is integrated with the following components:

Reserve for obligations pending compliance due to accidents and other obligations of known amount –

- These are the obligations at the end of the year that are pending payment for reported claims, overdue amounts, past due rents, guaranteed amounts and accrued dividends, among others, whose amount to be paid is determined at the time of the valuation and is not susceptible to adjustments in the future. The best estimate, for the purposes of establishing this reserve, is the amount that corresponds to each of the obligations known at the time of the valuation.

In the case of a future obligation payable in installments, the present value of the future flows of discounted payments is estimated, using the market risk-free interest rate curves for each currency or monetary unit, plus the risk margin calculated in accordance with the provisions in force.

In the case of ceded reinsurance operations, the corresponding recovery is simultaneously recorded.

Reserve for obligations pending compliance for unreported incidents and adjustment expenses assigned to the incident.

- These are the obligations arising from incidents that, having occurred at the valuation date, have not yet been reported or have not been fully reported, as well as their adjustment, salvage and recovery expenses. The reserve at the time of valuation is determined as the best estimate of future obligations, brought to present value using discount rates corresponding to the market risk-free interest rate curve for each currency or monetary unit, plus the risk margin calculated in accordance with the provisions in force. In the case of ceded reinsurance operations, the corresponding recovery is simultaneously recorded.

For the purposes of calculating the reserve, it is defined that an incident has not been fully reported when, having occurred on dates prior to the valuation of said incident, future complementary claims or adjustments to the estimates initially made can be derived.

Risk margin –

It is calculated by determining the net cost of capital corresponding to the Eligible Own Funds required to support the RCS Requirement, necessary to meet the Group's insurance and reinsurance obligations, during its validity period. For the purposes of valuing the reserve of obligations pending compliance, the RCS obtained as of September 30, 2021 is used. In the event of relevant increases or decreases in the amount of the Group's obligations as of the reporting date, the Group makes adjustments to said risk margin, which allows it to recognize the increase or decrease that it may have derived from the situations mentioned. In these cases, the CNSF is informed of the adjustment made and the procedures used to make said adjustment. The risk margin is determined for each branch and type of insurance, according to the term and currency considered in the calculation of the best estimate of the corresponding insurance obligation.

The net cost of capital rate used to calculate the risk margin is 10%, which is equivalent to the additional interest rate, in relation to the market risk-free interest rate, that an insurance institution would require to cover the cost of capital required to maintain the amount of Eligible Own Funds that support the respective RCS.

Reserve for obligations pending compliance for administration of expired payments and benefits-

It is up to the administration of the sums that the insured or their beneficiaries entrust to the Group as endowments, the best estimate of the future obligations with which the reserve is constituted, corresponds to the known amount of each of said obligations and, where appropriate, the returns that must be credited to said amounts.

iii) Catastrophic risk reserve –

Earthquake and/or volcanic eruption hedge –

This reserve is intended to cover the value of the maximum probable loss derived from the occurrence of catastrophic accidents of the obligations contracted by the Group for earthquake and volcanic eruption insurance of the retained risks. It is cumulative and may only be affected in the event of accidents and under certain situations considered in the regulations in force, with prior authorization from the CNSF. The increase in said reserve is made with the release of the risk reserve in course of retention of the earthquake branch and by the capitalization of financial products. The balance of this reserve will have a maximum limit, determined through the technical procedure established in the rules issued by the CNSF.

Hurricane hedge and other hydrometeorological risks –

This reserve is intended to cover the value of the maximum probable loss derived from the occurrence of catastrophic accidents of the obligations contracted by the Group for hurricane insurance and other hydrometeorological risks. It is cumulative and may only be affected in the event of accidents and under certain situations contemplated in the regulations in force, with prior authorization from the CNSF. The increase in said reserve is made with the release of the reserve of risks in course of retention of the hurricane branch and other hydrometeorological risks and by the capitalization of financial products. The balance of this reserve will have a maximum limit, determined through the technical procedure established in the rules issued by the CNSF.

iv) Reservation of contractual obligations –

This reserve is made up of the income of pensioners or beneficiaries, whose period has expired and has not been claimed, and there is no evidence that the beneficiaries have lost the right or have died.

v) Contingency Reserve –

The resources of this reserve are intended to cover an adverse deviation in the obligations derived from the demographic hypotheses used to determine the constituent amounts, which would translate into an excess of obligations as a result of a variation in the mortality rate provided for in the demographic table adopted.

vi) Investment fluctuation reserve –

Its purpose is to support insurance institutions in the event of possible variations in the returns on their investments. Its constitution will be carried out using a part of the financial performance derived from the differential between the real returns on the investments of the insurance institutions and the minimum returns creditable to their technical reserves, without the balance exceeding the limit of 50% of the RCSB parameter determined in provision 5.11.6 of the Single Insurance and Surety Circular.

(ad) Reinsurance-

Current account

The operations originated by the reinsurance contracts, both assigned and taken, subscribed by the Group, are presented in the item “Debtors of insurers and sureties” in the consolidated statement of financial position. For presentation purposes, the net credit balances per reinsurer are reclassified to the corresponding liability item.

Reinsurance taken

The operations derived from reinsurance acceptances are recorded based on the account statements received from the ceding companies, which are generally formulated on a monthly basis, an aspect that causes a one-month deferral in the registration of premiums, claims, commissions, etc.

Ceded reinsurance

The Group limits the amount of its liability for the risks assumed through distribution with reinsurers, through automatic and optional contracts, transferring a part of the premium to said reinsurers.

The Group has limited retention capacity in all branches and contracts excess loss hedge, which basically covers life, accident and damage operations.

Reinsurance recoverable amounts

The Group records the participation of reinsurers in the ongoing risk reserves and for obligations pending compliance for unreported claims and adjustment expenses assigned to the claims, as well as the expected amount of future obligations derived from reported claims.

The Group's management determines the estimate of the recoverable amounts for the reinsurers' participation in the reserves mentioned in the previous paragraph, considering the temporal difference between reinsurance recoveries and direct payments and the probability of recovery, as well as the expected losses due to non-compliance of the counterparty. The methodologies for calculating this estimate are registered with the CNSF and the effect is recognized in the consolidated statement of results for the year.

In accordance with the provisions of the CNSF, recoverable amounts from reinsurance contracts with counterparties that do not have authorized registration are not capable of covering the Investment Base, nor may they form part of the Eligible Own Funds.

(ae) Provisions-

The Group's general parameter is that provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, which probably results in an outflow of economic resources and which can be reasonably estimated.

The accounting treatment of an item as a provision or as a contingent liability depends on the degree of uncertainty of the future outflow of economic resources to comply with an obligation or, in the case of contingent assets, the uncertainty of the receipt of economic benefits to recover the asset. Therefore, the uncertainty levels defined in FRS A-1 as probable, possible and remote are the basis for accounting recognition.

Finally, these long-term provisions are recognized at present value using the internal market rate.

(af) Transactions in foreign currency-

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded in the currency of the operation, and valued at the exchange rate determined by the Central Bank. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are valued in national currency at the closing exchange rate of each period, issued by the Central Bank. Exchange differences incurred in relation to assets or liabilities contracted in foreign currency are recorded in the results of the year.

The result from the purchase and sale of currencies comes from the difference between the exchange rates used to buy and/or sell currencies, including the adjustment to the final position, valued at the exchange rate mentioned in the previous paragraph.

(ag) Financial margin-

The Group's financial margin is made up of the difference resulting from interest income minus interest expenses.

Interest income-

Interest income is made up of the returns generated by the credit portfolio, based on the terms established in the contracts entered into with the borrowers and the agreed interest rates, the financial income accrued in financial leasing operations, financial factoring, discounting and assignment of credit rights, the amortization of interest collected in advance, as well as premiums and interest on deposits in financial entities, interbank loans with a term less than or equal to 3 business days, margin accounts, investments in financial instruments, repo operations and securities loans, the accrual of commissions charged for the initial granting of credit based on the effective interest rate, the profit and amortization of losses due to renegotiations, dividends from equity securities; as well as the premiums for debt placement.

Likewise, adjustments for valuation derived from items denominated in investment units (UDIS) or in some other general price index, the effect of valuation of credits in VSM or UMA, as well as the profit on exchanges, are considered as interest income, as long as said items come from positions related to income or expenses that are part of the financial margin.

The interest generated by the loans granted is recognized in results as it accrues.

Interest on portfolio in stage 3 is recognized in results until it is collected.

The commissions charged for the initial granting of credits are recorded as a deferred credit within the "Deferred items" caption of the consolidated statement of financial position, which is amortized against the results of the year in the "Interest income" caption, through the effective interest rate during the life of the credit, except those that originate from the granting of credit cards, which are recognized directly in results. The commissions charged for credit card annuity are recognized as a deferred credit and are amortized over a period of 12 months, which are recorded in the "Commissions and fees collected" item.

Interest expenses-

Interest expenses consider discounts and interest for the Group's deposits, interbank loans, repurchase/resale agreements and loans of securities and subordinated obligations, as well as issuance and discount expenses for debt placement. The amortization based on the effective interest rate during the term of the credit of the costs and expenses associated with the initial granting of the credit, as well as the losses and amortization of profits due to renegotiations are part of the interest expenses. In addition to the expenses arising from hedging operations and financial instruments derived from trading, as well as those premiums paid for the early redemption of financial instruments that qualify as liabilities.

Likewise, valuation adjustments derived from items denominated in UDIS or in some other general price index, as well as the loss on changes in positions, are considered interest expenses, as long as said concepts come from assets or liabilities related to expenses or income that are part of the financial margin.

Transaction costs

The amortization of the costs and expenses associated with the granting of credit (transaction costs), the effect of renegotiation of the credit portfolio, those derived from lease liabilities and the financial effect of provisions considered in Interest expenses, (like the commission for granting, the transaction costs must also be amortized with the effective interest rate).

(ah) Commissions and fees collected and paid-

The commissions and fees collected and paid are those generated by banking services and credit portfolio maintenance operations. The commissions that are recognized after the initial granting of the credit are those that are incurred as part of the maintenance of said credits, or those that are charged for reasons other than the placement of credits, are recognized in results at the time they are generated.

Also considered are commissions for loans received, placement of bank debt (other than those associated with its issuance) and for the provision of services, among others, management, transfer, custody or administration of resources, fiduciary activities, and for the granting of guarantees.

Also part of this item are commissions related to the use or issuance of credit cards, either directly such as commissions for the first and subsequent annuities, consultations or issuance of the card, or indirectly such as those charged to affiliated establishments.

Income and expenses from commissions and similar fees are recognized against the consolidated statement of income with different criteria, depending on their nature. The most significant are:

a. Those linked to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value through profit and loss are recognized at the time of the transaction.
b. Those that originate from transactions or services that extend over time are recognized over the life of such transactions or services.
c. Those that respond to a singular act are recognized when the act that originates them occurs.

Performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified and determined at the beginning of the contract. The Group's revenue contracts do not include multiple performance obligations.

(ai) Tickets for rescues-

Salvage income is recognized in accounting terms as an asset and a reduction in the cost of claims on the date on which it is known and is recorded at its estimated realizable value.

(aj) Memorandum accounts-

(i) Own account operations:

Assets or commitments are recorded in the memorandum accounts that do not form part of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position since the rights to them are not acquired or said commitments are not recognized as liabilities of the entities as long as said eventualities do not materialize, respectively.

– *Contingent assets and liabilities:*

Formal claims received by the Group that may entail some liability are recorded.

– *Credit commitments:*

The balance represents the amount of letters of credit granted by the Group that are considered irrevocable commercial credits not drawn down by the borrowers and authorized lines of credit not exercised.

Previous items posted to this account are subject to qualification.

– *Assets in trust or mandate:*

The Group records the operations of Assets or Trusts in memorandum accounts according to the following:

- Those that are limited to the recognition of the trust assets (contract assets), that is, the value of the assets received in trust net of liabilities, keeping in independent records the data related to the administration of each trust.

- Those whose assets and liabilities result from operations and whose recognition and valuation is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the specific accounting criteria applicable to the Group.

Losses borne by the Group for the responsibilities it has incurred as fiduciary are recognized in results in the period in which they are known, regardless of the moment in which any legal promotion for this purpose is carried out.

The trust unit maintains special accounts for each contract in the trust system, and records in them and in its own accounting the money and other assets, values or rights entrusted to it, as well as the increases or decreases, for the respective products or expenses. Invariably, the balances of the special accounts of each trust contract coincide with the balances of the memorandum accounts in which the Group recognizes the trust assets.

In no case will these assets be subject to other responsibilities than those derived from the trust itself, or those that correspond to third parties in accordance with the Law.

When, due to the nature of the trusts established in the Group, there are assets or liabilities held by or in favor of the Group, these are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, as appropriate.

The mandate records the declared value of the assets subject to the mandate contracts entered into by the Group.

The recognition of income from trust management is recognized on an accrual basis. The accumulation of said income is suspended at the moment in which the debt for these presents 90 or more calendar days of non-payment, and may be accumulated again when the debt pending payment is settled in its entirety.

As long as the income accrued from the management of the trusts is suspended from accumulation and is not collected, control thereof is maintained in memorandum accounts. If said accrued income is collected, it is recognized directly in the results of the year.

– *Assets in custody or under management:*

Cash and securities owned by clients that are held in custody, guarantee and administration are reflected in the respective memorandum accounts and are valued based on the price provided by the pricing provider.

The securities in custody and administration are deposited in the S.D. Indeval, Institution for the Deposit of Securities, S. A. de C. V.

– *Collateral received by the entity:*

Its balance represents the total collateral received in repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending- with the Group acting as buyer on repurchase agreements or borrower.

– *Collateral received and sold or given as collateral by the entity:*

Its balance represents the total of collateral received and sold or delivered as collateral, when the Group acts as buyer or borrower.

– *Uncollected accrued interest derived from the credit portfolio in stage 3:*

The interest accrued is recorded in memorandum accounts after a credit is transferred to stage 3.

As long as the credit remains at stage 3 of credit risk, control of the accrued interest is recorded in memorandum accounts. When such interest is collected, it is recognized in the results of the year under the heading “Interest income”. When they are forgiven or written off, they are canceled from the memorandum accounts without affecting allowance for loan losses.

– *Other registration accounts:*

The other registration accounts are mainly made up of guarantees received by the Group, among others.

(ii) Operations on behalf of third parties:

It is represented by cash deposits from clients, custody of securities and operations carried out on behalf of clients. The cash is deposited in banking institutions in accounts other than those of the Group. The valuation of assets in custody, relating to securities or similar titles, is made at their fair value. In the case of operations on behalf of third parties, these are valued based on the nature of the operation, that is, investments in securities, repurchase/resale agreements, securities lending and derivatives.

(ak) Contingencies-

Significant obligations or losses related to contingencies are recognized when it is probable that their effects will materialize and there are reasonable elements for their quantification. If these reasonable elements do not exist, their qualitative disclosure is included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Income, profits or contingent assets are recognized until the moment when there is certainty of their realization.

(4) Fair value of financial instruments-

Fair value hierarchy-

Not all financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value, so the information referring to financial instruments recognized at fair value is broken down below and subsequently that referring to instruments valued at amortized cost. For the latter, the fair value presented is not applied in accounting, except for those in which the book value is the best approximation to its fair value.

a. Financial instruments recognized at fair value

The following table presents the hierarchy level of financial instruments recognized at fair value, as well as the valuation methods, hypotheses and inputs used to determine the fair value of instruments classified within level 2 and 3 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	2024						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Assets							
Financial instruments negotiable							
Fixed income	146,892	151,592	4,324	302,808	Price provided by Valmer		
Variable income	172,560	613	15	173,188	Price provided by Valmer		
Financial instruments to collect and sell							
Fixed income	219,965	73,311	736	315,693	Price provided by Valmer		
Variable income	-	-	-	-	Price provided by Valmer		

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	2024						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Derivatives financial instruments – Trading							
Forwards	-	61,627	1,028	62,655	- Variable Income Futures and Forwards: Flow Discounting	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active implicit correlations - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Options	-	9,398	578	9,976	- Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable Income Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange Rate Options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM		
Swaps	-	115,013	1,270	116,283	- Linear interest rate products (Interest rate swaps, Call money swaps and FRA): Flow discounting. - Swaptions: Black y LGM - Constant maturity swaps: SABR		
Derivatives financial instruments – hedging							
Swaps	-	2,701	-	2,701	- Flow discount. - Swaptions: Black 76 y LGM	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatility observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	
Credit portfolio valued at fair value	-	7,247	434	7,681	To value the complement due to the effect of the implicit options, the methodologies and input data used in the options are used, depending on their type. Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable Income Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange rate options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LG	Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatility observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	-Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active implicit correlations - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends

	2024						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Liabilities							
Derivatives financial instruments - trading							
Forwards	-	67,715	962	68,677	- Variable Income Futures and Forwards: Flow Discounting	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; commodities - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active Implicit Correlations - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Options	-	29,624	5,439	35,063	- Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable Income Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange Rate Options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM		
Swaps	-	109,799	1,011	110,810	- Flow discount. - Swaptions: Black y LGM		
Derivatives financial instruments – Hedging							
Forwards	81	-	-	81	- Price provided by Valmer		
Swaps	-	15,763	-	15,763	- Flow discount. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying active prices: stocks; funds; commodities - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	

	2023						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Assets							
Financial instruments negotiable							
Fixed income	133,603	159,869	1,451	294,923	Price provided by Valmer		
Variable income	139,426	694	463	140,583	Price provided by Valmer		
Financial instruments to collect or sell							
Fixed income	212,264	57,398	1,219	270,881	Price provided by Valmer		
Variable income	-	-	-	-	Price provided by Valmer		

	2023						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Derivative financial instruments - Trading							
Forwards	-	34,628	263	34,891	- Variable Income Futures and Forwards: Flow Discounting	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active Implicit Correlations Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Options	-	7,460	1,274	8,734	- Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable income options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange Rate Options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM		
Swaps	-	128,938	608	129,546	- Linear interest rate products (Interest rate swaps, Call money swaps and FRA): Flow discounting. - Swaptions: Black y LGM - Constant maturity swaps: SABR		
Derivative financial instruments - Hedging							
Advance contracts	-	21	-	21			
Swaps	-	8,644	-	8,644	- Flow discount. Swaptions: Black 76 y LGM	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	
Credit portfolio valued at fair value	-	4,380	1,021	5,401	To value the complement due to the effect of the implicit options, the methodologies and input data used in the options are used, depending on their type. Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable Income Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange rate options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LG	Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Volatility observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	-Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active implicit correlations - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends

	2023						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
Liabilities							
Derivative financial instruments - Trading							
Forwards	-	38,163	64	38,227	- Variable Income Futures and Forwards: Flow Discounting	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; commodities - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatilities - Volatility of volatility - Active Implicit Correlations - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Options	-	20,779	8,319	29,098	- Bond Options: Black 76 - Variable Income Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange Rate Options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree - Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM		
Swaps	-	128,212	1,222	129,434	- Flow discount. Swaptions: Black y LGM		
Derivative financial instruments - Hedging							
Swaps	-	4,804	-	4,804	- Flow discount. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Exchange rates - Future prices quoted in the market - Market interest rates - Underlying active prices: stocks; funds; commodities - Volatilities observed in the market - Issuer credit spread levels - Quoted Dividends - Correlations quoted in the market	

a.1. Valuation techniques

The main techniques used for the valuation of instruments classified in Level 2 and 3, as well as the main unobservable inputs, are described below:

- Comparable prices (similar asset prices): prices of comparable instruments, reference indexes or market benchmarks are used to calculate their performance from the entry price or their current valuation, making subsequent adjustments to take into account differences that may exist between the valued asset and the one taken as a reference. You can also simply assume that the price of one instrument is equivalent to that of the other.

- Net asset value: this technique uses certain assumptions to use the net present value as representatives of the fair value, which represents the total value of the assets and liabilities of a fund and is published by its managing entity.

- Black 76: variant of the Black Scholes model whose main application is the valuation of bond options, Caps/floors and Swaptions of the models directly the behavior of the forward and not the spot itself.

- Black Scholes: The Black-Scholes model postulates a log-normal distribution of security prices such that, under the risk-neutral measure, their expected return is the risk-free interest rate. Under this assumption, the price of vanilla options can be calculated analytically, so that by inverting the Black-Scholes formula for a quoted market premium, the volatility of the price process can be obtained.

- Local volatility: In local volatility models, volatility, instead of being static, evolves deterministically over time according to the level of probability that the option has a positive value on its expiration date (level called “moneyness”), reproducing the so-called “volatility smiles” observed in the market. The volatility smile of an option is the empirical relationship observed between its implied volatility and its exercise price. These models are appropriate in options whose value depends on the historical evolution of the underlying that uses Monte Carlo simulation for its valuation.

a.2. Quantitative information on unobservable inputs

The quantitative information of the unobservable input data used in the calculation of Level 3 assessments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

	2024				
	Significant unobservable inputs	**Min.**	**Media**	**Max.**	**Units**
Derivatives for trading purposes					
Underlying swaps of Interest Rates	Interest Rate Curves	1.15%	4.28%	6.38%	%
Underlying options de Equity	Equity Volatilities	10	10	10	vegas
	Correlaciones Equity/Equity y Equity/FX	(39.94%)	(26.12%)	(13.73%)	%
	Equity Dividends	0.04	3.02	6.18	MXN
	Equity Margin Repo	(2.26%)	0.13%	2.65%	%
Underlying options of Interest Rates	Interest Rate Volatility	0.36	3.9	16.01	vegas

	2023				
	Significant unobservable inputs	**Min.**	**Media**	**Max.**	**Units**
Derivatives for trading purposes					
Underlying swaps of Interest Rates	Interest Rate Curves	(0.68%)	4.17%	6.36%	%
Underlying options de Equity	Equity Volatilities	10	13.66	35.71	vegas
	Correlaciones Equity/Equity y Equity/FX	(42.24%)	(17.62%)	50.97%	%
	Equity Dividends	2.22	2.22	2.22	MXN
	Equity Margin Repo	(1.75%)	2.22%	13.11%	%

a.3. Valuation adjustments for risk of default

The fair value of the liabilities must reflect the entity's risk of default, which includes, among other components, its own credit risk. Taking the above into account, the Group makes valuation adjustments for credit risk in the fair value of its assets and liabilities.

The adjustments are calculated by estimating the exposure (exposure at default), the probability of default (probability of default) and the severity of the loss (loss given default), which is based on the levels of recoveries (recoveries) for all derivative products on any underlying, deposits and operations with a repurchase agreement at the level of legal entity (all counterparties under the same framework contract) with which the Group has exposure.

In the specific case of derivative financial instruments, credit valuation adjustments (hereinafter "CVA") and debit valuation adjustments (debit valuation adjustments, hereinafter "DVA") are incorporated into the valuations of both assets and liabilities, to reflect the impact on the fair value of the counterparty's credit risk and its own. respectively.

As a general rule, the CVA calculation is the sum product of the expected positive exposure on date t, the probability of default between t-1 and t, and the severity of the loss. Similarly, the DVA is calculated as the sum product of the negative expected exposure on date t, the Group's default probabilities between t-1 and t, and the severity of the Group's loss. Both calculations are made over the entire period of potential exposure. The calculation of the expected positive and negative exposure is carried out through a Monte Carlo simulation of the market variables that affect all operations grouped under the same framework contract (legal netting).

The data necessary to calculate the probabilities of default and the severity of a counterparty come from the credit markets. If credit default swap exists for a counterparty and is liquid, this is used. For those cases in which the information is not available, the Group has implemented a sector credit curve assignment process, based on the sector, rating and geographical location of the counterparty and thus calculate both the probabilities of default and its severity, calibrated directly to the market.

The amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, corresponding to adjustments for the credit risk valuation of derivative positions amounted to ($758) and ($395) for CVA, and ($1,120) and ($514) for DVA, respectively. The impact recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, corresponding to said adjustments amounted to ($362), ($606) and ($172), ($443), respectively.

a.4. Reconciliation of the initial and final balance of financial instruments classified as Level 3

The movement of the balances of financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value classified in Level 3 that appear in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

	2024		2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Balance at the beginning	**$ 5,278**	**$ (9,604)**	**$ 3,197**	**$ (6,087)**
Changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the year:				
Performed	(276)	(3,807)	(2)	(105)
Unrealized	(99)	94	(400)	164
Changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income:				
Purchased	4,517	-	369	-
Sales	(501)	-	(850)	-
Derecognition	(1,253)	2,702	184	1,291
Emissions	2,127	(2,729)	1,337	(6,056)
Settlements	-	-	-	-
Net inflows / outflows of Level 3	(1,841)	5,933	1,443	1,189
Others	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	**$ 7,952**	**$ (7,411)**	**$ 5,278**	**$ (9,604)**

The changes in fair value that affected the result for the year were recognized in the "Financial intermediation income" caption.

Changes in fair value that affected other comprehensive income were recognized in the “Valuation of financial instruments to be collected and sold” caption.

a.5. Transfers between levels

The amounts of financial instruments that were transferred between the different levels of hierarchy during 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024					
Of:	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Assets A:	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**
Financial instruments negotiable						
Debt	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 518	$ -	$ 176
Capital	-	-	-	-	266	2
Financial instruments for collect and sell						
Debt	-	-	-	-	1,219	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives for the purposes of negotiation						
Advance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	(252)
Options	-	-	-	1	-	(497)
Swaps	-	-	-	8	-	(152)
Derivatives for the purposes of hedge						
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 527**	**$ 1,485**	**$ (723)**
Liabilities						
Derivatives for the purposes of negotiation						
Futures	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Options	-	-	-	(1)	-	5,692
Swaps	-	-	-	(90)	-	331
Derivatives for the purposes of hedge						
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (91)**	**$ -**	**$ 6,023**

	2023					
Of:	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Assets A:	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**
Financial instruments negotiable						
Debt	$ -	$ -	$ 286	$ 45	$ -	$ 137
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments for collect and sell						
Debt	-	-	-	1,212	-	-
Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2023					
Of:	**Level 1**		**Level 2**		**Level 3**	
A:	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**
Derivatives for the purposes of negotiation						
Advance contracts	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
Options	-	-	-	154	-	(250)
Swaps	-	-	-	73	-	(116)
Derivatives for the purposes of hedge						
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 286**	**$ 1,484**	**$ -**	**$ (238)**
Liabilities						
Derivatives for the purposes of negotiation						
Futures	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Options	-	-	-	(1,013)	-	2,207
Swaps	-	-	-	(71)	-	66
Derivatives for the purposes of hedge						
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (1,084)**	**$ -**	**$ 2,273**

These transfers basically correspond to:

- In equity and debt instruments, reclassifications from hierarchy level 1 to 2 occur mainly when during the last month a position or quote price is not observed on at least 90% of the business days. An instrument that, having been classified at level 2 for this reason and in subsequent periods complies with said requirement, is reclassified to level 1.

- Level 2 to 3 transfers occur when the issuer of the security stops trading, goes into default, there is no sufficient position or market information in electronic trading media (Reuters and Bloomberg), or presents a static updated price, that is, it is repeated over a prolonged period.

- In OTC derivatives, transfers from Level 2 to Level 3 occur in operations in which the degree of unobservability in the market data used in the valuation exceeds the defined threshold (10%).

a.6 Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is carried out on derivative financial instruments with important unobservable inputs, that is, for those included in Level 3, to have a reasonable range of possible alternative valuations according to the nature of the methods and input data used to carry out the valuation.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the possible variation in the "Mark to Market" (MtM) derived from the uncertainty in the unobservable parameter, considering the highest value (most favorable scenario) or lowest value (least favorable scenario) obtained via the "Additional Valuation-Adjustment" (AVA) calculated for said positions, would be:

	2024		2023	
	Possible variation in the MtM derived from the uncertainty in the unobservable parameter		Possible variation in the MtM derived from the uncertainty in the unobservable parameter	
	Most favorable scenario	Less scenario favorable	Most favorable scenario	Less scenario favorable
Derivatives for trading purposes				
Underlying Rate Swaps of interest	$ 80	$ (80)	$ 43	$ (43)
Options on underlying equity	1	(1)	1	(1)
Options on underlying types of change	-	-	-	-
Options on underlying rates of interest	1	(1)	-	-

a.7 Changes in valuation models

In a session of the Risk Committee held on May 21, 2024, the methodology for the construction of the Funding TIIE curve, "MXN TIEF", was approved to be used in the valuation of deposits and derivatives on Funding TIIE for the estimation of coupons. In a session of the Risk Committee held on September 17, 2024, a new underlying was approved regarding the TIIE for Funding fixing "In Advance". This underlying will be used to determine the coupon rate for Deposits and Interest Rate Derivatives in MXN. In a session of the Risk Committee held on November 19, 2024, changes were approved in the construction of interest rate curves caused by market instruments on TIIE funding; the retrospective effect derived from this change was not significant.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the cash and cash equivalents item is integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash	$ 66,400	$ 59,865
Banks	169,061	95,118
Restricted availability:		
Currency purchase [1]	210,456	117,251
Currency sales [1]	(295,158)	(86,308)
Deposits in the Central Bank [2]	34,034	34,000
Interbank loans (call money) [3]	99	-
Other cash and cash equivalents	1,539	55
	186,431	219,981
Reclassification to liabilities for compensation of purchases and sales of foreign exchange [1]	84,702	-
Total	**$ 271,133**	**$ 219,981**

The "Banks" item included below is represented by cash in national currency and US dollars converted at the closing exchange rate published by the Central Bank of $20.8829 and $16.9666 pesos per dollar at the close of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

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	2024			2023		
	National currency	Appreciated US dollars	Total	National currency	Appreciated US dollars	Total
Deposits in banks in the country	$ 966	$ -	$ 966	$ 727	$	$ 727
Deposits with credit institutions from abroad	257	117,977	118,234	978	43,256	44,234
Central Bank	47,740	2,121	49,861	48,379	1,778	50,157
	$ 48,963	**$ 120,098**	**$ 169,061**	**$ 50,084**	**$ 45,034**	**$ 95,118**

(1) The currencies to be received and delivered for purchases and sales to be settled from 24 to 96 hours as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as shown below:

	2024		2023	
	Balance in foreign currency (millions)	Equivalent in national currency	Balance in foreign currency (millions)	Equivalent in national currency
Purchase of foreign currency to be received at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours:				
USD	8,673	$ 181,113	6,368	$ 108,050
EUR	1,403	29,297	542	9,201
GBP	2	39	-	-
JPY	-	7	-	-
Total		$ 210,456		$ 117,251

	2024		2023	
	Balance in foreign currency (millions)	Equivalent in national currency	Balance in foreign currency (millions)	Equivalent in national currency
Sale of currencies to be settled at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours:				
USD	(13,351)	$ (278,799)	(5,049)	$ (85,667)
EUR	(782)	(16,342)	(38)	(641)
GBP	(1)	(13)	-	-
JPY	-	(4)	-	-
Total		$ (295,158)		$ (86,308)
		$ (84,702)(*)		**$ 30,943**

(*) Reclassified balance after offsetting foreign currency purchases and sales.

When recording the foreign currency to be delivered or received for sales and purchases within the heading “Cash and cash equivalents”, the settlement accounts for the equivalent value of these operations are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position within the headings of “Other accounts receivable, net” and “Creditors for settlement of operations”, as appropriate.

In accordance with the current provisions for credit institutions, in the heading “Cash and cash equivalents”, it is established that in the event that the offset balance of foreign currency to be received with the foreign currency to be delivered whose term is between 24 and 96 hours presents a credit balance, it must be reclassified to “Sundry creditors and other accounts payable”. As of December 31, 2024, the net balance was a credit of $84,702, so the reclassification was carried out (note 19), while, as of December 31, 2023, the net debit balance of foreign currency to be received and delivered for $30,943 was not reclassified.

(2) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the single Central Bank account includes the Group's Monetary Regulation Deposits (“DRM”), in the Central Bank, which amount to $34,034 and $34,000, respectively. These Monetary Regulation Deposits will have an indefinite duration for which the Central Bank will inform in advance the date and procedure for withdrawing their balance. Interest on deposits is payable every 28 days applying the rate established in the regulations issued by the Central Bank.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of accrued interest not collected from the DRM that had been recognized amounted to $132 and $97, respectively.

On May 12, 2016, through Circular 9/2016, the Central Bank announced the rules for the auctions of Reportable Monetary Regulation Bonds (BREMS R), indicating that said BREMS R can be settled with DRM resources. The current Provisions establish that the DRM may be composed of cash, securities or both.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group maintains BREMS R for $32,765 and $32,737, respectively, which are part of the DRM, which are recorded in the heading “Investments in financial instruments”, within the category of Financial instruments to collect and sell (FICS) (note 7(b)), this derived from the bond issuance prospectus which establishes that they should only be sold directly or disposed of through repo operations to the Central Bank, when it so determines through general provisions.

(3) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the interests recognized in the results of the year for Call money operations amount to $86 and $57, respectively, with average rates of return of 10.6% and 11.2%. At the end of December 2024, a Call money has been contracted with Bank of China Mexico for $99 at 10% with a two-day maturity.

(6) Margin Accounts (Derivative Financial Instruments) -

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, margin accounts are made up of guarantees granted in cash for derivative financial operations in recognized markets for $13,379 and $9,413, respectively.

(7) Investments in financial instruments-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, investments in financial instruments are integrated as shown below:

a. Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI)

	2024				2023
Instrument	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Value in books	Value in books
No restriction:					
Equity instruments	$ 28,164	$ -	$ 410	$ 28,574	$ 21,338
American Depositary Receipts (ADR's)	47	-	19	66	45
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	1,449	17	(97)	1,369	2,437
Fixed rate government bonds	27,666	407	(732)	27,341	29,263
Promissory notes with yield payable at expiration (PRLV)	568	-	-	568	5,929
Treasury Certificates Federation (CETES)	3,498	33	7	3,538	21,138
Government Development Bonds Federal (BONDES)	573	3	-	576	506
Corporate Eurobonuses	205	2	(1)	206	311
Bank stock certificates	4,378	76	(160)	4,294	2,835
Stock certificates	12,555	89	(26)	12,618	7,735
Exchangeable stock certificates (CBICS)	1,348	21	(88)	1,281	2,082
Government Development Bonds Federal in UDIS (UDIBONOS)	6,319	4	(99)	6,224	21,562
Savings Protection Bonds (BPAS)	7,151	186	77	7,414	25,788
Investment funds	126,044	-	18,486	144,530	119,196
Treasury notes	2,670	23	22	2,715	1,727
Total titles without restriction	$ 222,635	$ 861	$ 17,818	$ 241,314	$ 261,892
With restriction:					
Collateral granted (a.1.)	240,380	2,156	(138)	242,398	176,463
Purchases value date (a.2.)	19,944	229	8	20,181	4,477
Sales value date (a.3.)	(27,617)	(264)	(16)	(27,897)	(7,325)
Total restricted titles	$ 232,707	$ 2,121	$ (146)	$ 234,682	$ 173,615
Total	**$ 455,342**	**$ 2,982**	**$ 17,672**	**$ 475,996**	**$ 435,507**

During 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized in results a loss of $1,836 and a profit of $2,429, respectively, due to the valuation of unrestricted securities (note 34).

Likewise, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the residual terms of these unrestricted investments are as shown below:

	2024				
Instrument	**less than a month**	**Between 1 and 3 months**	**More than 3 months**	**No fixed term**	**Total acquisition cost**
Titles without restriction:					
Equity instruments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 28,164	$ 28,164
ADRS	-	-	-	47	47
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	-	-	1,449	-	1,449
Fixed rate government bonds	-	67	27,599	-	27,666
PRLV	568	-	-	568	568
CETES	361	22	3,115	-	3,498
BONDES	174	55	344	-	573
Corporate Eurobonuses	-	-	205	-	205
Bank stock certificates	-	488	3,890	-	4,378
Stock certificates	1,045	2,541	8,969	-	12,555
CBICS	-	-	1,348	-	1,348
UDIBONDS	-	-	6,319	-	6,319
BPAS	-	-	7,151	-	7,151
Investment funds	-	-	-	126,044	126,044
Treasury notes	74	-	2,596	-	2,670
Total	**$ 2,222**	**$ 3,173**	**$ 62,985**	**$ 154,255**	**$ 222,635**

	2023				
Instrument	**less than a month**	**Between 1 and 3 months**	**More than 3 months**	**No fixed term**	**Total acquisition cost**
Titles without restriction:					
Equity instruments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,350	$ 20,350
ADRS	-	-	-	46	46
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	-	1,000	1,410	-	2,410
Fixed rate government bonds	-	81	28,651	-	28,732
PRLV	57	5,875	-	-	5,932
CETES	777	55	20,242	-	21,074
BONDES	-	1	500	-	501
Corporate Eurobonuses	-	-	306	-	306
Bank stock certificates	-	475	2,509	-	2,984
Stock certificates	949	1,307	5,400	-	7,656
CBICS	-	-	2,105	-	2,105
UDIBONDS	-	-	21,086	-	21,086
BPAS	-	1,415	23,560	-	24,975
Investment funds	-	-	-	105,319	105,319
Treasury notes	254	-	1,409	-	1,663
Total	**$ 2,037**	**$ 10,209**	**$ 107,178**	**$ 125,715**	**$ 245,139**

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a.1. The collateral granted as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as follows:

	2024				2023
Instrument	**Acquisition cost**	**Accrued interest**	**Increase (decrease) due to valuation**	**book value**	**book value**
Loan guarantee securities of values:					
Government bonds at rate fixed	$ 7,305	$ 53	$ (195)	$ 7,163	$ -
BONDES	8,159	63	(2)	8,220	-
BPAS	21,064	607	142	21,813	28,105
CETES	74,631	-	199	74,830	43,631
Total titles in guarantee of securities lending	$ 111,159	$ 723	$ 144	$ 112,026	$ 71,736
Titles in repo guarantees:					
BONDES	$ 4,647	$ 30	$ (2)	$ 4,675	$ 6,725
Fixed rate government bonds	44,041	391	(349)	44,083	10,123
BPAS	25,748	734	468	26,950	40,222
CETES	26,512	-	29	26,541	36,925
UDIBONDS	15,338	7	(422)	14,923	3
CBICS	8,411	192	(19)	8,584	6,473
Stock certificates	100	-	-	100	-
Total titles in guarantee for will bring it back	$ 124,797	$ 1,354	$ (295)	$ 125,856	$ 100,471
Titles in other guarantees:					
Fixed rate government bonds	$ 460	$ 9	$ (1)	$ 468	$ 298
BPAS	1,577	66	8	1,651	1,648
CETES	1,395	-	6	1,401	1,263
Stock certificates	21	-	-	21	392
Corporate Eurobonuses	39	1	(3)	37	209
Treasury notes	932	3	3	938	446
Total titles in other guarantees	$ 4,424	$ 79	$ 13	$ 4,516	$ 4,256
Total securities restricted by collateral granted	**$ 240,380**	**$ 2,156**	**$ (138)**	**$ 242,398**	**$ 176,463**

a.2. Purchases valued at December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

Instrument	2024 Acquisition cost	2024 Accrued interest	2024 Increase (decrease) due to valuation	2024 book value	2023 book value
Equity instruments	$ 16	$ -	$ -	$ 16	3
Fixed rate government bonds	9,784	193	4	9,981	2,331
BONDES	1,998	8	(1)	2,005	403
CETES	5,391	-	2	5,393	728
UDIBONDS	2,750	28	3	2,781	1,012
Stock certificates	5	-	-	5	-
Total	**$ 19,944**	**$ 229**	**$ 8**	**$ 20,181**	**$ 4,477**

a.3. The value date sales as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2024 Acquisition cost	2024 Accrued interest	2024 Increase (decrease) due to valuation	2024 book value	2023 book value
Equity instruments	$ (5)	$ -	$ -	$ (5)	$ -
Trams	(1,999)	(7)	1	(2,005)	(403)
Cetes	(7,636)	-	(1)	(7,637)	(1,066)
Fixed rate government bonds	(15,083)	(235)	(14)	(15,332)	(4,638)
Bank stock certificates	(20)	-	-	(20)	-
UDIBONDS	(2,269)	(20)	(2)	(2,291)	(1,218)
Stock certificates	(605)	(2)	-	(607)	-
Total	**$ (27,617)**	**$ (264)**	**$ (16)**	**$ (27,897)**	**$ (7,325)**

During 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized in results losses of $460 and $184, respectively, due to the valuation of securities restricted by collateral granted (note 34).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the returns associated with all of the Group's negotiable financial instruments recognized in the results of the year amounted to $41,584 and $30,683, respectively (note 32).

b. Financial instruments to collect or sell (FICS)

Instrument	2024				2023
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	book value	book value
Titles without restriction:					
CETES	$ 5,661	$ 651	$ 9	$ 6,321	$ 5,369
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	64,195	795	(3,825)	61,165	33,082
Corporate Eurobonuses	1,661	69	(80)	1,650	912
Fixed rate government bonds	19,227	434	(692)	18,969	51,423
BONDES	498	1	-	499	4,831
Stock certificates	5,779	179	(249)	5,709	230
BPAS	748	30	3	781	-
Bank stock certificates	2,181	60	(165)	2,076	1,075
Treasury	-	-	-	-	919
UMS	1,226	11	2	1,239	-
BREMS R [1]	32,671	118	(24)	32,765	32,737
UDIBONDS	4,171	190	(511)	3,850	1,237
Total without restriction	138,018	2,538	(5,532)	135,024	131,815
Restricted (b.1)	182,594	3,084	(5,009)	180,669	139,065
	$ 320,612	**$ 5,622**	**$ (10,541)**	**$ 315,693**	**$ 270,880**

[1] BREMS R that are part of the Monetary Regulation Deposit (note 5).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the result from the valuation of Financial Instruments to be Collected or Sold is presented in OCI accumulated to the negative effect of valuation net of deferred tax of $6,393 and $4,913, respectively, of the derivatives that partially cover said securities position.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the terms to which the financial instruments are agreed to be collected and sold without restriction are as shown below:

Instrument	2024				
	Under one my	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	Sin fixed term	Total a acquisition cost
No restriction:					
CETES	$ 1,982	$ 1,095	$ 2,584	$ -	$ 5,661
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	-	542	63,653	-	64,195
Corporate Eurobonuses	-	-	1,661	-	1,661
Fixed rate government bonds	-	-	19,227	-	19,227
BONDES	-	-	498	-	498
Stock certificates	201	-	5,578	-	5,779
BPAS	-	-	748	-	748
Bank stock certificates	-	-	2,181	-	2,181
UMS	-	-	1,226	-	1,226
BREMS R	-	-	32,671	-	32,671
UDIBONDS	-	-	4,171	-	4,171
Total without restriction	**$ 2,183**	**$ 1,637**	**$ 134,198**	**$ -**	**$ 138,018**

Instrument	2023				
	Under one my	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	Sin fixed term	Total a acquisition cost
No restriction:					
CETES	$ -	$ 628	$ 4,395	$ -	$ 5,023
Sovereign debt Eurobonds	-	1,000	33,564	-	34,564
Corporate Eurobonuses	-	-	897	-	897
Fixed rate government bonds	-	-	51,902	-	51,902
BONDES	-	4,953	-	-	4,953
Stock certificates	-	-	259	-	259
BPAS	-	-	-	-	-
Bank stock certificates	-	7	1,063	-	1,070
CEDES	-	-	907	-	-
Treasury	-	-	-	-	907
BREMS R	-	-	32,701	-	32,701
UDIBONDS	-	-	1,180	-	1,180
Total without restriction	**$ -**	**$ 6,588**	**$ 126,868**	**$ -**	**$ 133,456**

b.1. The collateral granted (restricted securities) of financial instruments to collect and sell as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2024				2023
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	book value	book value
Corporate stock certificates	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 115
Fixed rate government bonds	-	-	-	-	854
BPAS	-	-	-	-	7,291
Corporate Eurobonuses	-	-	-	-	1
Securities lending	-	-	-	-	8,261
Fixed rate government bonds	164,525	2,578	(4,822)	162,281	116,796
Stock certificates	-	-	-	-	759
BPAS	14,200	497	51	14,748	8,214
Bank stock certificates	-	-	-	-	1,378
Udibonos	3,869	9	(238)	3,640	3,657
Guarantees for returns	182,594	3,084	(5,009)	180,669	130,804
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-
Total restricted	**$ 182,594**	**$ 3,084**	**$ (5,009)**	**$ 180,669**	**$ 139,065**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the profit associated with all of the Group's financial instruments to be collected and sold recognized in the results of the year amounted to $15,745 and $13,990, respectively (note 32).

During 2024 and 2023, the amount of expected credit losses due to impairment of financial instruments to be collected and sold recognized in results was $2 and $(51), respectively.

c. Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (FICPI)

	2024		
Instrument	**Acquisition cost**	**Accrued interest**	**Value in books**
Mortgage Debtor Support Program Special CETES (note 10)	$ 1,939	$ 1	$ 1,940
Fixed rate government bonds	53,686	1,012	54,698
Bank stock certificates	5,214	96	5,310
Corporate Eurobonuses	23,522	293	23,815
Treasury	6,245	24	6,269
Stock certificates	8,549	37	8,586
Certificates of deposit	7,736	80	7,816
CBICS	3,084	28	3,112
UDIBONDS	149,872	1,828	151,700
Total to charge principal and interest	$ 259,847	$ 3,399	263,246
Estimation of expected credit losses for investments in financial instruments to collect principal and interest (amounts) [1]			(16)
Total to charge principal and interest			**$ 263,230**

	2023		
Instrument	**Acquisition cost**	**Accrued interest**	**Value in books**
Mortgage Debtor Support Program Special CETES (note 10)	$ 1,743	$ 1	$ 1,744
Fixed rate government bonds	83,606	1,406	85,012
Certificates of deposit	4,562	80	4,642
Corporate Eurobonuses	20,924	267	21,191
Treasury	5,075	20	5,095
CETES	-	-	-
Stock certificates	9,297	48	9,345
Bank stock certificates	7,914	80	7,994
CBICS	2,978	26	3,004
UDIBONDS	139,645	1,486	141,131
Total to charge principal and interest	$ 275,744	$ 3,414	279,158
Estimation of expected credit losses for investments in financial instruments to collect principal and interest (amounts) [1]			(21)
Total to charge principal and interest			**$ 279,137**

(1) Reconciliation between the final and initial balance of the IFCPI credit risk estimate:

	2024	2023
Opening Balance	$ (21)	$ (24)
Affects on results for the year	5	3
Ending balance	**$ (16)**	**$ (21)**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the returns associated with all of the Financial Instruments to Collect Principal (FICPI) and Group Interest recognized in the results of the year amounted to $19,246 and $18,323, respectively (note 32).

During 2024 and 2023, the amount of expected credit losses due to impairment of FICPI, recognized in results were $5 and $3, respectively.

d. Collateral Received and Delivered.

The terms and conditions for the delivery of collateral securities are in accordance with the framework contracts for repo, securities lending and derivatives (ISDA/CMOF). These contracts establish the exchange of collateral, which will be a mitigator of credit risk, in order to have a reasonable level of credit risk; The guarantee received or delivered does not meet the criteria for transferring ownership, so the entity that delivers the collateral maintains the corporate and economic rights of said titles, unless there is non-compliance with the guaranteed obligations; However, these framework contracts contemplate the temporary use and enjoyment of said securities with the commitment to return them at the expiration of the guaranteed operation or through margin return calls due to a decrease in the guaranteed value at risk.

Under the collateral exchange agreements of financial institutions that have a negative market value, it undertakes to deliver or receive to the other party (which therefore has a positive market value) assets, liabilities or cash to reduce credit risk exposure, in accordance with the terms signed in the aforementioned bilateral contract.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group does not maintain investments that come from unobservable markets.

(8) Repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending-

a. Debtors on repurchases/resales

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, debtors on repurchases/resales are integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2024 active part: Debtors on repurchases/resales	2024 passive part: Collateral sold or given as collateral	2024 Debtor difference	2023 active part: Debtors on repurchases/resales	2023 passive part: Collateral sold or given as collateral	2023 Debtor difference
BONDES	$ 13,429	$ -	$ 13,429	$ 57,017	$ -	$ 57,017
Government bonds at a fixed rate	8,795	-	8,795	9,709	-	9,709
BPAS	17,215	-	17,215	31,236	-	31,236
CETES	7,301	-	7,301	3,406	-	3,406
Total	**$ 46,740**	**$ -**	**$ 46,740**	**$ 101,368**	**$ -**	**$ 101,368**

b. Creditors on repurchase/resale agreements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the creditors on repurchase/resale agreements are integrated as follows:

Instrument	2024	2023
BONDES	$ 4,046	$ 6,174
Fixed rate government bonds	184,858	123,255
BPAS	41,037	48,276
Stock certificates	100	846
bank bonds	-	1,696
CETES	26,555	36,760
CBICS	8,583	6,456
UDIBONDS	33,371	17,775
Total	**$ 298,550**	**$ 241,238**

The interest (awards) for repurchase/resale agreements in favor that the Group recorded for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $7,725 and $6,269, respectively, which were recorded in the consolidated statement of income in the item "Interest income", while the interest (awards) charged that the Group recorded in the item "Interest expenses" for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to ($47,538) and ($37,692), respectively, (see note 32).

c. Collateral sold or given as collateral in repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending- as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as shown below:

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	2024			2023		
	Memorandum accounts		passive part	Memorandum accounts		passive part
Instrument	Collateral received by the Group	Collateral received and sold or delivered under warranty	Collateral sold or given as collateral	Collateral received by the group	Collateral received and sold or delivered under warranty	Collateral sold or given as collateral
Securities borrower:						
Government bonds to fixed rate	$ 46,909	$ 42,867	$ 42,867	$ 30,977	$ 31,008	$ 29,938
UDIBONDS	29,202	29,122	29,122	26,863	25,104	25,104
CETES	18,674	15,685	15,685	12,722	11,418	11,418
CBICS	15,311	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments net	289	289	289	174	174	174
	110,385	87,963	87,963	70,736	67,704	66,634
Repurchase agreements::						
BONDES	7,091	7,890	7,893	48,043	9,235	9,238
Fixed rate bonds	8,508	4,127	4,123	9,726	-	37
BPAS	17,240	17,231	17,235	31,306	8,106	8,109
CETES	4,939	4,337	4,338	2,600	1,082	1,082
UDIBONDS	-	79	79	-	-	-
CBICS	-	14,626	14,623	-	-	-
	37,778	48,290	48,291	91,675	18,423	18,466
Other guarantees received	11,362	848	-	13,334	-	-
Total	**$ 159,525**	**$ 137,101**	**$ 136,254**	**$ 175,745**	**$ 86,127**	**$ 85,100**

The interest charged on collateral sold and given as collateral in repo and securities lending transactions recognized in results for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to ($649) and ($357), respectively, (see note 32).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has contracted repo operations in force with an average term of 5 and 3 days, respectively; while current securities lending operations have an average term of 6 and 1 days, respectively.

(9) Derivative financial instruments-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, transactions with securities and derivatives are integrated as shown below:

a. Derivative financial instruments.- The Group carries out derivative operations to meet the needs of our clients, manage the sensitivity of its own portfolios, as a market maker and to cover risks of its own structural balance.

For negotiation purposes:

	2024			
	Book value		Balance	
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor
Futures long position	$ 3,499	$ 3,499	$ -	$ -
Futures short position	56,874	56,874	-	-
Long position forward contracts	1,186,357	1,143,149	56,627	13,419
Short position forward contracts	1,070,269	1,119,500	6,028	55,259
Purchased options	9,977	-	9,977	-
Sold options	-	35,062	-	35,062
Swaps	2,038,301	2,032,829	116,282	110,810
	$ 4,365,277	**$ 4,390,913**	**$ 188,914**	**$ 214,550**

	2023			
	Book value		Balance	
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor
Futures long position	$ 6,723	$ 6,723	$ -	$ -
Futures short position	63,734	63,734	-	-
Long position forward contracts	738,665	771,602	3,471	36,408
Short position forward contracts	740,367	710,766	31,420	1,819
Purchased options	8,734	-	8,734	-
Sold options	-	29,098	-	29,098
Swaps	1,971,612	1,971,500	129,546	129,434
	$ 3,529,835	**$ 3,553,423**	**$ 173,171**	**$ 196,759**

For hedge purposes:

	2024				
	Nominal amount		Balance		
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor	Position net
Futures	$ -	$ 81	$ -	$ 81	$ (81)
Swaps	147,757	160,819	2,701	15,763	(13,062)
	$ 147,757	$ 160,900	$ 2,701	$ 15,844	$ (13,143)

	2023				
	Nominal amount		Balance		
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor	Position net
Futures	$ 22	$ -	$ 22	$ -	$ 22
Swaps	117,992	114,152	8,644	4,804	3,840
	$ 118,014	**$ 114,152**	**$ 8,666**	**$ 4,804**	**$ 3,862**

b. Futures and forward contracts. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group carried out operations in Organized Markets (Mex-Der and Chicago) obtaining a profit of $1,651 and ($8,087), distributed in Rates of $1,755 and ($1,288), Currencies of ($4,408) and ($5,374), Indexes of $4,304 and ($1,419) and Securities of $0 and ($6), respectively.

At the end of fiscal year 2024, there are open futures and forward contracts as shown below:

For negotiation purposes:

		Sales		Purchased		
Operation type	**Underlying**	**To receive**	**Contract value**	**Contract value**	**To deliver**	**Position net**
Futures	US dollar	$ 56,005	$ 56,005	$ 3,499	$ 3,499	$ -
	Indexes	869	869	-	-	-
		$ 56,874	**$ 56,874**	**$ 3,499**	**$ 3,499**	**$ -**

		Sales		Purchased		
Operation type	**Underlying**	**To receive**	**Contract value**	**Contract value**	**To deliver**	**Position net**
Advance contracts	US dollar	$ 993,511	$ 1,045,069	$ 1,107,345	$ 1,062,771	$ (6,984)
	Stocks	76,758	74,431	79,012	80,378	961
		$ 1,070,269	**$ 1,119,500**	**$ 1,186,357**	**$ 1,143,149**	**$ (6,023)**

At the end of fiscal year 2023, open contracts were maintained as shown below:

		Sales		Purchased		
Operation type	**Underlying**	**To receive**	**Contract value**	**Contract value**	**To deliver**	**Position net**
Futures	US dollar	$ 62,291	$ 62,291	$ 6,713	$ 6,713	$ -
	Indexes	1,443	1,443	-	-	-
	S&P	-	-	10	10	-
		$ 63,734	**$ 63,734**	**$ 6,723**	**$ 6,723**	**$ -**

		Sales		Purchased		
Operation type	**Underlying**	**To receive**	**Contract value**	**Contract value**	**To deliver**	**Position net**
Advance contracts	US dollar	$ 702,454	$ 671,893	$ 694,655	$ 729,519	$ (4,303)
	Stocks	37,913	38,873	44,010	42,083	967
		$ 740,367	**$ 710,766**	**$ 738,665**	**$ 771,602**	**$ (3,336)**

c. Options - As of December 31, 2024, the Group has entered into option contracts as follows:

For negotiation purposes:

	Operation type	Underlying		Reference amount		Fair value
Purchased	OTC Options [1]	US dollar	$	107,257	$	4,199
		Interest rates		192,500		1,111
		Stocks and Indexes		33,145		4,667
	MO Options [2]	Stocks and Indexes		-		-
					$	**9,977**
Sales	OTC Options [1]	US dollar	$	132,648	$	4,203
		Interest rates		260,391		1,160
		Stocks and Indexes		29,411		29,699
					$	**35,062**

As of December 31, 2023, the Group has entered into option contracts as follows:

	Operation type	Underlying		Reference amount		Fair value
Purchased	OTC Options [1]	US dollar	$	109,024	$	3,580
		Interest rates		128,707		1,880
		Stocks and Indexes		27,185		3,274
					$	**8,734**

	Operation type	Underlying		Reference amount		Fair value
Sales	OTC Options [1]	US dollar	$	110,799	$	4,895
		Interest rates		157,091		1,699
		Stocks and Indexes		22,991		22,504
					$	**29,098**

(1) OTC (Over The Counter) equivalent to Unorganized Markets
(2) MO (Organized Markets)

d. Swaps.- As of December 31, 2024, the Group has entered into swap contracts as shown below:
For negotiation purposes:

Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract deliver	To receive	To deliver	Position net
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 230,803	$ 258,199	$ 228,176	$ 257,319	$ (29,143)
	US dollar	314,033	259,878	312,626	254,399	58,227
	UDIS	55,259	56,555	55,206	55,341	(135)
	Euro	42,410	59,536	43,018	61,416	(18,398)
	Yen	-	19	-	19	(19)
	Colombian Peso	1,902	855	1,970	915	1,055
	GBP	1,308	1,308	1,335	1,335	-
	CLP	4,153	4,141	4,266	4,274	(8)
				646,597	635,018	11,579
		Notional amount				
Interest rates	Peso [1]	11,707,704		1,148,293	1,153,216	(4,923)
	Euro	221,653		10,782	10,482	300
	US dollar	2,426,576		233,190	233,867	(677)
	COP	-		-	-	-
				1,392,265	1,397,565	(5,300)
Stocks	Peso	5,179		158	177	(19)
	US dollar	2,009		30	644	(614)
				188	821	(633)
CDS	US dollar	731		8	10	(2)
	Subtotal			2,039,058	2,033,414	5,644
CVA / DVA IFRS13				(757)	(585)	(172)
	Total			**$ 2,038,301**	**$ 2,032,829**	**$ 5,472**

[1] The Group entered into Nominal Interest Rate Swap contracts in pesos with various institutions, the current inventory shows agreed rates between 4.52% and 20.26% annually.

As of December 31, 2023, the swap contracts were as follows:

For negotiation purposes:

Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract deliver	To receive	To deliver	Position net
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 250,622	$ 232,031	$ 230,286	$ 231,111	$ (825)
	US dollar	248,609	240,787	248,720	221,425	27,295
	UDIS	48,733	50,537	47,372	48,014	(642)
	Euro	37,935	57,236	39,483	60,157	(20,674)
	Yen	-	67	-	68	(68)
	Colombian Peso	1,250	-	1,238	-	1,238
	GBP	1,081	1,081	1,124	1,130	(6)
	CLP	3,918	3,918	4,144	4,124	20
				572,367	566,029	6,338

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Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract deliver	To receive	To deliver	Position net
		Notional amount				
Interest rates	Peso (1)	8,604,023		1,226,979	1,230,528	(3,549)
	Euro	232,057		13,044	12,950	94
	US dollar	1,490,552		159,493	160,875	(1,382)
	COP	-		-	-	-
				1,399,516	1,404,353	(4,837)
Stocks	Peso	4,304		80	878	(798)
	US dollar	1,527		27	232	(205)
				107	1,110	(1,003)
CDS	US dollar	509		18	18	-
	Subtotal			1,972,008	1,971,510	498
CVA / DVA IFRS13				(396)	(10)	(386)
	Total			**$ 1,971,612**	**$ 1,971,500**	**$ 112**

(1) The Group entered into Nominal Interest Rate Swap contracts in pesos with various institutions, the current inventory shows agreed rates between 3.50% and 20.26% annually.

Swaps for hedging purposes:

As of December 31, 2024, they are comprised as follows:

Fair value hedge:

Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract deliver	To receive	To deliver	Position net
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 80,936	$ 21,505	$ 88,058	$ 21,669	$ 66,389
	US dollar	-	35,605	-	38,423	(38,423)
	GBP	-	-	-	-	-
	Euro	-	33,099	-	37,246	(37,246)
		80,936	90,209	88,058	97,338	(9,280)
		Notional amount				
Interest rates	Peso (1)	58,072		19,708	18,216	1,492
	US dollar	103,492		39,991	45,265	(5,274)
				59,699	63,482	(3,782)
	Total			**$ 147,757**	**$ 160,819**	**$ (13,062)**

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the Group has open Nominal Interest Rate Swap contracts in pesos with various institutions at rates between 4.88% and 10.46% annually.

As of December 31, 2023, they are comprised as follows:

Fair value hedge:

Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract deliver	To receive	To deliver	Position net
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 64,950	$ 28,297	$ 69,358	$ 28,390	$ 40,968
	US dollar	10,010	19,630	10,083	20,300	(10,217)
	GBP	-	1,020	-	1,051	(1,051)
	Euro	-	20,724	-	23,086	(23,086)
		74,960	69,671	79,441	72,827	6,614
		Notional amount				
Interest rates	Peso (1)	62,978		15,143	14,810	333
	US dollar	61,589		23,408	26,515	(3,107)
				38,551	41,325	(2,774)
	Total			**$ 117,992**	**$ 114,152**	**$ 3,840**

(1) As of December 31, 2023, the Group has opened Nominal Interest Rate Swap contracts in pesos with various institutions at rates between 4.88% and 11.51% annually.

Collateral received in derivatives as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are recorded in the item "Creditors on cash received as collateral" and are shown below:

	2024			2023
Cash received as collateral for derivatives	**Acquisition cost**	**Accrued interest**	**Value in books**	**Value in books**
Alsea, S.A.B. de C.V.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 260
Banca Afirme, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	42
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. IBM	107	1	108	1,364
Banco del Bajío, S.A.	2	-	2	6
Banco Santander México, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	584
Invex Bank	44	-	44	-
BBVA Madrid	689	-	689	3,452
BBVA Colombia	22	-	22	-
BNP Paribas	1,181	4	1,185	2,657
Credit Agricole CIB	469	2	471	589
National Bank of Foreign Trade	1,066	8	1,074	-
Deutsche Bank	474	2	476	87
Goldman Sachs Mexico Brokerage House	-	-	-	626
HSBC México, S.A. IBM	217	1	218	725
J. Aron & Company	-	-	-	12
Kaluz, S.A.	500	2	502	-
Masari Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.	6	-	6	84
Consubanco. S.A., IBM	28	-	28	-

Cash received as collateral for derivatives	2024 Acquisition cost	2024 Accrued interest	2024 Value in books	2023 Value in books
Banco Inbursa	611	1	612	-
Morgan Stanley & CO	51	-	51	534
Morgan Stanley Capital	9	-	9	5
MUFG Bank Mexico IBM	181	1	182	4
Natixis	872	3	875	1,223
Scotiabank Inverlat	420	3	423	308
Mifel Bank	197	1	198	-
Nacional Financiera	758	5	763	-
Actinver Casa Bolsa GFA	-	-	-	10
Banamex, S.A. IBM USD	-	-	-	1,059
Banco JP Morgan, S.A.	-	-	-	792
Banco Monex, S.A. IBM M	-	-	-	27
Banco Nacional de México	-	-	-	292
Comisión Federal Electricidad	-	-	-	431
Intercam Casa de Bolsa	-	-	-	2
Ubs Ag (Zurich)	50	-	50	-
Wells Fargo Bank	8	-	8	-
Vector Casa de Bolsa	1	-	1	12
Collateral received in cash for derivatives	7,963	34	7,997	15,187
Guarantees received in cash for operations other than derivatives	1,965	-	1,965	1,574
	$ 9,928	**$ 34**	**$ 9,962**	**$ 16,761**

and. Counterparty and own credit risk.- The amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 corresponding to adjustments for the credit risk valuation of derivative positions amounted to ($758) and ($395) for CVA, and ($1,120) and ($514) DVA, respectively. The impact recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 corresponding to said adjustments amounted to ($362), ($606) and ($172), ($443), respectively.

f. Implicit derivative financial instruments.- The implicit derivatives, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, shown below, are part of the derivatives position for trading purposes:

	2024			
	book value		Balance	
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor
Purchased options	$ 108	$ -	$ 108	$ -
Sold options	-	28	-	28
Swaps	2,778	2,674	791	687
	$ 2,886	**$ 2,702**	**$ 899**	**$ 715**

	2023			
	book value		Balance	
	Asset	Passive	Debtor	Creditor
Purchased options	$ 277	$ -	$ 277	$ -
Sold options	-	175	-	175
Swaps	2,987	3,110	114	237
	$ 3,264	**$ 3,285**	**$ 391**	**$ 412**

f.1. Implicit (underlying) options

For negotiation purposes:

		2024		
		Underlying	**Nominal amount**	**Value reasonable**
Purchased	OTC Options	US dollar	$ 2,074	$ 49
		Interest rates	7,382	59
		Stocks and indexes	-	-
			$ 9,456	**$ 108**

		2024		
		Underlying	**Nominal amount**	**Value reasonable**
Sales	OTC Options	US dollar	$ 424	$ 26
		Interest rates	-	-
		Stocks and Indexes	122	2
			$ 546	**$ 28**

		2023		
		Underlying	**Nominal amount**	**Value reasonable**
Purchased	OTC Options	US dollar	$ 2,174	$ 12
		Interest rates	9,999	265
		Stocks and indexes	-	-
			$ 12,173	**$ 277**

		Underlying	**Nominal amount**	**Value reasonable**
Sales	OTC Options	US dollar	$ 961	$ 36
		Interest rates	-	-
		Stocks and indexes	1,954	139
			$ 2,915	**$ 175**

f.2 Implicit (underlying) swaps

For negotiation purposes:

		2024			
Underlying	**Currency**	**Notional amount**	**Market value to receive**	**Market value to be delivered**	**Fair value**
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 1,214	$ 622	$ 642	$ (20)
	US dollar	601	364	269	95
	Euro	788	385	374	11
			1,371	1,285	86
Interest rate	Peso	5,389	1,407	1,389	18
	US dollar	-	-	-	-
			1,407	1,389	18
		$ 7,992	**$ 2,778**	**$ 2,674**	**$ 104**

		2023			
Underlying	**Currency**	**Notional amount**	**Market value to receive**	**Market value to be delivered**	**Fair value**
Foreign exchange	Peso	$ 1,318	$ 1,335	$ 1,352	$ (17)
	US dollar	139	177	137	40
	Euro	-	1,121	1,109	12
			2,633	2,598	35
Interest rate	Peso	4,521	354	512	(158
	US dollar	-	-	-	-
			354	512	(158)
		$ 5,978	**$ 2,987**	**$ 3,110**	**$ (123)**

f.3 Implicit Forward (underlying)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group does not have implicit forwards.

Under the Structured Bank Bond issuance programs, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has registered options and implicit swaps for a nominal value of $10,001 and $15,088 and $7,993 and $25,541, respectively, with underlying Interest Rates for the swaps and Currencies, Indexes and Interest Rates for the options.

g. Alignment of hedge with the objectives of comprehensive risk management

In the Group, the Board of Directors approves, at the proposal of the Risk Committee (i) the objectives, guidelines and policies of Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as any possible modifications, (ii) the global risk exposure limits and, where applicable, the Specific Risk Exposure Limits, considering the Consolidated Risk, broken down by business unit or risk factor, as well as, where applicable, the Risk Tolerance Levels, (iii) the special cases or circumstances in which exceed both the Global Risk Exposure Limits and the Specific Risk Exposure Limits

To monitor and control the risk of the Structural Balance (Banking Book) of interest rates and exchange rates, the Assets and Liabilities Committee adopts investment and hedging strategies within the policies and risk limits approved by the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee delegated by the Board and the Risk Management Committee Strategies, for a hedging relationship to qualify as such, it must be aligned with the objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Risk Management, including the approved limits, and the strategies approved by the Committee. of Assets and Liabilities.

A scheme of risk limits of economic value and financial margin (note 32) of the structural balance has been established, the monitoring of which is done monthly in the Risk Committee and COAP and is presented quarterly to the Board of Directors; In the event of exceeding, communication and control procedures are established.

In addition to the above, for control purposes, the prospective effectiveness of the hedge relationships is monitored individually, and it is contrasted with the established effectiveness range (80-125), where, in case of ineffectiveness, the Assets and Liabilities Committee is notified, in order to decide if a rebalancing of any specific hedge(s) is required based on alignment with the Comprehensive Risk Management strategy, given that prospective measurement is not considered alone as a preponderant factor in determining whether a hedging relationship should be discontinued.

The evaluation that the exposure to credit risk does not dominate the changes in the value of the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is carried out globally for each counterparty. For these purposes, the Group has formal processes established for constant monitoring and surveillance to ensure that said exposure is below the authorized credit limits for each particular client or counterparty (counterparty risk), also considering factors that mitigate credit risk (collateral contract). This evaluation is carried out considering the accumulated credit risk for all derivative financial instrument operations carried out as a whole with said counterparty.

In accordance with the strategy and objective defined in the COAP and CGL, Financial Management structures the hedges described below in such a way that the hedged item generally has values that move in opposite directions for the same risk (nominal, term and rate), thus ensuring the existence of an economic relationship and mitigating the risk covered.

On the other hand, the Global Markets unit carries out interest rate hedging to nullify the asymmetric sensitivity between the fixed rate credits granted and their variable rate funding through CGL transfer prices, and the risk management of said sensitivity that MG carries out in the swaps market.

g.1 Fair value hedges

In fair value hedges, the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment is hedged. Through IRS or CCY, the conversion from a fixed rate to a variable rate is carried out, depending on the currency in which the position is defined and the expected rate.

The risk to be hedged is the interest rate risk, both due to the sensitivity of the hedged instrument and the cost of funds attributable to the acquisition of the hedging element. The other risks to which the covered items are exposed, such as: credit risk, contagion risk, liquidity, etc., are not the subject of this hedge.

g.2 Cash flow hedges

Their purpose is to offset the exposure to variability in future cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability and may affect the results of the year in which said flows, firm commitment or highly probable forecast transaction occur, such as variable rate deposit coupons and the flow of expenses denominated in foreign currency. The application of these most relevant hedges is described below:

Cash flow hedge with IRS and CCY

The Monetary Regulation Deposit in MXN with a variable interest rate is covered by swaps, the variability of future cash flows is covered until the hedge term.

It is also possible to designate cash flow hedges for Eurobonds in which a fixed interest rate in USD or EUR is exchanged for a fixed rate in national currency.

Exchange Rate Hedging with Forwards

Within this type of strategy, Financial Management can designate as a primary position the estimation of flows of the annual budget of expenses and investment in foreign currency in dollars and euros. The objective is to cover the risk of the possible depreciation of the national currency against the dollar or euro, currencies that affect the forecasted cash flows.

Interest rate hedges with FX Swaps

One of the main activities of the Financial Management area is the management of liquidity surpluses in pesos and dollars of the structural balance, therefore it controls and monitors foreign currency positions, seeking to cover the FX Swap market spreads (implicit forward rate) vs. short-term funding and investment rates.

The objective of hedging with FX Swaps is to cover the variability in the flows expected from the investment of dollars with the FED at the FED Funds rate. This would be achieved by the rate differential between the implicit forward curve of the FX Swap, versus the investment rate of the local currency, ensuring, through the FX Swap instrument, a rate of profitability.

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As of December 31, 2024, the Group has entered into hedging contracts as follows:

Type of Hedge: Cash Flow Hedge

Hedge Description	Covered risk	instrument of hedge	Maximum hedge expiration date	Fair value hedging instrument	Periods in which flows affect results	Recognized amount in the Comprehensive profit of the period	Amount reclassified from capital to results	Item of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to which hedge is applied	Item of the consolidated statement of financial position where the primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Partial hedge of the DRM Monetary Regulation Deposit (1)	DRM variable streams	4 IRS FIXED/TIIE	Jan-25	(4)	1 us	813	(921)	Financial margin	Cash and cash equivalents	-
UMS USD and EUR Cash Flow Hedging	Fixed to fixed domestic currency exchange	67 CCS FIXED/FIXED EUR 109 / USD	ago-36	(7,482)	141 months	(10,492)	1,847	Interest margin on investments in financial instruments	Investments in financial instruments	(27)
CCS Corporate Bond Cash Flow Hedge	Change from variable rate to receive to fixed rate. Amortized Cost.	1 FIXED CCS/VAR MXP	jul-25	(3)	7 months	9	24	Financial margin	Investments in financial instruments	-

* To date all forecasted cash flows from transactions have occurred within the initially agreed terms.

Hedge type: Fair value

Description of the hedge	Nature of risks covered	Instrument hedge	Maximum hedge expiration date	Fair value instrument hedge	Revenue/ Instrument Loss of Hedge to December 2024	Revenue/ Loss item Covered as of December 2024	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Credit hedge in USD and MXN at a fixed rate, to change to floating(1)	Fixed rate risk of credits in USD and fixed rate in MXN	1 IRS pays fixed interest in USD and receives variable 2 IRS pays fixed interest in MXP and receives variable	2040	1,021	628	(629)	Stage 1 credit portfolio	(1)
Hedging Mexican sovereign bonds in EUR/USD/GBP(1)	Fixed rate UMS bonds in EUR/USD/ GBP	5 CCS V/F	2030	322	(127)	127	Investments in financial instruments	-
Issuance hedge of subordinated notes USD(1) AND (2)	Fixed rate on notes issued USD V/F	15 IRS F/V	2,034	(5,093)	(580)	580	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-
Issuance hedge of subordinated notes USD(1) and (2)	Fixed rate on USD V/F notes	0 CCS F/V	-	-	(2,238)	2,238	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-

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Description of the hedge	Nature of risks covered	Instrument hedge	Maximum hedge expiration date	Fair value instrument hedge	Revenue/ Instrument Loss of Hedge to December 2024	Revenue/ Loss item Covered as of December 2024	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Corporate bond hedge (1) and (2)	Fixed rate in USD, EUR, UDI currency	4 CCS V/F	2,025	2	(45)	45	Investments in financial instruments	-
Hedging corporate corporate bonds and M's bonds(1)	Fixed rate on USD/bonds	25 IRS V/F	2027	444	(90)	90	Investments in financial instruments	-
Stock certificate	Fixed rate in MXN at variable rate in MXN	14 IRS F/V	2031	(424)	(501)	501	Catchment	-
UMS UDI Bond Hedge	UMS Vento Margin Bond Risk	22 CCS Pay Udi / Receive Fixed MXp	2035	(1,425)	(1,236)	1,237	Catchment	1
Bonos UMS Eur Hedge	UMS Vento Margin Bond Risk	64 CCS Pay Eur / Receive Fixed Mxp	2033	(617)	(1,637)	1,642	Catchment	5

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the balance of interest on the open position of hedging derivatives amounts to $2,609
(2) As of December 31, 2024, there is an exchange rate component effect with an amount of ($9,273)
* The fair value of Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) does not include an exchange rate component, as this is not part of the hedging relationship.
IRS - Swaps de tasas de interés. CCS - Cross currency swaps

As of December 31, 2023, the Group has entered into hedging contracts as follows:

Type of Hedge: Cash Flow Hedge

Hedge Description	Covered risk	Hedging instrument	Maximum hedge expiration date	Fair value hedging instrument	Periods in which the flows affect results	Amount recognized in comprehensive income for the period	Amount reclassified from capital to results	Item of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to which hedge is applied	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Partial hedge of the DRM Monetary Regulation Deposit (1)	DRM variable streams	24 IRS FIXED/TIIE	jan-25	(817)	12 months	1,230	(1,599)	Financial margin	Cash and cash equivalents	-
Hedge of expenses and investment in USD and EUR(1)	Exchange rate variation in estimated spending flows	0 FWD de Venta USD/MXP 0 FWD for sale EUR/MXP	-	-	-	-	-	Administrative and promotional expenses	Properties, furniture and equipment	-
UMS USD and EUR Cash Flow Hedging	Fixed to fixed domestic currency exchange	69 CCS FIXED/FIXED USD/EUR	oct 33	3,010	120 months	2,693	218	Interest margin on investments in financial instruments	Investments in securities	(1)
CCS corporate bond cash flow hedge	Fixed currency exchange to fixed domestic currency.	1 CCS FIXED/FIXED USD	-	-	-	15	5	Financial margin	Investments in financial instruments	-
IRS Corporate Bond Cash Flow Hedge	Change from variable rate to receive to fixed rate. Amortized Cost.	1 IRS FIXED/VAR MXN	jul-25	(12)	19 months	(3)	25	Financial margin	Investments in financial instruments	-

* To date all forecasted cash flows from transactions have occurred within the initially agreed terms.

Hedge type: Fair value

Description of the hedge	Nature of the risks covered	Instrument hedge	Maximum hedge expiration date	Value reasonable instrument hedge	Revenue/ Instrument Loss hedge to december 2024	Revenue/ Loss Covered element to december 2024	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Credit hedge in USD and MXN at a fixed rate, to change to floating(1)	Fixed rate risk of credits in USD and fixed rate in MXN	2 IRS pays fixed interest in USD and receives variable 2 IRS pays fixed interest in MXP and receives variable	2040	393	(237)	235	Stage 1 credit portfolio	(3)
Hedging Mexican sovereign bonds in EUR/USD/GBP(1)	Fixed rate UMS bonds in EUR/USD/ GBP	12 CCS V/F	2030	449	198	(199)	Investments in financial instruments	-
Issuance hedge of subordinated notes USD(1) AND (2)	Fixed rate on notes issued USD V/F	16 IRS F/V	2033	(3,080)	1,432	(1,432)	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-
Issuance hedge of subordinated notes USD(1) and (2)	Fixed rate on USD V/F notes	9 CCS F/V	2024	2,238	(1,464)	1,464	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-
Corporate bond hedge (1) and (2)	Fixed rate in USD, EUR, UDI currency	7 CCS V/F	2025	47	19	(19)	Investments in financial instruments	-
Hedging corporate corporate bonds and M's bonds(1)	Fixed rate on USD/bonds	15 IRS V/F	2027	534	(123)	146	Investments in financial instruments	23
Stock certificate	Fixed rate in MXN at variable rate in MXN	8 IRS F/V	2030	77	302	(303)	Catchment	(1)
UMS UDI Bond Hedge	UMS Vento Margin Bond Risk	12 CCS Pay Udi / Receive Fixed MXp	2035	(189)	130	(126)	Catchment	3
Bonos UMS Eur Hedge	UMS Vento Margin Bond Risk	74 CCS Pay Eur / Receive Fixed Mxp	2033	957	1,280	(1,272)	Catchment	8

(1) As of December 31, 2023, the balance of interest on the open position of hedging derivatives amounts to $921
(2) As of December 31, 2023, there is an exchange rate component effect with an amount of $5,289
* The fair value of Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) does not include an exchange rate component, as this is not part of the hedging relationship.

IRS - Swaps de tasas de interés. CCS - Cross currency swaps

(10) Loan portfolio-

The Group's business model determines whether cash flows will come from obtaining contractual cash flows, from the sale of the credit portfolio, or from both.

If the objective of the business model of the credit portfolio is to hold it to collect the contractual cash flows and the terms of the contract provide for cash flows on pre-established dates, which correspond only to payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount, then the portfolio is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position at its amortized cost. However, if the above is not met, it must be treated, in accordance with the provisions of FRS C-2, "Investment in financial instruments".

Therefore, it is determined that the credit portfolio must be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position at its amortized cost.

On the other hand, the SPPI test (Principal and Interest Payment Only) is a tool that allows evaluating the cash flows of the credit portfolio, by homogeneous portfolio or individual credit operations. This test allows, through the analysis of contractual cash flows, to determine whether they correspond only to payments of principal and interest.

The credit portfolio by type of loan as of December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial credits				
Denominated in pesos				
Commercial	$ 514,200	$ 9,061	$ 7,914	$ 531,175
Rediscounted portfolio	7,333	121	58	7,512
Lease portfolio	3,470	-	17	3,487
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	1	-	3	4
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	266,102	4,494	907	271,503
Rediscounted portfolio	1,173	-	8	1,181
Lease portfolio	4,115	-	-	4,115
Business or commercial activity	**796,394**	**13,676**	**8,907**	**818,977**
Denominated in pesos:				
Credits to financial entities	45,796	5	16	45,817
Credits to government entities	189,485	-	-	189,485
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Credits to financial entities	676	-	-	676
Credits to government entities	14,391	-	-	14,391
Interest collected in advance	(511)	-	-	(511)
Total commercial credits	**1,046,231**	**13,681**	**8,923**	**1,068,835**

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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Consumer credits-				
Denominated in pesos:				
Credit card	193,224	5,953	6,293	205,470
Other consumer	278,593	6,479	8,068	293,140
Interest collected in advance	(286)	-	-	(286)
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Other consumer	-	-	-	-
Total consumer credits	**471,531**	**12,432**	**14,361**	**498,324**
Mortgage-				
Denominated in pesos:				
Medium and residential	343,871	12,224	7,733	363,828
Of social interest	2,792	410	156	3,358
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Medium and residential	1,459	187	77	1,723
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Medium and residential	2	-	-	2
Total mortgage	**348,124**	**12,821**	**7,966**	**368,911**
Total credit portfolio	**$ 1,865,886**	**$ 38,934**	**$ 31,250**	**$ 1,936,070**

The credit portfolio by type of loan as of December 31, 2023, is shown below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Commercial credits				
Denominated in pesos				
Commercial	$ 450,848	$ 14,554	$ 7,227	$ 472,629
Rediscounted portfolio	8,647	37	98	8,782
Lease portfolio	3,445	-	17	3,462
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	1	-	3	4

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	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	184,460	4,401	1,369	190,230
Rediscounted portfolio	869	-	7	876
Lease portfolio	2,424	-	-	2,424
Business or commercial activity	**650,694**	**18,992**	**8,721**	**678,407**
Denominated in pesos:				
Credits to financial entities	36,643	20	6	36,669
Credits to government entities	179,675	-	-	179,675
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Credits to financial entities	530	-	-	530
Credits to government entities	9,932	-	-	9,932
Interest collected in advance	(654)	-	-	(654
Total commercial credits	**876,820**	**19,012**	**8,727**	**904,559**
Consumer credits-				
Denominated in pesos:				
Credit card	169,512	5,788	5,139	180,439
Other consumer	238,133	5,694	7,379	251,206
Interest collected in advance	(57)	-	-	(57)
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Other consumer	-	-	-	-
Total consumer credits	**407,588**	**11,482**	**12,518**	**431,588**
Mortgage-				
Denominated in pesos:				
Medium and residential	313,346	11,347	6,586	331,279
Of social interest	3,439	476	184	4,099
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Medium and residential	1,836	209	89	2,134
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Medium and residential	4	-	-	4
Total mortgage	**318,625**	**12,032**	**6,859**	**337,516**
Total credit portfolio	**$ 1,603,033**	**$ 42,526**	**$ 28,104**	**$ 1,673,663**

As of December 31, 2023, the current commercial credit portfolio includes a restricted portfolio for an amount of $20,286, granted as a guarantee for interbank loans and other organizations, to guarantee compliance with the Group's obligation regarding the financing that the Central Bank granted it for $26,206, with the purpose that BBVA in turn grants financing to SMEs, according to circular 25/2020 "Rules applicable to Bank financing of Mexico guaranteed with qualified bank credit assets, for channeling to micro, small and medium-sized companies.

Below, the commercial loans as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are broken down, identifying the troubled and non-problem portfolio, classified by risk stages, respectively.

		2024						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Business activity the commercial		$ -	$ -	$ 8,349	$ 770,224	$ 13,363	$ -	$ 791,936
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	4,386	458,429	3,483	-	466,298
	Foreign currency	-	-	780	232,417	1,371	-	234,568
	UDIS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	3,044	40,405	5,386	-	48,835
	Foreign currency	-	-	135	38,972	3,123	-	42,230
	UDIS	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to entities financial		-	-	16	46,472	5	-	46,493
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	16	45,575	-	-	45,591
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	676	-	-	676
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	221	5	-	226
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		2024						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to entities government		-	-	-	203,876	-	-	203,876
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	-	144,731	-	-	144,731
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	14,391	-	-	14,391
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio in extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	44,754	-	-	44,754
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit card Business		-	-	558	26,170	313	-	27,041
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	558	26,170	313	-	27,041
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Credit card Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		2024						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest charged in advance		-	-	-	(511)	-	-	(511)
Total		$ -	$ -	$ 8,923	$ 1,046,231	$ 13,681	$ -	$ 1,068,835

		2023						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Business activity the commercial		$ -	$ -	$ 8,208	$ 624,394	$ 18,746	$ -	$ 651,348
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	3,965	395,128	5,586	-	404,679
	Foreign currency	-	-	473	153,329	869	-	154,671
	UDIS	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	2,864	41,513	8,758	-	53,135
	Foreign currency	-	-	903	34,424	3,532	-	38,859
	UDIS	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		2023						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credits to entities financial		-	-	6	37,173	20	-	37,199
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	6	36,643	10	-	36,659
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	530	-	-	530
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits to entities government		-	-	-	191,299	-	-	191,299
Ordinary portfolio		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	National currency	-	-	-	141,697	-	-	141,697
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	9,932	-	-	9,932
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	39,670	-	-	39,670
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit card Business		-	-	512	24,609	246	-	25,367
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	512	24,609	246	-	25,367
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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		2023						
		Distressed			Not-distressed			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Portfolio in extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Credit card Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary portfolio								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio under term extension								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special regime amortization								
	National currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UDIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest charged in advance		-	-	-	(654)	-	-	(654)
Total		**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 8,727**	**$ 876,820**	**$ 19,012**	**$ -**	**$ 904,559**

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The restructured and renewed portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2024
	Credits Commercials
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	$ -
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	-
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	2,267
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	11,193
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	94,093
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	6,276
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	4,075
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
	Government Entities
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	-
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	-
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	-
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	44,079
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	-
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	-
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
	Credits from Consumer
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	1,338
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	519
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	1,425
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	435
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	46
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	1,079
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

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	Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2024
	Credits Mortgages
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	4,331
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	2,143
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	2,203
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	13,580
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	2,292
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	-
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

a) Bullet loans correspond to loans with a single payment of principal at maturity.
b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 110 of accounting criterion B-6.
c) In accordance with paragraphs 100 to 108 of accounting criterion B-6.
d) Credits that have already made sustained payment and are currently in stage 1
e) In accordance with paragraph 112 of accounting criterion B-6 and in addition to compliance with payment for the total amount required of principal and interest and modify the following original conditions of the credit, such as: guarantees, the interest rate, currency, payment date and/or extension of the line of credit.

	Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2023
	Commercial Credits
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	-
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	-
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	2,395
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	2,253
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	80,029
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	11,383
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	-
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

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	Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2023
	Government Entities
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	$ -
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	-
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	-
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	38,202
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	-
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	-
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

	Consumer Credits
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	$ 686
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	460
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	1,453
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	1,139
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	100
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	494
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

	Mortgage Loans
Restructured or renewed stage 1 loans (d)	$ 4,382
Restructured or renewed stage 2 loans	2,194
Restructured or renewed stage 3 loans	2,233
Restructured or renewed bullet credits transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with payment capacity (c)	15,468
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	2,466
Consolidated credits transferred to stage 3 (b)	-
Restructured loans in stage 1 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-
Restructured loans in stage 2 that were not transferred due to payment compliance (e)	-

a) Bullet loans correspond to loans with a single payment of principal at maturity.
b) In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 110 of accounting criterion B-6.
c) In accordance with paragraphs 100 to 108 of accounting criterion B-6.
d) Credits that have already made sustained payment and are currently in stage 1
e) In accordance with paragraph 112 of accounting criterion B-6 and in addition to compliance with payment for the total amount required of principal and interest and modify the following original conditions of the credit, such as: guarantees, the interest rate, currency, payment date and/or extension of the line of credit.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group maintains collateral in real real state for $9,792 and $6,687, respectively, for the restructured commercial loans.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the commissions to accrue for initial granting by type of credit and for the average amortization period are integrated as shown below:

	2024				2023			
	By amortization period				By amortization period			
	1 to 5 years	6 to 15 years	More than 15 years	Total	1 to 5 years	6 to 15 years	More than 15 years	Total
business activity or commercial	$ 1,021	$ 156	$ 134	$ 1,311	$ 1,003	$ 173	$ 116	$ 1,292
Consumer credits	1,552	251	-	1,803	1,227	248	-	1,475
mortgage	1	28	508	537	2	28	515	545
Total	**$ 2,574**	**$ 435**	**$ 642**	**$ 3,651**	**$ 2,232**	**$ 449**	**$ 631**	**$ 3,312**

The amount of transaction costs associated with the credit portfolio corresponds to commissions and incentives paid for the placement of credits, as well as credit evaluation expenses. The balance to be amortized as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is $3,483 and $1,882, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the credit portfolio balances in stage 3 reserved in their entirety and eliminated from the consolidated statement of financial position are integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Commercial or business activity	$ 7,713	$ 6,120
Consumer credits:		
Credit card	2,249	1,734
Other consumer	4,249	3,544
	6,498	5,278
mortgage	2,215	2,973
Total	**$ 16,426**	**$ 14,371**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the loan portfolio recognized at fair value amounts to $7,681 and $5,401, respectively; which is made up of capital of $7,608 and $5,370, accrued uncollected interest of $43 and $48, and a valuation of $30 and $(17), respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of undrawn lines and letters of credit recorded in memorandum accounts amount to $975,666 and $826,305, respectively. The estimate associated with undrawn lines of credit amounts to $83 and $80, respectively.

The lines and letters of credit recorded in memorandum accounts are detailed below:

	2024	2023
Irrevocable lines and letters of credit	$ 28,643	$ 27,592
Revocable lines and letters of credit	947,023	798,713
Total	**$ 975,666**	**$ 826,305**

The credits migrated to stage 3 in the fiscal year 2024 and 2023 are detailed below:

	Amount	
	2024	2023
Opening balance	$ 28,104	$ 23,848
Inflows:		
Transfer from stage 1 or 2 to stage 3	67,463	56,649
Restructured	4,807	3,264
	72,270	59,913
Outflows:		
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 or 2	(13,836)	(10,237)
Cash settlements	(2,078)	(3,936)
Restructured	(225)	(81)
Reductions (quitas)	(5,987)	(4,275)
Write-offs	(46,998)	(37,128)
	(69,124)	(55,657)
Ending balance	**$ 31,250**	**$ 28,104**

The guarantees received are broken down below:

Nature of the guarantee	2024	2023
Guarantors	$ 2,570,709	$ 2,009,283
Mortgages	1,245,086	1,131,025
Government Guarantees	209,421	206,639
Pledges	144,041	117,065
Documentary	219,982	180,251
Vehicles	127,954	100,220
Other Nafin Credit Institutions	47,704	41,733
Money Deposit	18,928	17,757
Values	15,697	10,353
Comfort Letters	14,659	12,943
Sociedad Hipotecaria Nacional	6,462	5,167
Other Bancomext Credit Institutions	7,110	5,631
Fondos de Fomento Fira	6,149	4,642
Warrants	650	1,154
Money Investment	254	30
Total	**$ 4,634,806**	**$ 3,843,893**

In addition to the table above, the terms and conditions associated with the collateral are detailed below:

The guarantees or collateral associated with the various operations carried out by the Group must be duly implemented and formalized, guarded and registered with the corresponding official bodies, in order to ensure due legal certainty for their effective execution if necessary. The guarantees admitted must be in accordance with the type of operation carried out and must be free of present and/or future limitations (non-seizable assets, limitations of previous liens, liability in personal guarantees), etc.

The interest and commission income recorded in the financial margin for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, segmented by type of credit, is composed as follows:

	2024			2023		
Type of credit	**Interests**	**Commissions**	**Total**	**Interests**	**Commissions**	**Total**
Commercial credits-						
Denominated in pesos:						
Commercial	$ 70,747	$ 1,586	$ 72,333	$ 64,832	$ 1,281	$ 66,113
Rediscounted portfolio	1,309	-	1,309	1,354	-	1,354
Lease portfolio	335	-	335	295	-	295
Denominated in foreign currency (valued in pesos):	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	14,346	-	14,346	11,275	-	11,275
Rediscounted portfolio	151	-	151	122	-	122
Lease portfolio	132	-	132	83	-	83
Business or commercial activity	87,020	1,586	88,606	77,961	1,281	79,242
Credits to financial entities	4,322	6	4,328	3,885	5	3,890
Credits to government entities	22,514	29	22,543	21,271	54	21,325
Total commercial credits	113,856	1,621	115,477	103,117	1,340	104,457
Consumer credits-						
Credit card	101,107	1,194	102,301	89,463	955	90,418
Other consumer	7,996	176	8,172	6,500	332	6,832
Total consumer credits	109,103	1,370	110,473	95,963	1,287	97,250
mortgage	33,478	126	33,604	30,648	148	30,796
Total, see note 32	**$ 256,437**	**$ 3,117**	**$ 259,554**	**$ 229,728**	**$ 2,775**	**$ 232,503**

The loans granted, grouped by economic sectors as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are shown below:

	2024		2023	
Sector	**Amount**	**Percentage of concentration**	**Amount**	**Percentage of concentration**
Private (companies and individuals)	$ 824,337	42.41%	$ 679,888	40.49%
Credit card and consumer	500,134	25.73%	433,164	25.80%
Mortgage	368,911	18.98%	337,516	20.10%
Credits to government entities	203,876	10.49%	191,299	11.39%
Financial	43,729	2.25%	34,494	2.05%
External (financial entities of the foreign)	2,764	0.14%	2,703	0.16%
Other overdue debts	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total	**$ 1,943,751**	**100.00%**	**$ 1,679,064**	**100.00%**

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The written-off loans that were in stage 3 for the fiscal year 2024 and 2023 amount to $41,564 and $32,849, respectively, of which there are no credits granted to related parties.

Related credits - As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, credits granted to related parties in accordance with the provisions of article 73 of the Banking Law, total $50,231 and $40,148, which include $17,337 and $17,406 of letters of credit, respectively, which are recorded in memorandum accounts.

Credit defaults - Credit defaults with a payment frequency of less than 30 days (weekly, biweekly) are detailed below:

	2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
No Defaults	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**
Daily amortization	1094	$ 209	84	$ 9	218	$ 29
COMMERCIAL	1094	209	84	9	218	29
1	880	187	-	-	-	-
2	104	7	-	-	-	-
3	18	3	-	-	-	-
>=4	92	12	84	9	218	29
Biweekly amortization	40,642	2,516	66,149	4,595	81,780	5,535
CONSUMER PAYROLL	27,303	1,336	46,333	2,651	59,249	3,301
1	16,661	798	815	51	87	4
2	10,460	537	1,679	123	123	5
3	182	1	12,041	659	162	7
>=4	-	-	31,798	1,818	58,877	3,285
PERSONAL CONSUMER	13,339	1,180	19,816	1,944	22,531	2,234
1	8,736	762	520	48	94	14
2	4,547	417	1,059	105	102	12
3	56	1	5,176	504	113	11
>=4	-	-	13,061	1,287	22,222	2,197
Total	**41,736**	**$ 2,725**	**66,233**	**$ 4,604**	**81,998**	**$ 5,564**

	2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
No Defaults	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**
Daily amortization	610	$ 142	40	$ 7	85	$ 8
COMMERCIAL	610	142	40	7	85	8
1	480	130	-	-	-	-
2	54	3	-	-	-	-
3	20	1	-	-	-	-
>=4	56	8	40	7	85	8
Biweekly amortization	47,997	2,826	59,573	3,969	79,524	5,157
CONSUMER PAYROLL	29,862	1,372	40,938	2,287	56,182	3,118
1	19,436	855	608	38	80	4
2	10,426	517	1,576	114	101	4
3	-	-	11,156	599	163	9
>=4	-	-	27,598	1,536	55,838	3,101

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	2023					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
No Defaults	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**	**No Contracts**	**Amount**
PERSONAL CONSUMER	18,135	1,454	18,635	1,682	23,342	2,039
1	12,546	982	415	34	120	15
2	5,589	472	1,024	97	113	11
3	-	-	5,021	447	109	15
>=4	-	-	12,175	1,104	23,000	1,998
Total	**48,607**	**$ 2,968**	**59,613**	**$ 3,976**	**79,609**	**$ 5,165**

As of December 31, 2024, the remaining balance of the special CETES and special CETES “C” is integrated as follows:

	special CETES			Special CETES "C"		
Origin Trust	**No. of titles**	**Amount**	**Expiration date**	**No. of titles**	**Amount**	**Expiration date**
423-9	10,656,993	$ 1,915	01/07/2027	468,306	$ 25	01/07/2027
Total (note 7c)		**$ 1,915**			**$ 25**	

Policies and procedures for granting credits - The granting, control and recovery of credits are regulated in the Group's Credit Manual, authorized by the Board of Directors. The Credit Manual establishes the framework of action of the officials involved in the credit process and is based on the regulations of the LIC, the prudential provisions on credit established by the Commission and sound banking practices.

The authorization of credits as the responsibility of the Board of Directors is centralized in the committees and authorized officials. For credit management, the general process is defined from promotion to recovery, specifying by business unit, the policies, procedures, responsibilities of the officials involved and the tools they must use at each stage of the process.

The credit process is based on a rigorous analysis of credit applications, in order to determine the comprehensive risk of the borrower. For most loans, you must have at least one alternative source of payment. The main policies and procedures to determine credit risk concentrations that are part of the Credit Manuals are shown below:

Common risk

– Know the criteria for determining the natural or legal persons that represent common risk for the Group.

– Know the criteria to determine when natural and/or legal persons act in a concentrated manner and are integrated into the same business group or consortium, in order to identify the potential accumulated risk and the maximum limit of financing to be granted.

Maximum financing limit

– Publicize the rules issued by the authorities on the maximum legal credit limit.

– Report the updated maximum limit for the Group, as well as exception handling.

Risk diversification

- As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group maintains the following credit risk operations, in compliance with the general rules for risk diversification in carrying out active and passive operations of the Provisions.

- As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of financing with the four largest debtors was $79,321 and $70,874, which represented 23.6% and 23.3% of the Basic Capital, respectively.

Potential risk

– That credit applications be sanctioned in terms of the amount of the risk.

– Avoid risk exposure above the legal limit and other established institutional limits.

In consumer and mortgage loans and in the small and micro business segment, automated evaluation and monitoring mechanisms have been implemented, based on certain standard factors that in the Group's opinion are significant for decision-making, allowing greater efficiency to handle high volumes of requests.

(11) Restructured loans denominated in UDIS-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of restructured loans denominated in UDIS is $853 and $1,018, respectively.

(12) Allowance for loan losses-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the rating of the Group's credit portfolio, which includes the amounts for opening irrevocable credits and letters of credit that are recorded in memorandum accounts, the basis for recording allowance for loan losses made pursuant to the provisions of note 3, is shown below:

		2024			
		Preventive reserves			
Risk category	**Exhibition basis for qualification**	**Commercial**	**Consumer**	**Mortgage**	**Total reserve**
A1	$ 1,589,432	$ 2,316	$ 3,198	$ 214	$ 5,728
A2	109,159	733	1,822	34	2,589
B1	97,993	144	3,529	14	3,687
B2	49,099	167	2,223	15	2,405
B3	52,095	589	2,234	32	2,855
C1	46,951	410	3,109	277	3,796
C2	37,498	154	5,149	289	5,592
D	21,207	1,753	4,792	381	6,926
E	31,346	4,072	14,178	4,105	22,355
	2,034,780	10,338	40,234	5,361	55,933
Additional reserve	-	910	3,702	-	4,612
Total	**$ 2,034,780**	**$ 11,248**	**$ 43,936**	**$ 5,361**	**$ 60,545**

			2023			
			Preventive reserves			
Risk category	**Exhibition basis for qualification**	**Commercial**	**Consumer**	**Mortgage**	**Total reserve**
A1	$ 1,286,215	$ 2,048	$ 2,650	$ 222	$ 4,920
A2	86,752	522	1,456	35	2,013
B1	93,866	99	3,186	41	3,326
B2	50,981	186	2,120	37	2,343
B3	33,730	408	1,538	43	1,989
C1	44,228	428	2,736	301	3,465
C2	32,531	310	4,198	138	4,646
D	21,601	1,559	4,650	858	7,067
E	27,031	4,963	11,936	1,789	18,688
	1,676,935	10,523	34,470	3,464	48,457
Additional reserve	-	1,365	5,553	-	6,918
Total	**$ 1,676,935**	**$ 11,888**	**$ 40,023**	**$ 3,464**	**$ 55,375**

The balance of the total base rating portfolio includes the amounts for opening irrevocable credits and letters of credit, which are recorded in memorandum accounts.

The balance of the estimate as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is determined based on the portfolio balances as of those dates.

Preventive estimates include reserves that cover 100% of interest due as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The amount of the estimate as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 includes the qualification of credits granted in foreign currency valued at the exchange rate on those dates.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, allowance for loan losses represents 193.74% and 197.04%, respectively, of the stage 3 portfolio.

allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to $60,545 and $55,375, which includes $55,933 and $48,457, respectively, of an estimate calculated in accordance with the methodologies approved by the Commission under the General Standard Methodology and Internal Methodologies of reserves based on FRS C-16, and $4,612 of additional reserves. created as part of the modification during 2024 and $6,918 during 2023 to the variables Arrears (ATRi), Probability of Default (PI), Severity of Default (SP), (%PAGOiA) and “amount due”.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, allowance for loan losses by type of portfolio is integrated as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Commercial credits:		
Business or commercial activity	$ 10,385	$ 11,098
Financial entities	193	157
Government entities	670	633
	11,248	11,888
Consumer credits [1]	43,936	40,023
Mortgage	5,361	3,464
Total credit reserves	**$ 60,545**	**$ 55,375**

(1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balance includes allowance for loan losses of insurance and surety institutions amounting to $214 and $180, respectively.

Movements in allowance for loan losses - Below is an analysis of the movement of allowance for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	2024		
	Stage 1-3	**Additional**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning	$ 48,457	$ 6,918	$ 55,375
Estimates charged to results of the exercise(1)	58,984	(2,306)	56,678
Applications and write-offs of exercise	(51,872)	-	(51,872)
Exchange effect	364	-	364
Ending balance	**$ 55,933**	**$ 4,612**	**$ 60,545**

	2023		
	Stage 1-3	**Additional**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning	$ 42,821	$ 6,918	$ 49,739
Estimates charged to results of the exercise[1]	46,637	-	46,637
Applications and write-offs of exercise	(40,763)	-	(40,763)
Exchange effect	(238)	-	(238)
Ending balance	**$ 48,457**	**$ 6,918**	**$ 55,375**

[1] The amount of the recoveries of credit portfolio previously written off or eliminated as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to $1,972 and $1,642, respectively, and are presented in the "allowance for loan losses" item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, therefore the net movement in results for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is ($54,672) and ($44,966), respectively.

Cancellation of allowance for loan losses -

The preventive cancellation for credit risks for 2024 and 2023 amounts to ($51,872) and ($40,763), respectively.

The reasons for this cancellation are described below:

A. Foreclosure;
B. disposal;
C. Write-offs;
D. loan prepayment; etc

(13) Receivables from insurance and bonding companies-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, debtors for insurance premiums are as follows:

	2024	2023
Life	$ 6,944	$ 5,800
Cars	4,110	3,493
Damage	3,480	2,870
Accident, illness and pensions	1,562	1,241
	$ 16,096	**$ 13,404**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, premium debtors represent 3.63% and 3.54%, respectively, of the total assets of the Group's 3 insurers.

(14) Other accounts receivable, net-

The balance of other accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Debtors for settlement of operations [(a)]	$ 181,394	$ 54,370
Loans to officials and employees [(b)]	25,475	21,152
Miscellaneous debtors	9,417	7,013
Collateral provided by OTC derivatives [(c)]	11,194	7,999
Income tax (net)	5,134	-
Others	4,112	3,130
	236,726	93,664
Estimate for irrecoverability	(726)	(502)
	$ 236,000	**$ 93,162**

[(a)] The debtors for settlement of operations as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as shown below:

	2024	2023
Foreign exchange [(a1)]	$ 138,137	$ 35,899
Investments in securities	40,029	14,194
Derivatives	3,228	4,277
	$ 181,394	**$ 54,370**

[(a1)] As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the transaction settlement balance is netted of the purchase and sale of foreign currencies for $109,977 and $41,280, respectively.

[(b)] As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it corresponds to officers and employees who belong to the Group.

[c] The debtors for collateral granted by OTC derivatives as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are integrated as follows:

	2024			2023
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Value in books	Value in books
Collateral granted by derivatives:				
Actinver Casa Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.	$ 156	$ 1	$ 157	$ -
Banca Mifel, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	76
Banco Actinver S.A. IBM	37	-	37	227
Banco Base, S.A. IBM	3	-	3	7
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	8	-	8	-
Banco Intercam, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	52
Banco Invex, S.A. IBM	56	-	56	115
Banco JP Morgan, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	-
Banco Inbursa	188	1	189	927
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. IBM	286	-	286	-
Banco Monex S.A.	-	-	-	-
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. N. C.	-	-	-	1,702
Banco Nacional de Obras	29	-	29	1,692
Banco Nacional de México, S.A.	2,752	19	2,771	-
Banco Regional del Norte	2,504	10	2,514	78
Banco Santander, S.A. IBM	117	-	117	23
Banco Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A. IBM	1,218	6	1,224	592
Banco Ve por más, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	94
Bank of America México, S.A. IBM	45	-	45	136
Barclays Bank PLC	1,165	4	1,169	279
BNP Paribas NY Branch	695	-	695	-
Finamex Casa de Bolsa, S.A.B. de C.V.	13	-	13	158
Goldman Sachs	29	-	29	475
HSBC London	982	3	985	-
Merril Lynch Capital	-	-	-	505
Morgan Stanley	215	1	216	56
Nacional Financiera	469	2	471	614
Societe Generale	-	-	-	73
Standard Chartered Bank	163	1	164	19
UBS Ag Zurich	16	-	16	71
BBVA Colombia	-	-	-	28
	$ 11,146	**$ 48**	**$ 11,194**	**$ 7,999**

(15) Foreclosed assets, net-

Foreclosed assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Constructions	$ 2,200	$ 2,208
Land	639	627
Values and rights	-	-
	2,839	2,835
Reserve due to decrease in value	(1,279)	(1,691)
Total	**$ 1,560**	**$ 1,144**

During fiscal year 2024 and 2023, there are no assets foreclosed for use by the Group.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the movements of the reserve for depreciation of foreclosed assets are summarized below:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	$ 1,691	$ 1,951
Constitution of reserve in results in:		
"Other operating income"	125	145
Application of reserve for sale of foreclosed and others	(537)	(405)
Ending balance	**$ 1,279**	**$ 1,691**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the foreclosed assets reserved in their entirety are presented below:

	2024	2023
Constructions – Foreclosed value	$ 798	$ 1,047
Land – Foreclosed value	304	424
Values and rights – Foreclosed value	-	-
Total	**$ 1,102**	**$ 1,471**

(16) Property, plant and equipment, net-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, property, plant and equipment are analyzed as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Investment	Accumulated depreciation	Investment	Accumulated depreciation
Components subject to depreciation				
Furniture and equipment	$ 27,555	$ (19,017)	$ 25,590	$ (16,765)
Office furniture and equipment	19,240	(6,127)	19,348	(5,865)
Installation costs	26,880	(16,942)	23,669	(15,136)
	73,675	(42,086)	68,607	(37,766)

	2024	2023
Components not subject to depreciation		
Land	5,423	5,502
Works in progress	-	1
Ongoing installation costs	2,092	3,151
	7,515	8,654
Property, plant and equipment (net)	**$ 39,104**	**$ 39,495**

The total depreciation for the years 2024 and 2023 was recorded in results for an amount of $3,028 and $2,773, respectively; and amortization for $2,080 and $1,999, respectively; which were recorded in the heading of administrative and promotional expenses.

(17) Leased assets (rights of use) and lease liabilities

The Group rents real estate to install its branches. Leases are generally executed for a period of 5 years, of which as specified in the contract, between 1 and 3 years are obligatory for both parties and the remaining years only the lessor is obligated, at the end of the term there is the option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated at the end of the lease. The amount of rental payments is mostly updated based on the INPC, annually.

Below is information on leases for which the Group is a lessee.

Lease assets (right-of-use assets)

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are comprised of the following:

	Real state	
	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	$ 5,546	$ 5,023
Accumulated depreciation	(2,466)	(2,425)
Additions	2,004	2,951
Derecognition	(1)	(4)
Ending balance	**$ 5,083**	**$ 5,545**

Lease liabilities

The amount of its commitments as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to $5,542 and $5,904, respectively.

Amounts recognized in results:

	2024	2023
Financial Margin:		
Interest on lease liabilities	$ 476	$ 465
Overheads:		
Depreciation of the asset for right of use	(2,545)	(2,452)
Expenses related to short-term leases	255	264
Expenses related to leases of assets low value, excluding those in the short term	-	-
Others	466	382

Total lease cash outflows during 2024 and 2023 amounted to $2,937 and $2,680, respectively.

(18) Permanent investments-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, investments in associated companies were valued based on the equity method and there are other permanent investments without significant influence that are recorded at their acquisition cost, the main ones are detailed below:

	Share %		Amount	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Fideicomiso No.1729 INVEX - Disposal of portfolio [1]	32.25%	32.25%	$ 188	$ 222
Servicios Electrónicos Globales, S. A. de C. V.	46.14%	46.14%	926	668
Compañía Mexicana de Procesamiento, S.A. de C.V.	50.00%	50.00%	122	137
Fideicomiso FIMPE	28.50%	28.50%	31	20
Other investments recognized at cost	Several	Several	140	143
Investment funds	Several	Several	252	203
Total			**$ 1,659**	**$ 1,393**

The investment in shares of associated companies was determined in some cases, based on unaudited financial information, which is adjusted if there are differences, once it is available.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group recognized the participation in the results of associates for $448 and $323, respectively.

(1) In October 2013, Trust 1729 Invex Portfolio Disposal (Trust 1729) was established among the banks that had a problem factoring portfolio with Corporación GEO, acting as trustee Banco Invex, S.A., the trustors provided the collection rights and cash for expenses, Corporación GEO for its part exchanged the collection rights affected by the trust for properties located in different parts of the Mexican Republic.

The value of the Group's contribution and the movement of its reserve, in Trust 1729 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is shown below:

Concept	2024	2023
Total contributions	$ 644	$ 747
Associated reservation	(270)	(270)
Net value	374	477
Reserve due to decrease in value	(186)	(255)
Net value	**$ 188**	**$ 222**

Derived from the updates in the appraisals and the various recovery advances by the Trust, the Group recorded during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, movements in the reserve on the participation of the 1729 Trust for $(70) and ($119), respectively.

(19) Sundry creditors and other accounts payable-

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, they are integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Currencies to be delivered (note 5)	$ 84,702	$ -
Other deposits and obligations	17,052	14,438
Provisions for administrative and personnel expenses	10,197	10,419
Legal, fiscal and labor contingencies	4,504	4,043
Others	13,291	10,351
Total	**$ 129,746**	**$ 39,251**

(20) Intangible assets (net) and goodwill-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, intangible assets are comprised as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning	$ 5,198	$ 4,699
Additions	3,117	2,423
Derecognition	(575)	(140)
Amortization of the year	(1,347)	(1,784)
Ending balance	**$ 6,393**	**$ 5,198**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of amortization charged to the results of the year is $1,811 and $1,784, respectively.

The balance of goodwill as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
BBVA México, S.A., I.B.M.	$ 5,431	$ 5,431
BBVA Seguros México, S.A. de C.V.	3,295	3,295
BBVA Pensiones México, S.A. de C.V.	143	143
Total	**$ 8,869**	**$ 8,869**

During 2024 and 2023, management carried out the annual evaluation of goodwill without identifying signs of impairment.

(21) Traditional deposits-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the deposit is integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
Immediate deposits [(a)]:		
Demand deposits	$ 1,538,684	$ 1,436,621
Term deposits:		
From the general public	258,893	237,414
Money market	21,855	21,948
Credit instruments issued [(b)]	135,432	100,862
Global deposit account without transactions	7,019	6,560
Total	**$ 1,961,883**	**$ 1,803,405**

[(a)] As of December 31, 2024, the average rates in national currency of immediately payable deposits (unaudited) according to their short- and long-term payability are 2.22 and 8.42% respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the average rates in national currency of immediately payable deposits (unaudited) according to their short- and long-term payability are 2.30% and 8.24%, respectively.

[(b)] As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has short- and long-term debt with a market value of $135,432 and $100,862, respectively, which are integrated as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Amount	Average term (days)	Average rate	Amount	Average term (days)	Average rate
LP Bank Bonds	$ 1,247	3,079	10.16%	$ 963	910	8.00%
CP bank bonds	10,519	94	8.66%	10,516	65	14.00%
MXP Stock Certificates	77,142	1,155	10.18%	49,798	94	12.00%
UDI Stock Certificates	19,080	555	4.36%	18,249	182	4.00%
USD Stock Certificates	4,214	1,025	4.77%	-	-	
Subordinate and Senior Notes	23,230	988	3.56%	21,336	364	3.13%
Total	**$ 135,432**			**$ 100,862**		

Liquidity coefficient (unaudited) - In the provisions of the “Liability and investment admission regime for operations in foreign currency” issued by the Central Bank for credit institutions, the mechanics for determining the liquidity coefficient on liabilities denominated in foreign currency are established.

In accordance with the aforementioned regime, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group generated an additional liquidity requirement of 2,786 and zero million US dollars, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, investment in liquid assets amounted to 9,433 and 5,543 million US dollars, respectively, having a surplus of 6,647 and 5,543 million US dollars, respectively, as of that date.

(22) Bank and other borrowings-

The loans received as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	National Currency		Average % rate		Average term (days)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loans from other organizations:						
Short term:						
Central Bank	$ -	$ -	-	-	-	-
Trusts established in Relationship with Agriculture (FIRA)	4,590	5,756	12	10.38	147	151
	$ 4,590	$ 5,756				

	National Currency		Average % rate		Average term (years)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Long term:						
FIRA	$ 6,435	$ 5,926	11.99	10.37	3	3
Central Bank	-	26,206	-	8.60	-	1
Fondo de Operación y Financiamiento Bancario a la Vivienda (FOVI)	12	19	9.21	9.21	25	25
	$ 6,447	**$ 32,151**				

	Appreciated US dollars		Average % rate		Average term (days)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loans from other organizations:						
Short term:						
FIRA	$ 1,515	$ 952	7.33	5.57	122	111
Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO)	268	20	-	6.27	-	383
	$ 1,783	**$ 972**				
Long term:						
ICO	$ -	$ 635	-	6.27	-	1
FIRA	829	556	6.84	5.65	3	2
	$ 829	**$ 1,191**				

	Total amounts	
	2024	2023
Short term	$ 6,373	$ 6,728
Long term	7,276	33,342
	$ 13,649	**$ 40,070**

The Group has a liquidity line in the Central Bank up to the amount of the DRM (see note 5) which as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $33,903 in both years, the unliquidated provisioned interests are $134 and $97, respectively, totaling $34,034 and $34,000. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, it did not have this line.

In 2021, the Group received four simple loans from the Central Bank that correspond to facility 8 “financing for multiple banking institutions guaranteed with corporate loans”, which were guaranteed with a restricted portfolio.

In accordance with the above, as of December 31, 2024, the current commercial credit portfolio no longer exists, it includes a restricted portfolio due to the fact that the financing from the Central Bank expired in November 2024 and in 2023 the loans amount to $20,286, which are guaranteed with a restricted portfolio for $20,286, (note 10). The amount of interest accrued as of December 31, 2023 is $221.

(23) Technical reserves-

The technical reserves as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are integrated as follows:

	2024	2023
BBVA Seguros Mexico		
Reserves at risk in progress:		
direct insurance life	$ 205,756	$ 164,326
Accidents and illnesses under direct insurance	71	85
Direct insurance damages	7,796	6,327
	$ 213,623	$ 170,738
Reserve for obligations pending compliance:		
Due to accidents that occurred	$ 2,979	$ 3,515
For claims and maturities payable in installments	1,388	816
For overdue dowries pending payment	1,217	1,034
For accidents that have occurred and not reported	1,865	1,479
	7,449	6,844
Reserve for catastrophic risks	13,665	11,219
	234,737	188,801
Deposit bonuses	754	486
Total reserves BBVA Seguros México	**$ 235,491**	**$ 189,287**
BBVA Health Insurance Mexico		
Ongoing risk reserve	$ 1,231	$ 969
Reserve for obligations pending compliance:		
Due to accidents that occurred	153	149
For accidents that have occurred and not reported	516	426
	669	575
	1,900	1,544
Deposit bonuses	101	8
Total reserves BBVA Seguros Salud México	**$ 2,001**	**$ 1,552**

	2024	2023
BBVA Pensions Mexico		
Mathematical reserve of basic benefits:		
Occupational risk:		
Permanent disability	$ 27,047	$ 23,792
Death	12,216	11,621
Disability and life:		
Invalidity	30,303	28,989
Death	76,895	70,708
Retirement, Unemployment and Old Age	-	-
Retirement	23,875	20,942
Mathematical reserve of additional benefits:		
Occupational risk:		
Permanent disability	19	19
Death	14	14
Disability and life:		
Invalidity	40	41
Death	63	63
Reserve for obligations pending fulfillment	482	406
Contingency reserve	3,395	3,109
Reserve for specialized insurance	878	843
	175,227	160,547
Deposit bonuses	180	113
Total reserves BBVA Pensiones México	**175,407**	**160,660**
Total technical reserves	**$ 412,899**	**$ 351,499**

(24) Labor obligations-

The balance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is integrated according to the following:

	2024	2023
Participation of workers in the profits caused	$ 5,190	$ 4,115
Net defined benefit liability	8,620	7,734
Recoveries receivable Plan Porvenir	(297)	(81)
Total	**$ 13,513**	**$ 11,768**

Net defined benefit liability

As of December 31, 2024, the information on the net defined benefit (liability) is integrated as follows:

	Other retirement benefits						
	Pension plan and seniority bonus	**Comprehensive medical services**	**Death benefit**	**Sports for retirees**	**Future bonus**	**Compensation**	**Total**
Benefit Obligations defined	$ (20,594)	$ (25,850)	$ (2,433)	$ (93)	$ (553)	$ (3,191)	$ (52,714)
Plan assets	13,443	28,847	1,981	1	384	182	44,838
Net profit (liability) defined	$ (7,151)	$ 2,997	$ (452)	$ (92)	$ (169)	$ (3,009)	$ (7,876)
Service accreditation reservation medical beneficiaries	-	(744)	-	-	-	-	(744)
Net profit (liability) defined	**$ (7,151)**	**$ 2,253**	**$ (452)**	**$ (92)**	**$ (169)**	**$ (3,009)**	**$ (8,620)**

In fiscal year 2024, the Group established an additional reserve in the Comprehensive Medical Services Plan for the accreditation of beneficiaries subject to this benefit, which amounts to $744, leaving a net liability for defined benefits of $2,253 in this plan.

As of December 31, 2024, defined benefit obligations are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	**Comprehensive medical services**	**Death benefit**	**Sports for retirees**	**Future bonus**	**Compensation**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning	$ 20,280	$ 31,460	$ 2,290	$ 104	$ 532	$ 2,836	$ 57,502
Labor cost of the service	159	336	5	3	26	322	851
Financial cost	1,999	3,215	231	10	54	271	5,780
Losses and (profits) actuarial period	370	(7,674)	(59)	(17)	(7)	172	(7,215)
Benefits paid	(2,214)	(1,487)	(34)	(7)	(52)	(410)	(4,204)
Early reduction of obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	**$ 20,594**	**$ 25,850**	**$ 2,433**	**$ 93**	**$ 553**	**$ 3,191**	**$ 52,714**

As of December 31, 2024, the Plan Assets ("AP") are comprised as follows:

	Other retirement benefits						
	Pension plan and seniority bonus	**Comprehensive medical services**	**Death benefit**	**Sports for retirees**	**Future bonus**	**Compensation**	**Total**
AP at the beginning of the year	$ 15,200	$ 31,983	$ 2,020	$ 1	$ 384	$ 180	$ 49,768
Contributions made by the entity	1,338	299	46	-	53	18	1,754
Expected performance of the APs	1,468	3,270	203	-	38	18	4,997
Profits (losses) actuaries generated in the period	(2,349)	(5,218)	(254)	-	(39)	(24)	(7,884)
Benefits paid	(2,214)	(1,487)	(34)	-	(52)	(10)	(3,797)
Transfer of the assets of the plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AP at the end of the year	**$ 13,443**	**$ 28,847**	**$ 1,981**	**$ 1**	**$ 384**	**$ 182**	**$ 44,838**

As of December 31, 2024, the (cost) income, net of defined benefits for the period, is integrated as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Labor cost of the service:							
Current service	$ (159)	$ (336)	$ (5)	$ (3)	$ (26)	$ (322)	(851)
Services passed by early reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest costs of benefits obligations defined	(1,999)	(3,215)	(231)	(10)	(54)	(271)	(5,780)
Interest income from the APs	1,468	3,270	203	-	38	18	4,997
Profits (losses) of benefits obligations defined	(545)	641	(19)	2	(2)	(227)	(150)
Profits (losses) the APs	(61)	(317)	2	-	(3)	2	(377)
Net income (cost) of the period	**$ (1,296)**	**$ 43**	**$ (50)**	**$ (11)**	**$ (47)**	**$ (800)**	**$ (2,161)**

As of December 31, 2024, the remeasurements of the net asset (liability) for defined benefit recognized in OCI are integrated as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Reconciliation of actuarial gains (losses):							
Initial balance earnings (losses) in the obligation	$ 9,016	$ (5,048)	$ 313	$ (40)	$ 25	$ 1,467	$ 5,733
(losses) profits on the obligation	369	(7,675)	(59)	(19)	(7)	172	(7,219)
ORI Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasurements in obligation	(545)	647	(20)	2	(2)	(227)	(145)
Ending balance (losses) profits in the obligation	**$ 8,840**	**$ (12,076)**	**$ 234**	**$ (57)**	**$ 16**	**$ 1,412**	**$ (1,631)**
Beginning balance (losses) earnings on return of the assets	$ 1,075	$ 2,493	$ (32)	$ 1	$ 39	$ (6)	$ 3,570
Profits (losses) on the return of the APs	2,348	5,218	254	-	39	24	7,883
OCI Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasurements on the return of the APs	(61)	(319)	2	-	(3)	2	(379)
Ending balance (losses) earnings on return of the APs	3,362	7,392	224	-	75	20	11,074
Ending balance (losses) net profits recognized in OCI	**$ 12,202**	**$ (4,684)**	**$ 45**	**$ (57)**	**$ 91**	**$ 1,432**	**$ 9,443**

In fiscal year 2024, remeasurements were affected due to an additional reserve in the Comprehensive Medical Services Plan, for $744.

As of December 31, 2023, the information on the net defined benefit (liability) is integrated as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Other retirement benefits					
		Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future Bonus	Compensation	Total
Benefit Obligations defined	$ (17,588)	$ (29,385)	$ (1,944)	$ (85)	$ (431)	$ (2,151)	$ (51,584)
Plan assets	15,243	30,170	1,878	-	349	157	47,797
Net profit (liability) defined	**$ (2,345)**	**$ 785**	**$ (66)**	**$ (85)**	**$ (82)**	**$ (1,994)**	**$ (3,787)**

As of December 31, 2023, defined benefit obligations are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Balance at the beginning	$ 15,332	$ 31,143	$ 1,804	$ 112	$ 247	$ 2,049	$ 50,687
Labor cost of the service	101	958	8	5	48	(56)	1,064
Financial cost	1,516	2,976	181	10	33	196	4,912
Losses and (profits) actuarial period	2,164	(4,477)	(28)	(37)	125	293	(1,960)
Benefits paid	(1,525)	(1,214)	(21)	(5)	(22)	(327)	(3,114)
Early reduction of obligations	-	(1)	-	-	-	(4)	(5)
Benefit Obligations defined at the end of the year	**$ 17,588**	**$ 29,385**	**$ 1,944**	**$ 85**	**$ 431**	**$ 2,151**	**$ 51,584**

As of December 31, 2023, the Plan Assets ("AP") are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Other retirement benefits					
		Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
AP at the beginning of the year	$ 12,777	$ 33,954	$ 1,610	$ -	$ 363	$ 123	$ 48,827
Contributions made by the entity	785	1	38	-	1	10	835
Expected performance of the APs	1,242	3,271	170	-	36	12	4,731
Profits (losses) actuaries generated in the period	(930)	(2,948)	81	-	(29)	6	(3,820)
Benefits paid	(1,525)	(1,214)	(21)	-	(22)	(3)	(2,785)
Transfer of the assets of the plan	2,894	(2,894)	-	-	-	-	-
AP at the end of the year	**$ 15,243**	**$ 30,170**	**$ 1,878**	**$ -**	**$ 349**	**$ 148**	**$ 47,788**

As of December 31, 2023, the net (cost) income from defined benefits for the period is integrated as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Labor cost of the service:							
Current service	$ (101)	$ (958)	$ (8)	$ (5)	$ (48)	$ 56	$ (1,064)
Services passed by early reduction	-	1	-	-	-	4	5
Interest costs of obligations for defined benefits	(1,516)	(2,976)	(181)	(10)	(33)	(196)	(4,912)
Interest income from the APs	1,242	3,271	170	-	36	12	4,731

Recycling of remediations of the net asset (liability) for defined benefit to be recognized in OCI:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Gains (losses) from defined benefit obligations	$ (303)	$ 421	$ (10)	$ 2	$ 8	$ (121)	$ (3)
AP gains (losses)	(27)	(176)	1	-	(1)	-	(203)
Net income (cost) of the period	(705)	(417)	(28)	(13)	(38)	(245)	(1,446)

As of December 31, 2023, the remeasurements of the net asset (liability) for defined benefit recognized in the OCI are integrated as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Reconciliation of (losses) actuarial profits:							
Initial balance earnings (losses) on the obligation	$ 6,807	$ (5,496)	$ 162	$ (55)	$ (38)	$ 971	$ 2,351
(Losses) profits in the obligation	2,617	(124)	163	12	62	671	3,401
Capitalization of OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasurements in the obligation	(408)	572	(12)	2	1	(179)	(24)
Ending balance (losses) earnings on the obligation	**$ 9,016**	**$ (5,048)**	**$ 313**	**$ (41)**	**$ 25**	**$ 1,463**	**$ 5,728**

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	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports for retirees	Future bonus	Compensation	Total
Beginning balance (losses) profits on the return of the assets	833	2,543	(72)	-	29	(6)	3,327
Profits (losses) in the return of the APs	306	303	38	-	12	-	659
Capitalization of OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recycling of remeasurements in the return of the APs	(63)	(353)	2	-	(2)	-	(416)
Ending balance (losses) profits on the return of the APs	1,076	2,493	(32)	-	39	(6)	3,570
Ending balance (losses) net profits recognized in OCI	**$ 10,092**	**$ (2,555)**	**$ 281**	**$ (41)**	**$ 64**	**$ 1,457**	**$ 9,298**

The so-called sports plan for retirees originates from the right of employees to continue receiving sports services once they retire. In this scheme, the Group covers part of the fees and the retiree covers the other.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the compensation plan and the retiree sports plan do not maintain assets to fund defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the assets of the different plans were invested mainly in government securities.

The main actuarial assumptions used in 2024 and 2023 are mentioned below:

	2024	**2023**
Nominal discount rate used to calculate value present of obligations	12.11%	10.44%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	12.11%	10.44%
Salary increase rate	4.50%	4.50%
Pension increase rate	3.70%	2.70%
Rate of increase in medical services	8.04%	8.04%
Nominal increase rate in salary levels	4.50%	4.50%
Long-term inflation rate	3.50%	3.50%
Increase rate for the minimum wage	12.00%	20.00%

(25) Subordinated debt-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, they are analyzed as follows:

	2024	2023
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 200 million, issued in November 2014, at an interest rate of 5.35% payable semiannually, beginning on May 12, 2015, with maturity date on November 12, 2029, the number of securities in circulation is 200,000 with a face value of $1,000 each.	$ -	$ 3,393
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 1,000 million, issued in January 2018, at an interest rate of 5.125%, payable semiannually, beginning on July 17, 2018, with a maturity date of January 18, 2033; The number of securities in circulation is 1,000,000 with a face value of $1,000 each.	20,883	16,967
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 750 million, issued in September 2019, at an interest rate of 5.875% payable semiannually, beginning on March 13, 2020, with maturity date on September 13, 2034; The number of securities in circulation is 750,000 with a face value of $1,000 each.	15,661	12,725
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 1,000 million, issued in June 2023, at an interest rate of 8.45% payable semiannually, beginning on December 26, 2023, with maturity date on June 29, 2038; The number of securities in circulation is 1,000,000 with a face value of $1,000 each.	20,883	16,967
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 900 million, issued in January 2024, at an interest rate of 8.125% payable semiannually, beginning on July 8, 2024, with maturity date on January 8, 2039; The number of securities in circulation is 900,000 with a face value of $1,000 each.	18,795	-
Unpaid accrued interest	1,508	653
Issuance expenses	(195)	(201)
Total	**$ 77,535**	**$ 50,504**

(26) Related parties-

The significant balances and transactions with related parties in accordance with the provisions of FRS C-13 "Related Parties" are the following:

	2024	2023
Bilbao Vizcaya Silver Bank, S.A.:		
Derivative financial instruments [1]	$ (2,047)	$ 1,065
Creditors on repurchase/resale agreements [1]	1,877	1,902
BBVA Technology América, S.A. de C.V. (formerly BBVA Axial Tech, S.A. de C.V.):		
Catchment [1]	$ 685	$ 683
Income:		
Interests [2]	24	38
Fees for administrative services [2]	23	58
Expenses:		
Processing and systems development [2]	5,026	4,294
Interests [2]	88	41
Commissions [2]	13	7
BBVA Leasing México, S. A. de C. V.:		
Catchment [1]	$ 63	$ 39
Credit portfolio [1]	7,476	4,604
Income:		
Interests [2]	$ 451	$ 157
Fees for administrative services [2]	52	48

(1) Corresponds to the debit or (creditor) balance as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.
(2) Corresponds to the income or (expense) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are other transactions and operations with related parties that are not considered significant and, therefore, have not been disclosed.

(27) Income tax and employee profit sharing-

The current law establishes an ISR rate of 30%.

The main items that affected the determination of the Group's fiscal result were the annual inflation adjustment, expense provisions, the market valuation result, the pre-maturity of derivative financial operations, the difference between accounting and tax depreciation and amortization and the deduction for written-off loan portfolio and the application of discounts.

The reconciliation for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, of the legal ISR rate and the effective rates expressed as a percentage of the profit before participation in the results of unconsolidated and associated subsidiaries and ISR, which is the tax caused by the Group, is:

	2024		2023	
	Tax	Rate	Tax	Rate
Legal fee	$ 44,436	30.00%	$ 41,337	30.00%
Increase (decrease) from:				
Effect of non-deductible differences	526	0.36%	530	0.38%
Annual adjustment for inflation	(5,092)	(3.44%)	(4,836)	(3.51%)
Tax payments agreed with tax authorities during the exercise, net	1,736	1.17%	1,155	0.84%
Other effects	(460)	(0.31%)	(320)	(0.23)%
Effective rate	**$ 41,146**	**27.78%**	**37,866**	**27.48%**

Other tax aspects:

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are the following balances:

	2024	2023
Net tax profit account	$ 69,740	$ 67,595
Contribution capital account	281,411	270,093

The Group has recognized deferred ISR derived from the temporary differences that result from the comparison of the accounting and tax values of the assets and liabilities detailed below:

	2024		2023		
	Temporal differences		Temporal differences		Motion of the year
	Base	Deferred ISR	Base	Deferred ISR	
Active temporary differences:					
Allowance for loan losses (not deducted)	$ 70,891	$ 21,265	$ 64,740	$ 19,422	$ 1,845
Fees and interest charged in advance	11,541	3,463	10,717	3,215	248
Provisions	13,691	4,107	12,453	3,736	371
Other assets	5,796	1,739	14,151	4,245	(2,506)
Foreclosed assets	2,078	623	2,746	824	(201)
Tax Losses	-	-	341	102	(102)
Pre-maturity of derivative operations	84	25	12,484	3,745	(3,720)
Valuation of financial instruments for collect and sell (shareholders' equity)	7,934	2,380	7,773	2,332	48
Market valuation (results)	6,078	1,823	8	2	1,821
Valuation of hedging derivative instruments)	4	1	817	245	(244)
Pension reserve	5,690	1,698	4,672	1,402	296
Reserve of pensions	-	4,400	17,982	5,395	(995)
Total assets	123,757	41,527	148,884	44,665	(3,138)

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	2024		2023		
	Temporal differences		Temporal differences		Motion of the year
	Base	Deferred ISR	Base	Deferred ISR	
Passive temporary differences:					
Market valuation (results)	-	-	7,305	2,192	(2,192)
Other liabilities	5,168	1,551	11,018	3,305	(1,754)
Total liabilities	5,168	1,551	18,323	5,497	(3,946)
Deferred net assets	**$ 118,603**	**$ 39,976**	**$ 130,561**	**$ 39,168**	**$ 808**
Position in the results of the year		$ 140		$ 1,355	
Net charge (credit) in OCI		$ 669		$ (2,055)	

To carry out the determination of the caused and deferred PTU, derived from the labor reform of July 1, 2021, the provisions of the Federal Labor Law (LFT) and the ISR Law must be complied with. Therefore, the following should be considered in your determination:

a) The Group must apply 10% to the PTU base tax profit, pursuant to the provisions of the Income Tax Law.

b) The amount determined in the previous section must be assigned to each employee based on what is established in the LFT, however, the amount assigned to each employee may not exceed the highest of the following amounts: the equivalent of three months of the employee's current salary or the average of PTU received by the employee in the previous three years.

c) If the PTU determined in section (a) is greater than the sum of the PTU assigned to each and every one of the employees according to section (b), the latter must be considered the PTU caused by the period. Based on the LFT, it is considered that the difference between both amounts does not generate a payment obligation either in the current period or in future ones.

d) If the PTU determined in subsection (a) is less than or equal to that determined in subsection (b), the PTU in subsection (a) must be the PTU caused by the period.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of PTU caused amounted to $5,025 and $4,432 respectively, which was recognized in the consolidated statement of income under the heading “administrative and promotional expenses”.

According to technical report 53 issued by the CINIF June 2021, it establishes that to determine the factor to be used in determining the deferred PTU, the PTU caused must be divided by the PTU determined at 10% of the tax profit; The quotient obtained must be multiplied by the legal PTU rate of 10%, in order to obtain the factor to be applied in the determination and calculation of the deferred PTU. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the factor derived from the mechanics mentioned above amounted to 3.69% and 4.82% respectively.

The Group has recognized deferred PTU derived from the temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred PTU assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, which are detailed below:

	2024		2023	
	Temporal differences		Temporal differences	
	Base	Deferred PTU	Base	Deferred PTU
Active temporary differences:				
Allowance for loan losses (not deducted)	$ 70,892	$ 2,652	$ 64,740	$ 3,112
Fees and interest charged in advance	11,542	432	10,717	515
Provisions	13,691	513	12,453	599
Other assets	440	16	14,151	680
Foreclosed assets	2,078	78	2,746	132
Pre-maturity of derivative operations	84	3	12,484	600
Valuation of financial instruments for collect and sell (shareholders' equity)	7,938	297	7,773	374
Market valuation (results)	6,078	228	8	-
Valuation of derivative hedging instruments of cash flows (shareholders' equity)	4	-	817	39
Pension compensation reserve	5,660	211	4,672	225
Total assets	118,407	4,430	130,561	6,276
Passive temporary differences:				
Market valuation (results)	-	-	7,305	351
Other liabilities	776	30	11,018	530
Total liabilities	776	30	18,323	881
Deferred net assets	**$ 117,631**	**$ 4,400**	**$ 112,238**	**$ 5,395**
Credit in the results of the year		$ (972)		$ (353)
Net credit in OCI		$ (23)		$ (401)

To evaluate the recovery of deferred assets, Management considers the probability that part or all of them will not be recovered. The final realization of the deferred assets depends on the generation of taxable income in the periods in which temporary differences are deductible or not cumulative. In carrying out this evaluation, Management considers the expected reversal of deferred liabilities, projected taxable profits and planning strategies.

Other considerations:

Current tax legislation establishes that the authorities have the power to review up to five fiscal years prior to the last income tax return filed.

Pursuant to the Income Tax Law, companies that carry out operations with related parties residing in the country or abroad are subject to limitations and tax obligations regarding the determination of the agreed prices, since these must be comparable to those they would use with or between independent parties in comparable operations.

In accordance with the administrative and technical Guide issued by the OECD regarding global anti-erosion rules known as Pillar II, as of December 31, 2024, the Group has deferred tax assets for tax losses not recorded in its accounting, coming from the Houston, Texas branch for an amount of $645 of ISR fee.

(28) Stockholders' Equity-

(a) Structure of capital stock-

The share capital of the Group as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is composed as follows:

	Number of shares with par value of $0.11 pesos		
	Capital stock	Shares issued (not subscribed)	Capital paid
Serie “B”	4,605,999,999	(60,462,657)	$ 4,545,537,342
Series "F"	4,794,000,001	(62,930,521)	4,731,069,480
	9,400,000,000	**(123,393,178)**	**$ 9,276,606,822**

	Historical amounts		
	Capital stock	Issued share capital (not subscribed)	Capital paid
Serie “B”	$ 507	$ (7)	$ 500
Series "F"	527	(7)	520
Subtotal	1,034	(14)	1,020
Reordering of capital updates			15,191
Update to December 2007 pesos			2,725
2009 capital reduction and increase, net			(9,137)
Total			**$ 9,799**

On February 28, 2024, through the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the distribution of dividends of up to $70,000 was authorized, coming from the “Accumulated Results” account, of which $17,000 and $17,000 were paid to the shareholders on March 27 and June 27, 2024 at a rate of $1.83256661904475 pesos for each share,

On February 28, 2023, through the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the distribution of dividends of up to $82,000 was authorized, coming from the “Accumulated Results” account, of which $27,650 and $17,750 were paid to the shareholders on March 14 and June 13, 2023 at a rate of $2.98061570685808 and $1.91341514635555 pesos per share respectively.

(b) Comprehensive utility-

Comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounted to $105,862 and $102,348 net of deferred taxes, respectively, which is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity and represents the result of the total activity of the Group and its subsidiaries during the year, and includes the items that, in accordance with the applicable accounting criteria, are recorded directly in stockholders' equity (valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell, valuation of financial instruments derived from cash flow hedge, cumulative effect due to conversion and remeasurements for defined employee benefits).

(c) Restrictions on shareholders' equity

The Series "F" shares will represent, at all times, no less than 51% of the share capital and may only be acquired, directly or indirectly, by a Foreign Financial Institution, as defined in the Law. The Series "B" shares may represent up to 49% of the share capital and will be freely subscribed, and will be governed by the provisions of Article 74 of the aforementioned Law.

At no time may foreign legal entities that exercise authority functions in accordance with the provisions of article 24 of the Law participate in any way in the capital of the Group. Nor may financial entities of the country do so, including those that are part of the Financial Group, except when they act as institutional investors under the terms of article 27 of the Law.

The Group's net income is subject to the legal provision that requires that 5% of the profits of each year be transferred to the legal reserve, until this is equal to 20% of the share capital. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has met the required reserve amount with respect to the historical paid-in share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders during the existence of the Group, except in the form of share dividends.

In the event of distributing profits that would not have caused the tax applicable to the Group, this will have to be paid when distributing the dividend. Therefore, the Group must keep an account of the profits subject to each rate.

On May 6, 2022, the CNBV issued a recommendation through official letter P147/2022 regarding the payment of dividends, share repurchases and any other benefit to the shareholders of banking institutions, leaving without effect the previous one dated April 16, 2021, so that commercial banking institutions that fall into the assumptions contained in the recommendation and that require paying dividends, can do so without adversely affecting their ability to absorb potential losses that could still arise, as a result of the current environment and that have sufficient resources to develop their purpose in support of the economy, up to the projected amount of dividends for 2022 in the Capital Adequacy Assessment (ESC) 2021-2023, provided that: (i) The ESC for the years 2023 and 2022 shows that the commercial banking Group would not be subject to a Preventive Action Plan (PAP). Institutions that require PAP will not be able to declare dividends during 2022 until the strategy for the formalization of capital contributions or the different actions to be implemented to guarantee minimum levels of regulatory capital are authorized by the corresponding supervisor. (ii) commercial banking institutions that have not foreseen the payment of dividends in the ESC for the year 2022, that finally decide to make some distribution of said dividends during the current fiscal year, must previously justify the change of decision to the CNBV, detailing the impact on the projections in the scenarios. (iii) they must deliver a report to the Commission demonstrating that the reserves for credit risk, including the additional reserves, would be sufficient to support the expected losses for the year 2022. (iv) in the case of commercial banking institutions of local systemic importance, they must previously justify to the Commission that the level of dividends that they wish to declare is consistent with a strategy aimed at complying with the minimum capitalization index that will be required with the entry into force in December 2022 of the Supplement to Net Capital referred to in article 2 Bis 5 of the Provisions. During 2024, the Group did not receive new recommendations regarding the payment of dividends, share repurchases or any other benefit to the shareholders of banking institutions.

(d) Bank capitalization index (unaudited) -

The Capitalization Index (ICAP) represents the financial strength of an institution to withstand unexpected losses due to the risks it incurs. The regulatory framework is described in Title One Bis of the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions. The ICAP is calculated as the ratio of Net Capital over Assets Weighted by credit, market and operational risk.

- *Capital requirement for credit risk*

The Group has authorization from the Commission to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk for the Corporate, Large Business, Credit Card and Mortgage loans. For the rest of the credit risk assets; use the standard method. Under the standard method, operations are classified into twelve different groups according to the counterparty, and must be weighted according to the corresponding degree of risk.

- *Capital requirement for operational risk*

To calculate the capital requirement for operational risk, starting in January 2023, the Group uses the Business Indicator Method. The Component of the Business Indicator is composed of: a) a component of interest, lease and dividends b) a component of services c) a financial component Complementing the calculation is an Internal Loss Multiplier that occupies 15 times the average of the annual losses due to Operational Risk incurred during the ten years prior to the calculation of the corresponding capital requirements.

- *Capital requirement for market risk*

In accordance with the method established by the Provisions, the market risk requirement is calculated by adding the requirements of the following sections: I. Operations in national currency, with a nominal interest rate or with yield referred to it. II. Operations in UDIS, UMA, as well as in national currency with real interest rate or with yield referred to it. III. Operations in foreign currencies or indexed to exchange rates, with an interest rate. IV. Operations in UDIS, UMA, as well as in national currency with performance referred to the INPC. V. Operations in foreign currencies or indexed to exchange rates. VI Operations with shares and on shares VII. Merchandise Operations. VIII. Option and warrant transactions

The Group's Capitalization Index as of December 31, 2024 amounted to 18.68%, which is 1.81 percentage points higher than the minimum required, including the Capital Conservation Supplement of 4.00% and the Net Capital Supplement in accordance with article 2 bis 117 ñ of 4.88%.

The amount of Net Capital, made up of Basic and Supplementary Capital, is broken down below (the figures shown may differ in their presentation from the consolidated financial statements).

- *Basic capital:*

Concept	Amount
Stockholders' equity, without cumulative conversion effect	$ 361,317
Stock investment deductions	(859)
Organizational expenses and other intangibles	(9,590)
Deferred tax deduction and tax losses	(7,214)
Preventive reserves for credit risks	(4,458)
Total basic capital	**339,196**

- *Complementary capital:*

Obligations and capitalization instruments	76,222
Preventive estimates for credit risks	507
Total complementary capital	**76,729**
Net capital	**$ 415,925**

Concept	Valued amount	Expiration date	Compute percentage	Weighted average (basic capital)
Capitalization instruments computables	$ 20,883	18/01/2033	100%	$ 20,833
Capitalization instruments computables	15,661	13/09/2034	100%	15,661
Capitalization instruments computables	20,883	29/06/2038	100%	20,833
Capitalization instruments computables	18,795	08/01/2039	100%	18,795
Total	**$ 76,222**			**$ 76,122**

The assets at risk are broken down below:

– *Assets subject to market risk:*

Concept	Weighted assets for risk	Capital requirement
Operations in national currency, with nominal rate	$ 373,730	$ 29,898
Operations in national currency, with real rate or denominated a UDIS	13,743	1,099
Rate of return referred to the general minimum wage	2,346	188
Interest rate on foreign currency operations with nominal rate	28,269	2,262
Positions in UDIS or with performance referred to the INPC	97	8
Operations related to the SMG	244	20
Currency positions with returns indexed to the exchange rate	8,849	708
Positions in shares or with performance indexed to the price of a share or group of shares	2,954	236
Gold positions	41	3
Surcharge	4,452	356
Gamma	3,502	280
Vega	688	55
Total market risk	**$ 438,915**	**$ 35,113**

– Assets subject to credit risk:

Concept	Weighted assets for risk	Request of capital
Weighted at 0%	$ -	$ -
Weighted at 10%	1,107	89
Weighted at 11.5%	1,922	154
Weighted at 20%	16,013	1,281
Weighted at 23%	17	1
Weighted at 25%	314	25
Weighted at 50%	8,375	670
Weighted at 57.5%	1,184	95
Weighted at 60%	29	2
Weighted at 65%	-	-
Weighted at 75%	252,918	20,233
Weighted at 85%	22,593	1,808
Weighted at 90%	-	-
Weighted at 100%	239,107	19,130
Weighted at 115%	5,392	431
Weighted at 120%	-	-
Weighted at 150%	154	12
Weighted at 1250%	127	10
Bursatilizations	262	21
Internal Methodology	907,822	72,626
- C V A (RC06 B)	19,766	1,581
- E C C (RC06 C)	43	3
- Counterparty derivatives	22,351	1,788
- Related derivatives	10,863	869
Total credit risk	$ 1,510,359	$ 120,829
Operational risk	**$ 276,826**	**$ 22,146**

Capital Management – The Group has the equipment, processes and systems necessary for the correct identification, measurement, surveillance, control and mitigation of the risks to which it is exposed, see note 37 for greater detail and explanation.

At the same time, periodic processes are defined and established to ensure that financial reports reveal and reflect the risks to which the Group is exposed.

In accordance with the regulation, the Capital Sufficiency Assessment is carried out once a year to determine the level of capital necessary to operate within the Group's Desired Risk Profile in compliance with the provisions applicable to different economic-financial scenarios.

It is added that an analysis is carried out that integrates liquidity stress in various tension scenarios, evaluating the survival horizon in each one.

The Group has different management levers that it can activate in the event of different stress scenarios that could cause a deterioration in the financial position and, consequently, in the Group's solvency or liquidity levels. These levers consider access to local and international wholesale markets to obtain financing or capital, the provision of high-quality assets for sale, as well as the discount of securities in the market or with the Central Bank, among others.

In this sense, through the stress exercises it is determined that the Bank has the necessary mechanisms to deal with adverse scenarios that may deteriorate the capital or liquidity situation, in an effective manner.

For more detail, consult “Schedule 1-O” required by the Provisions in compliance with the obligation to disclose information about the Capitalization Index, which can be found on the website https://investors.bbva.mx.

(29) Foreign currency position-

The Central Bank regulations establish rules and limits for banks to maintain long or active (short or passive) foreign currency positions equivalent to a maximum of 15% of the Group's basic capital. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group maintained a foreign exchange risk position within the aforementioned limit.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has assets and liabilities in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars, converted at the closing exchange rate of $20.8829 and $16.9666 pesos per US dollar, respectively, issued by the Central Bank, as shown below:

	Figures in millions	
	2024	**2023**
Assets	$ 26,706	$ 22,025
Liabilities	(26,197)	(20,639)
Active position, net in foreign currency	509	1,386
Active position, net valued in pesos	10,637	26,475

As of February 26, 2025, the closing exchange rate determined by the Central Bank was $20.4683 pesos per dollar.

According to the provisions of the Central Bank, the position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, was 279 and 211 million long dollars respectively (unaudited), respectively, which includes the position of options in foreign currency, and excludes non-countable assets and liabilities.

The Group carries out transactions in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars, euros and pounds. The Group does not disclose the position in other currencies, other than the US dollar, since they are not significant. The parities of other currencies in relation to the peso are referenced to the US dollar in compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank, so the foreign currency position of all currencies is consolidated in US dollars at the end of each month.

(30) Position in UDIS-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are assets and liabilities denominated in UDIS converted into national currency considering their current equivalent of 8.340909 and 7.981602 pesos per UDI, respectively, as shown below:

	Millions of UDIS	
	2024	**2023**
Assets	26,484	25,786
Liabilities	(8,041)	(8,050)
Active position, net in UDIS	18,443	17,736
Active position, net in national currency (nominal value)	140,525	135,109

As of February 27, 2025, the last known equivalence of pesos per UDI was 8.395669.

(31) Preventive and savings protection mechanism-

On January 19, 1999, the Bank Savings Protection Law was approved and the Instituto de Protección al Ahorro Bancario ("IPAB") was established, whose purpose is to establish a system of protection of bank savings in favor of people who carry out any of the guaranteed operations and to regulate the financial support granted to Multiple Banking Institutions for the protection of the interests of the saving public up to the equivalent of 400,000 UDIS.

The IPAB has resources resulting from mandatory fees contributed by financial institutions, which are based on the risk to which they are exposed based on the level of capitalization and other indicators determined by the internal regulations of the Governing Board of the IPAB itself. The installments must be paid monthly and will be for an amount equivalent to one twelfth of four thousand, over the monthly average of the daily balances of your passive operations for the month in question.

During 2024 and 2023, the amount of contributions to IPAB by the Group for deposit insurance amounted to $7,890 and $7,256, respectively.

(32) Financial margin-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the main concepts that make up the financial margin are shown below:

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

	2024		
	Pesos	**Dollars valued at pesos**	**Total**
Interest income:			
Interest and returns on credit portfolio (note 10)	$ 241,703	$ 14,734	$ 256,437
Interest and returns on financial instruments (note 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7(c))	71,646	4,929	76,575
Interest on availability	6,491	4,686	11,177
Intereses y premios sobre reportos (note 8(b))	7,725	-	7,725
Interest on margin accounts	190	-	190
Interest on derivative financial instruments for negotiate	-	-	-
Interest on hedging financial instruments	4,653	942	5,595
Interest on implicit derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Interest on subordinated obligations	-	-	-
Commissions charged for the initial granting of the credit (grade 10)	3,116	1	3,117
Others	1,543	-	1,543
Total interest income	337,067	25,292	362,359
Interest expenses:			
Interest on deposits	(54,218)	(4,879)	(59,097)
Interest on bank loans and other organizations	(2,449)	(24)	(2,473)
Interest on derivative financial instruments for negotiate	(2,141)	-	(2,141)
Interest on hedging financial instruments	(1,884)	(160)	(2,044)
Interest on implicit derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Interest on subordinated obligations	(1,394)	(3,456)	(4,850)
Interest and premiums on repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending (note 8(b) and 8(c))	(47,538)	-	(47,538)
Expenses for the initial granting of credit	(1,773)	-	(1,773)
Others	(2,362)	-	(2,362)
Total interest expenses	(113,759)	(8,519)	(122,278)
Financial margin	**$ 223,308**	**$ 16,773**	**240,081**

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

	2023		
	Pesos	Dollars valued at pesos	Total
Interest income:			
Interest and returns on credit portfolio (note 10)	$ 219,046	$ 11,497	$ 230,543
Interest and returns on financial instruments (note 7 (a), 7 (b) and 7(c))	60,136	2,860	62,996
Interest on availability	4,869	5,198	10,067
Interest and premiums on repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending (note 8(b))	6,269	-	6,269
Interest on margin accounts	196	-	196
Interest on derivative financial instruments for negotiate	-	-	-
Interest on hedging financial instruments	3,024	542	3,566
Interest on implicit derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Interest on subordinated obligations	-	-	-
Commissions charged for the initial granting of the credit (grade 10)	2,768	7	2,775
Others	4,338	-	4,338
Total interest income	300,646	20,104	320,750
Interest expenses:			
Interest on deposits	(45,825)	(3,508)	(49,333)
Interest on bank loans and other organizations	(3,934)	(51)	(3,985)
Interest on derivative financial instruments for negotiate	(2,065)	-	(2,065)
Interest on hedging financial instruments	(1,970)	(645)	(2,615)
Interest on implicit derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
Interest on subordinated obligations	(74)	(2,561)	(2,635)
Interest and premiums on repurchase/resale agreements and securities lending (note 8(b) and 8(c))	(37,692)	-	(37,692)
Expenses for the initial granting of credit	(1,694)	-	(1,694)
Others	(1,731)	-	(1,731)
Total interest expenses	(94,985)	(6,765)	(101,750)
Financial margin	**$ 205,661**	**$ 13,339**	**$ 219,000**

(33) Commissions and fee received and paid-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the main concepts that make up the commissions and fees charged are shown below:

	2024	2023
Credit card and debit	$ 51,705	$ 44,524
Banking fees	8,698	8,245
Investment funds	26	23
Insurance	8	60
Credit operations	3,642	3,374
Others	16,780	13,532
Total	**$ 80,859**	**$ 69,758**

During 2024 and 2023, the amount of income received by the Group in trust operations amounted to $563 and $528, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the main concepts that make up the commissions and fees paid are shown below:

	2024	2023
Credit card	$ (19,636)	$ (16,709)
Credit card effective points rewards	(5,463)	(4,645)
Development fund guarantees	(2,212)	(1,806)
Cash Management and funds transfer	(1,649)	(1,532)
Credit placement	(1,406)	(1,095)
Appraisals	(232)	(347)
Purchase and sale of securities	(72)	(52)
Insurance	(307)	(305)
Others	(5,053)	(4,572)
Total	**$ (36,030)**	**$ (31,063)**

(34) Financial intermediation income-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the main concepts that make up the result from intermediation are:

	2024	2023
Valuation result:		
Derivatives for trading purposes	$ 8,938	$ (2,608)
Derivatives for hedging purposes	(59)	24
Implicit derivatives	(821)	(450)
Foreign exchange	16,063	9,357
Investments in financial instruments (note 7.a and 7.a.3)	(2,296)	2,613
	21,825	8,936
Result for purchase - sale:		
Derivatives for trading purposes	(6,679)	3,675
Derivatives for hedging purposes	312	61
Implicit derivatives	(120)	913
Foreign exchange	-	-
Investments in financial instruments	17,778	11,483
	11,291	16,132
Total	**$ 33,116**	**$ 25,068**

(35) Information by segments-

The Group and its subsidiaries participate in various activities of the Financial System, such as credit operations, treasury operations, transfer of funds from abroad, distribution and administration of investment funds, insurance and pension sector, among others. The evaluation of performance, as well as the measurement of the risks of the different activities, is carried out based on the information produced by the Group's business units, rather than on the legal entities in which the generated results are recorded.

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

The income obtained during the years 2024 and 2023 is presented below, in which the different segments are distinguished as indicated in the previous paragraph.

	2024					
Concept	Total	Commercial banking	Corporate Banking and government	Treasury operations	Insurance and Social Security Sector	Other segments
Financial margin	$ 240,081	$ 154,671	$ 59,743	$ (2,499)	$ 21,637	$ 6,529
Preventive estimation for risks credit	(54,705)	(51,363)	(3,308)	-	(34)	-
Risk-adjusted financial margin credit	185,376	103,308	56,435	(2,499)	21,603	6,529
Commissions and fees, net	44,829	30,889	14,318	2,284	(4,550)	1,888
Premium income (net)	46,370	-	-	-	46,370	-
Net increase in technical reserves	(10,004)	-	-	-	(10,004)	-
Net cost of accidents, claims or other obligations pending to fulfill	(49,609)	-	-	-	(49,609)	-
Financial intermediation income	33,116	3,886	1,840	9,958	17,635	(203)
Other operating income	(8,751)	(4,046)	(2,591)	(775)	(1,564)	225
	241,327	$ 134,037	$ 70,002	$ 8,968	$ 19,881	$ 8,439
Administrative and promotional expenses	(93,207)					
Operating income	148,120					
Participation in the result of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated	448					
Results before income tax	148,568					
Income tax	(41,146)					
Results before participation parent company	107,422					
Non-controlling interest	-					
Net income	**$ 107,422**					

	2023					
Concept	Total	Commercial banking	Corporate Banking and government	Treasury operations	Insurance and Social Security Sector	Other segments
Financial margin	$ 219,000	$ 140,826	$ 43,533	$ (1,351)	$ 17,583	$ 18,409
Allowance for loan losses	(44,995)	(44,081)	(885)	-	(29)	-
Risk-adjusted financial margin credit	174,005	96,745	42,648	(1,351)	17,554	18,409
Commissions and fees, net	38,695	25,445	12,623	1,488	(3,908)	3,047
Premium income (net)	43,761	-	-	-	43,761	-
Net increase in technical reserves	(6,486)	-	-	-	(6,486)	-
Net cost of accidents, claims or other obligations pending to fulfill	(43,634)	-	-	-	(43,634)	-
Financial intermediation income	25,068	4,084	1,837	7,448	12,060	(361)
Other operating income	(9,266)	(864)	(18)	83	(1,411)	(7,056)
	222,143	$ 125,410	$ 57,090	$ 7,668	$ 17,936	$ 14,039
Administrative and promotional expenses	(84,354)					
Operating income	137,789					
Participation in the result of unconsolidated and associated subsidiaries	323					
Results before income tax	138,112					
Income tax	(37,866)					
Results before participation parent company	100,246					
Non-controlling interest	-					
Net income	**$ 100,246**					

(36) Risk management and operations derived from the BBVA Financial Group (indistinctly the Group), being the most representative subsidiary (unaudited) -

Organizational Structure

The Group's General Risk Management reports directly to the Group's General Management, thus guaranteeing its independence from the Business Units, allowing the necessary autonomy for the development of its activities.

In general terms and considering the best national and international practices, three teams specialized in Credit Risk have been integrated, the first oriented to the Wholesale portfolio, with the functions of admission, monitoring and recovery. The second team focuses on the SME sector and the last, on the Individual sector, both fulfilling admission and monitoring functions. The three previous teams are supported and complemented by an area dedicated to the management of recovered Non-Financial Assets (ANF). There is also a specific area for the SME and Individual sectors that concentrates the recovery functions given the common characteristics and synergies involved in carrying out the function for these sectors. Likewise, the administration of Market, Structural and Fiduciary Risks are integrated into one Unit, in addition to other units specialized in risk management of non-banking businesses and asset management.

It is added that there are Advanced Analytics, Risk Solutions and Risk Transformation units, to support the units mentioned above. Advanced Analytics addresses the specialized needs of methodologies and technologies of the Risk areas. Risk Solutions ensures that the areas have the necessary technological resources to carry out their functions and leads the project portfolio in this area. Risk Transformation seeks the efficient execution and continuous improvement of the processes of the Risk areas.

The Portfolio Management, Data & Reporting Unit has been implemented, whose purpose will be the integration, monitoring and generation of reports for the management of the areas, as well as for the measurement of operational risk and loss management. In addition, this Unit is responsible for the disclosure of information within the scope of Risks with strict adherence to national and international regulations.

In accordance with the regulatory requirements of the Commission, relating to the disclosure of the policies and procedures established by credit institutions for Comprehensive Risk Management, below are the measures that the Group's management has implemented for this purpose, as well as the corresponding quantitative information.

Qualitative information:

- *Participation of the governing bodies:*

The risk governance model in the Group is characterized by the direct involvement of its corporate bodies, both in the establishment of the risk strategy and in the continuous monitoring and supervision of its implementation.

The Group's Board of Directors approves, at the proposal of the Risk Committee: (i) the objectives, guidelines and policies of Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as any possible modifications, (ii) the global risk exposure limits and, where applicable, the Specific Risk Exposure Limits, considering the Consolidated Risk, broken down by business unit or risk factor, as well as, where applicable, the Risk Tolerance Levels. Risk, (iii) the special cases or circumstances in which both the Global Risk Exposure Limits and the Specific Risk Exposure Limits may be exceeded, (iv) the Capital Sufficiency Assessment including the capital estimate and, where applicable, the capitalization plan, and (v) the Contingency Plan and its modifications.

The Risk Committee, Delegate of the Group's Board, approves: (i) the Specific Risk Exposure Limits and the Risk Tolerance Levels, as well as the liquidity risk indicators, (ii) the methodologies and procedures to identify, measure, monitor, limit, control, report and reveal the different types of risk to which the Group is exposed, as well as their eventual modifications, (iii) the models, parameters, scenarios, assumptions, including related to the stress tests, which are used to carry out the Capital Adequacy Assessment and which must be used to carry out the valuation, measurement and control of the risks proposed by the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit, which must be in accordance with the Group's technology, (iv) the methodologies for the identification, valuation, measurement and control of the risks of the new operations, products and services that the Group intends to offer to the market, (v) the correction plans proposed by the General Director, (vi) the evaluation of the aspects of Comprehensive Risk Management, and (vii) the level of effectiveness that the validation mechanisms of the security elements of the identifications presented by potential clients must have, as well as the technology to carry out the biometric recognitions contemplated in the legislation.

Likewise, it approves other activities in accordance with the applicable regulations and those that are delegated to it by the Group's Board of Directors.

- *Policies and Procedures:*

There are risk manuals that set out the strategy, organization, operational framework, technological framework, methodological framework and regulatory processes according to the needs of each procedure or policy of the Group's Comprehensive Risk Administration.

A training program is carried out on risks and regulatory disclosure, including the responsibility of third parties defined and delimited.

- *Tactical decision making:*

The Group's management model guarantees the independence of the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit. Establishes monitoring processes through reports and alerts to timely detect deteriorations and deviations from business objectives and the limit structure defined by type of risk.

Regarding risk appetite, the different risk units participate in the preparation of the Risk Appetite that the Group is willing to assume to achieve its business objectives and which must be submitted in general terms and particular exposures and sub-limits by the Risk Committee to the Board of Directors, if applicable, for approval.

Appropriate authorization processes are carried out for new products and/or services that imply risk for the Group, which include the ratification of the new product and/or service by the Risk Committee.

- *Tools and analytics:*

Continuous measurement of credit, market and liquidity risks under consistent methodologies and parameters. Budgets are prepared for these metrics, which serve as the direction of risk management.

The reports analyze and monitor the risks incurred by the Group's different business units. This monitoring considers Risk Metrics, Risk Appetite, Main Concentrations, Compliance with Normative Limits, Credit Stress Analysis, Normative Capital Requirement Calculation, Structural Risks, Market Risks, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk and Legal Risk.

The methodologies and parameters used to measure risks are periodically calibrated and presented for approval to the authorized bodies.

The establishment of periodic sensitivity analysis processes, tests under extreme conditions, as well as review and calibration of models is carried out.

Likewise, methodologies are established for the monitoring and control of operational and legal risks in accordance with international standards.

- *Information:*

Information, as an essential pillar in risk management, is used to carry out early management, through the definition and establishment of early warning indicators and metrics that make it possible to foresee movements – positive and negative – in the risk profile (clients, portfolios, products, asset classes), avoid deterioration and point out deviations and potential threats, in all risks, for all the defined axes, in all their phases (current, deteriorated and in recovery), at all organizational levels of the risk function (units). risk in the business areas, corporate area and specialist areas) and to the corporate bodies, ensuring compliance and coherence with the regulatory requirements in this matter.

It is ensured that the data used in the preparation of the reports comes from sources unified by type of risk, reconciled, is traceable, automated to a greater extent (or if manual, has controls), with a single definition, guaranteeing the frequency, distribution and confidentiality of the “reporting”, among other aspects.

- *Technological Platform:*

The source and calculation systems for risk measurements are periodically reviewed and a continuous improvement process is carried out in order to guarantee the quality and sufficiency of data and aiming, to the extent possible, to automate processes.

- *Audit:*

Annually, Internal Audit, in compliance with the obligations indicated in the Single Bank Circular (CUB), carries out a Comprehensive Risk Management Audit, in accordance with the legal provisions applicable to the matter, for subsequent sending to the Commission. The recommendations in each of the audits carried out are periodically followed up by the Audit Committee delegated by the Board of Directors.

In the same way, audits are carried out to comply with the Banking Law, the CUB and other legal provisions applicable to the Group, by independent experts, through which it has been concluded that the models, systems, methodologies, assumptions, parameters and risk measurement procedures comply with their functionality in response to the characteristics of the Group's operations, instruments, portfolios and risk exposures.

The Group considers that, to date, it fully complies with the provisions regarding Risk Management. Likewise, it continues in projects to improve measurements and limitations, process automation and methodological refinements.

Methodological framework:

The consolidated statement of financial position of the Group is displayed for risk purposes, as follows:

a) Market Risk:

Operations and investments portfolios. - Negotiable financial instruments, repurchase/resale agreements and operations with derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Structural Balance. - Financial instruments to collect and sell, financial instruments to collect principal and interest and derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes to manage the structural risk of interest rates and exchange rates, as well as other banking positions on the balance sheet such as loans, deposits, issues, among others.

Counterparty Risk. - Quantifies the possible loss that would be caused by the default of a counterparty, given a level of confidence, from the current moment until the expiration of all operations with that counterparty. The measurement of counterparty risk includes the identification of products subject to counterparty risk (derivatives, collateralized financing and interbank deposits).

b) Credit risk

Internal Models and Methodologies, 4 approved portfolios:
Revolving Consumer. - Credit card

Mortgage. - Mortgage loans.

Companies and Large Companies or Corporate. - Individuals with Business Activity are included and clients of Investment Projects and Mortgage Developers are excluded, while a closed group called Large Developers G9, are qualified by business or corporate tools according to their characteristics and resources. These portfolios of Companies and Large Companies or Corporates consider the following annual sales volumes:

Sales volume	Segment
Segment 1: Greater than 60 million and less than or equal to 130 million pesos and belongs to a group. Greater than 130 and less than or equal to 250 million pesos.	Companies
Segment 2: Greater than 250 million pesos and less than 50 million dollars.	
Greater than 50 million dollars	Large Companies (Corporate)

c) Liquidity Risk:

Banking business. - with on- and off-balance sheet positions, including credits, traditional deposits, investments in financial instruments, derivatives, wholesale financing, etc.

Likewise, if the contractual obligation exists, the monitoring and control of the liquidity risk of the banking business includes the liquidity that its subsidiaries, entities belonging to the same financial group or relevant related persons may require, and the liquidity that the banking business itself may require from any of the aforementioned entities or related persons.

d) Concentration Risk:

This type of risk applies to Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI), Financial Instruments to Buy and Sell (FICS) and Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (FICPI) when a significant part of an entity's operations are carried out with one or more counterparties, which are similarly affected by economic changes and other conditions.

e) Interest Rate Risk:

Investments in financial instruments.- This risk applies to Financial Instruments to Buy and Sell (FICS) and Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (FICPI) and implies that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuate due to changes in the market interest rate.

f) Currency Risk:

Investments in financial instruments. - This type of risk applies to Negotiable Financial Instruments (NFI), Financial Instruments to Buy and Sell (FICS) and Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (FICPI) and occurs when the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument can be modified by fluctuations in the exchange rate as they are denominated in foreign currency.

Credit risk

Methodological information

The measurement of credit risks is associated with the volatility of expected income and there are two basic measures: Expected Loss (PE) and Unexpected Loss (PNE).

The PE of a portfolio represents the average of the credit balance that was not paid, plus the net of the costs incurred for its recovery and is considered as an inevitable loss of the credit granting business over time. The calculation of the global PE of each portfolio requires that the PE for each borrower be determined first, therefore, the model initially focuses on an individual area.

Expected Loss Stage 1 and 3 (Standard Model Portfolios) = Probability of Default x Severity of Loss x Exposure. Expected Loss Stage 2 credits with periodic payment and revolving credit (Standard Model Portfolios) = (Probability of Default x Severity of Loss x Exposure / 1+ Annual interest rate charged to the client)x[1-(1-Probability of default)^n/Probability of default] - Probability of Default x Severity of Loss customer)x1+Annual interest rate charged to the customer x[1-(1-Probability of default)^Remaining term/PD]+Probability of Default x Severity of Loss x Theoretical annual amortizable payment/annual interest rate x annual interest rate charged to the customer+pdx[1-(1-probability of default/1+ interest rate charged)^remaining term]Expected Loss Stage 2 credits with a single amortization = Probability of Default x Severity of Loss x Theoretical annual amortizable payment / annual interest rate charged to the client + severity of loss Marginal x Exposure (Marginal) / ((1 + annual interest rate /100))^(6/12)Expected Loss Stage 2 (FRS C-16 Model Portfolios) =(Probability of Default (Marginal) x Marginal Loss Severity x Exposure (Marginal) / ((1 + annual interest rate /100))^(12*(t-1)+6 / 12)Expected Loss Stage 3 (FRS C-16 Portfolios) = Probability of Default x Severity of Loss x Exposure.

Portfolio *	Percentage of expected loss
Commercial	0.47%
Consumer	4.88%
Mortgage	0.26%

Portfolio *	PD	Severity
Commercial	1.27%	39.93%
Consumer	9.91%	84.12%
Mortgage	1.50%	13.87%

* The parameters are weighted on the current portfolio of each of the portfolios and are calculated using the Group's internal models, for the portfolios for which these models have been approved (Credit card, Companies, Large Companies and Mortgages) and under the standard method for the rest.

Probability of non-compliance, implies the possibility that a client will fail to comply with its obligations. The elements that allow this factor to be determined are risk rating per client, migration of credit quality and situation of the overdue portfolio.

Severity of the loss is the net economic loss from the recovery of financing. The elements that allow this factor to be determined are recovery expenses (awarding and sale) and type of guarantee.

Exposure refers to the maximum balance amount at the time of default. The elements that determine this factor are line size, line utilization and type of product.

Once the level of expected loss is determined, its volatility determines the amount of economic capital necessary to cover the identified risks. Given that credit losses can vary significantly over time, it can be inferred that creating a fund with an amount equal to the average loss will cover credit risk in the long term; However, in the short term the fluctuations and, therefore, the risk persists, generating uncertainty, which is why it must also be covered with a second fund that serves as a guarantee to cover when these exceed the average losses.

From this point of view, average losses can be supported with the creation of a preventive reserve that must be assimilated as a cost of the credit business, while the second fund to deal with unexpected losses must be ensured by setting aside a certain amount of capital that may or may not be used, but that ensures the Group's solvency against losses above the average. This assigned capital depends, then, on how volatile credit losses are over time and is called Economic Capital, to give it a connotation of risk.

In the calculation of the economic capital, required to support the PE, the level of solvency desired by the Group must be established, in such a way that the amount assigned covers a certain number of times the volatility of the losses, ensuring a certain credit quality for the Group at a certain level of probability. This probability of solvency is determined using the risk rating with which you wish to operate, so the economic capital will have to be equal to the amount necessary for this probability to be met. Likewise, at all transaction and portfolio levels, origination models (Scorings or Ratings) have been defined for use and, in the case of behavioral models, they are for the most important portfolio, which are Credit card, Mortgages and Non-Revolving Consumer. These models, in addition to supporting the credit decision, are linked to the indicated probability of default.

For more information on credit risk and details of article 88 of the CUB, please consult the website (BBVA.mx) where a file with the entire requirement is published (within the investor information section).

Capital requirement by Standard Method

The calculation of the capital requirement by standard method is carried out in the Finance area. To do this, the methodology described in the Second Section of Chapter III of the First Bis Title of the General Provisions Applicable to Credit Institutions is applied. Under the standard method, operations are classified into twelve different groups according to the counterparty, and must be weighted according to the degree of risk that corresponds to each group; In the case of risk groups II, III and VI, the external ratings of S&P, MOODY'S, FITCH, HR RATINGS, A.M. Best and DBRS provided by the Market Risk area. The rating selection algorithm is carried out in accordance with what is described in Section E and Schedule 1-B of said Provisions.

External ratings issued by S&P, MOODY’S, FITCH, HR RATINGS, A.M. Best and DBRS are applied for operations subject to credit risk such as loans, derivatives, spots and fixed income in accordance with the provisions of Section D "External credit ratings" of said Provisions.

No public issue ratings are assigned to comparable assets.

Scope and nature of risk information and measurement systems and their reporting

The information systems reside in a system developed internally for the Group, which runs in an IBM Mainframe environment (Host), within the unified banking management platform ALTAMIRA, DB2 databases and is developed in COBOL language.

The Group ensures that the data used in the preparation of reports comes from sources unified by type of risk, reconciled, is traceable, automated to a greater extent (or if manual, with controls), with a single definition guaranteeing the frequency, distribution and confidentiality of reporting among other aspects.

Models based on internal ratings for capital calculation

The Group applies internal methodologies to homogeneous portfolios, that is, it does not partially adopt internal methods within the portfolios.

The Commission authorized for the first time the use of advanced internal models on June 22, 2009 for the Credit Card portfolio, on April 21, 2014 in the case of Companies and Large Companies, and on November 16, 2018 for the Mortgage Portfolio.

The most recent authorizations to update parameters so that they apply in the capital requirement calculations were given on December 17, 2024 for Credit Cards, on June 26, 2024 for Companies, on August 8, 2024 for Large Companies and on December 13, 2023 for the Mortgage Portfolio.

The description of each of these portfolios corresponds to what is defined in note 3, section (m).

Scores y Ratings

The Scoring module provides analysis and valuation tools that allow obtaining an order for risk classification through a rating with a focus on both the product level and the client level for retail portfolios, based on data and homogeneous criteria for the Group.

The Ratings allow obtaining an order for the classification of risk through a rating for the wholesale portfolio.

Exposure to Non-Compliance

Exposure to Default (EAD) is defined as the calculation of the drawn balance in the analysis period, plus the available balance and granted line affected by credit conversion factors (CCF1 and CCF2), respectively, CCF1 and CCF2 are calibrated based on historical information.

EAD = Drawn Balance + CCF1* Undrawn Balance + CCF2 * Limit

Probability of Default

In the calibrations of the Probabilities of Default, a definition of default corresponding to 90 days is used, which agrees with the Basel II definition of default.

Therefore, for the Group, an operation/client will be considered “bad” or in default when any of the following options are met:

90 days have passed since the day of the first non-payment.
The amount must pass a materiality filter for the operation/client to be considered delinquent.

The concept of materiality filter constitutes the only difference to the definition of non-compliance established in Article 2 Bis 68 of the CUB.

Loss Severity

The method used to estimate the severity or LGD is the so-called Workout LGD, based on the discounting of cash flows from defaulted exposures recovered at different moments in time derived from the portfolio recovery process. A recovery cycle is defined as the process in which a contract goes into default and ends when it comes out of default. As soon as a contract goes into default, a recovery process called the recovery cycle begins in which those movements that increase the debt and those that reduce it are counted. That part that could not be recovered is known as loss and if it is expressed as a percentage of the Exposure to Default it is known as Severity of Loss.

Throughout this recovery process, the amounts of entries in capital accounts, recoveries in memorandum accounts and capital accounts, as well as the amount of exposure at the time of default, are identified. Then, the severity is calculated as the difference between the accumulated inflows minus discounted recoveries (taken to present value) at the opening date of the cycle, on the exposure to non-compliance.

Severity = LGD = (Σ defaults - Σ recoveries) /EAD

Hedge and/or mitigation policies for each type of risk

The constitution of real and personal guarantees, in addition to improving the credit structure of the operation, allows mitigating the estimate of the Expected Loss in order to reduce the credit reserves derived from the regulatory portfolio rating.

The Group carries out revaluations of credits depending on the type of guarantee using statistical methods or verifying its existence and physical condition. The value of movable and real estate collateral is periodically updated during the life of the loan, except for those that require continuous valuation (shares listed on the stock market) or for discontinuous periods (investment projects).

The Group has a robust system for the management of financial collateral and a calculation engine. These have been certified before the Commission, in accordance with the comprehensive method to recognize credit risk coverage established in Articles 2 Bis 31, 2 Bis 36, 2 Bis 37 and 2 Bis 48 of the CUB.

The comprehensive approach used to recognize coverage is governed by the following points:

Adjusted collateral amount: The adjusted amount of collateral reduces its market value to take into account the loss in value that it may suffer due to the effects of the fluctuation of its market price and the fluctuation of exchange rates.

$$CA_i = \frac{C_i}{C_i^{***}} \cdot (1 - H^{C} - H^{FX}) \cdot \frac{(t - 0.25)}{T - 0.25}$$

Covered and Unhedged Exposure: The calculation of the unhedged exposure (E*) is a cyclical process in which each iteration a new collateral (CAi) is incorporated according to the determined prioritization, until there are no eligible collaterals left to include in the process.

Internal qualifications process: The Group, for the internal model of Companies and Large Companies, considers in accordance with the Rules for the Capitalization Requirements of the Multiple Banking Institutions and the National Credit Societies and Development Banking Institutions of Commission V, Groups III and IV and some cases of group V. Within group IV, clients with Investment Projects are excluded, as well as Medium and Small Mortgage Developers and SMEs according to their Sales level (customers with operations less than $60).

Group III are considered the Great Promoters.

Profitability Measurement

In addition to calculating capital requirements for credit risk, the Group uses internal estimates to measure the profitability of the operations to be accepted and the stock. In the case of loans granted to Companies, Large Companies, IFIs, States and Sovereigns, Profitability and Added Economic Benefit indicators are calculated during the client evaluation process.

To measure the profitability of credit portfolios, two methodologies are followed, one that is based on the measurement of profitability with respect to regulatory capital calculated from risk-weighted assets (RoRC) and the second measures profitability with respect to economic capital (RAROEC).

The Risk area identifies, measures and establishes control mechanisms for the rating systems through periodic monitoring. The Internal Validation area, which is independent of the Credit Risk units, evaluates the rating systems, in accordance with the provisions of section V of Schedule 15.

Internal methodologies under FRS C-16 for calculating Reserves

Through official letter number 121-1/14591541/2023, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan of the Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine the preventive reserves for credit risks by credit risk level of the relevant BBVA modelable portfolios as of January 2022: in particular the Credit Card portfolios, Mortgage, Companies and Large Companies. The foregoing, in accordance with the provisions of article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Provisions. This methodology was estimated with data cut-off as of September 2019.

It is planned to continue with the implementation of modelable portfolios.

The calculation of the Expected Credit Loss requires a temporary structure during the validity of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the own estimates of the risk parameters established in Schedule 15 Bis of the Provisions:

- Probability of Default (PI or PD): An estimate of the probability of default for a given time horizon.
- Loss Given Default Severity (SP or LGD): An estimate of loss given default, based on the difference between contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.
- Exposure at Default (EI or EAD): An estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in exposure after the reporting date, including repayments and expected drawdowns of committed credit facilities (CCFs).
- Expiration period
- Discount interest rates: Discounting an expected loss to the current value on the reporting date using the annual interest rate of the transaction, which must be determined in accordance with the original terms and conditions of the contract.
- Prepayment rate: For some portfolios, the prepayment amount is considered in the future contractual cash flows of the loans.

- Prospective scenarios: The design of prospective scenarios is considered, which complement historical experience, by incorporating scenarios that allow the Group to identify potential future situations prospectively and consider market perspectives, the economic and financial environment of the market where the Group operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specialized in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various Group processes, including those used in provision estimates under FRS C-16 and which are updated at least annually. The description of these prospective scenarios can be consulted within the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website at -> Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures to estimate the probability of default, the severity of the loss and the exposure to default, to appropriately assign and modify the level of credit risk of the exposures are consistent and in accordance with the criteria, to recognize the level of credit risk of a debtor, in stages 1, 2 or 3, including prospective scenarios.

Expected credit losses will be assessed for one of two time horizons, depending on whether the borrower's credit risk has increased significantly since origination. If it has increased (stage 2), the expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset will be calculated. Otherwise, provisions will be based on 12-month expected credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the entire life of the asset.

Description of portfolios with internal methodologies

Below is a description of the Wholesale Portfolio qualified under internal methodologies.

Closing of Companies and Large Companies December 2024

Degree of real risk	Available	Balance	Non-compliance exposure	Severity Weighted average	Weighing of the risk	Non-financial collateral exposure	Financial guarantee exhibition
A1	$ 118,642	$ 643,994	$ 689,211	39.60%	0.38%	$ 345,477	$ 7,209
A2	22	4,809	4,815	52.14%	3.15%	4,063	36
B1	26	1,082	1,097	44.46%	4.99%	1,304	38
B2	11	838	841	55.59%	6.58%	293	17
B3	64	4,783	4,829	44.28%	8.38%	8,106	14
C1	51	1,785	1,813	36.55%	12.30%	1,188	-
C2	1	335	335	40.00%	1.38%	-	-
D	-	3,416	3,416	60.78%	67.28%	13,429	-
E	-	3,905	3,904	80.77%	99.98%	4,077	11
Total	**$ 118,817**	**$ 664,947**	**$ 710,261**	**40.06%**	**1.37%**	**$ 377,937**	**$ 7,325**

* Weighted average percentage

Below is a description of the credit card and mortgage loans qualified under internal models:

Credit card closure December 2024

Degree of real risk	Available	Balance	Non-compliance exposure	Weighted average severity	Weighing of the risk
A1	$ 365,452	$ 112,455	$ 217,421	80.05%	1.78%
A2	11,817	22,310	27,918	80.78%	7.85%
B1	3,885	15,756	17,969	81.12%	10.12%
B2	1,942	9,172	10,299	81.38%	12.37%
B3	1,575	7,919	8,864	81.29%	15.40%
C1	1,894	12,500	13,704	81.46%	20.41%
C2	1,328	13,726	14,668	81.61%	34.53%
D	1	5,657	5,658	80.69%	89.89%
E	63	5,975	5,997	89.38%	99.98%
Total	**$ 387,957**	**$ 205,471**	**$ 322,498**		

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Mortgage Closing December 2024

Degree of real risk	Balance	Non-compliance exposure	Weighted average severity	Risk weighting	Current exhibition	Exhibition expired
A1	$ 337,687	$ 337,687	13.74%	0.50%	$ 337,687	$ -
A2	5,899	5,899	17.23%	3.84%	5,899	-
B1	1,592	1,592	16.38%	6.31%	1,591	-
B2	1,257	1,257	12.85%	10.44%	1,257	-
B3	1,859	1,859	13.78%	12.45%	1,858	-
C1	8,115	8,115	15.14%	15.33%	8,115	-
C2	3,971	3,971	15.94%	40.40%	3,839	132
D	2,022	2,022	22.10%	81.19%	698	1,324
E	6,509	6,509	63.05%	100.00%	-	6,509
Total	**$ 368,911**	**$ 368,911**			**$ 360,944**	**$ 7,965**

* *The current exhibition includes stage 1 and stage 2*
* *Weighted average percentage*

Analysis of estimated losses under internal methodologies FRS C-16

Backtest exercise
September 2023 Millions of pesos

Portfolio	Prov/1 sep'23	OL 12 months/2 oct23-sep24	DIFF $ (OL-ALLO)	%Prov Usage 12 months/3 sep'23
Cards	14,732	12,831	(1,901)	87%
EyGE	4,917	1,680	(3,237)	34%
Mortgages	3,421	1,297	(2,124)	38%
Total	**23,070**	**15,808**	**(7,262)**	**69%**

/1 gp = observed loss
/2 PROV = Provisions
/3% Uso de Prov = PO / Prov

The use of the global expected loss of internal reserve methodologies based on FRS C-16 is 69% ACCEPTABLE.

Scoring

The Scoring module provides analysis and valuation tools that allow setting a credit rating with a product focus for retail portfolios, based on homogeneous data and criteria for the Group. There are two types of Scoring:

The Origination Scoring, which is obtained at the time of contracting, based on information specific to the operation and information requested from the client, generates a score for each operation.

Behavioral Scoring is obtained monthly, based on payment behavior with the Group. This model, which is used in assigning scores to each of the operations, is easy to understand, stable and allows the expert to use it in decision making.

The Ratings allow setting a credit rating for the wholesale portfolio.

These scores and ratings are used both in the estimation of reserves with Internal Methodologies based on FRS C-16 and in models based on internal capital ratings.

Use of internal estimates

One of the uses of internal estimates is to calculate Reserves. Internal Models allow for comprehensive credit risk management.

The Risk area identifies, measures and establishes control mechanisms for the rating systems through periodic monitoring. The Internal Validation area, which is independent of the Credit Risk units, evaluates the rating systems, in accordance with the provisions of section XII of Schedule 15 Bis.

Interest Rate Risk

Structural Balance

Regarding the risk of the Structural Balance of interest rates and exchange rates, sensitivities of Economic Value and Financial Margin are calculated to parallel movements in the curves of +/-100 bp and in aggregate for Pesos and UDIs with respect to the Dollar, based on the effects of correlation and volatility between currencies, according to the methodology authorized by the Risk Committee. An alert scheme has been established for the above metrics, which is monitored monthly by the Risk Committee and presented quarterly to the Board of Directors; If the alert limits are exceeded, mitigation measures are established.

The structural risk measurement system is QRM (Quantitative Risk Management), which in turn incorporates the characterization of the Structural Balance items according to the financial characteristics of each item. The methodology behind the Economic Value metrics consists of estimating the fair value of the Structural Balance positions, by calculating the present value of their net future flows (expected flows of their assets minus the expected flows of their liabilities) discounted at market interest rates. For its part, the methodology behind the Financial Margin metrics is based on the projection of interest income and expenses from the Structural Balance, month by month over a 12-month horizon, considering the business growth forecasts. Specifically, the main assumptions behind the characterization of the Structural Balance items are the following:

Prepayment rates: Early amortization of certain items of the Structural Balance such as mortgage, consumer and SME loans is assumed.

Evolution of products that do not have a maturity date: For demand deposits and cards, “core” or stable balances and volatile balances are calibrated and, subsequently, their evolution over time is forecast.

The assumptions behind the characterization of the Structural Balance items are modeled based on historical observations, both of the Structural Balance items themselves and the evolution of risk factors. With a minimum annual frequency, a review and validation of the adequacy of the models and systems that integrate the risk metrics of the Structural Balance is carried out.

To monitor the risk of the Structural Balance of interest rates and exchange rates, the Assets and Liabilities Committee is the executive body in charge of managing it. This committee is not a delegated body of the Board of Directors. Adopts investment and coverage strategies within the risk policies and limits approved by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee delegated by the Board.

As of December 31, 2024, the sensitivity of Economic Value and Sensitivity of Financial Margin +/- 100 bp and aggregated are presented below:

Note: Figures from the Structural Balance without the portfolio of Commitments to employees

Sensitivity Estimated Economic Value (SVE)

Portfolio	(100) basis points	+100 base points	Added	Red flag
National Currency	$ 13,215	$ (13,143)	$ (17,695)	
Foreign currency	(6,254)	5,615	(7,928)	
Total	$ 6,961	$ (7,528)		
Total Aggregate			$ (16,123)	69%

Projected 12-month Financial Margin Sensitivity (SMF)

Portfolio	(100) basis points	+100 base points	Added	Red flag
National Currency	$ (3,989)	$ 3,992	$ (5,558)	
Foreign currency	(2,385)	2,345	(2,992)	
Total	$ (6,374)	$ 6,337		
Total Aggregate			$ (7,422)	61%

In terms of Alerta consumption in the quarter, they show the following exposure:

Portfolio	Uso Alerta EVERYTHING	Use SMF Alert
Total	74.00%	58.00%

In terms of annual Alert consumption, they show the following exposure:

Portfolio	Uso Alerta EVERYTHING	Use SMF Alert
Total	80.80%	54.40%

Market, Liquidity and Operational Risks

Market Risk

Regarding the process for measuring market risks and in relation to operating and investment portfolios, the daily measurement of market risk is carried out using statistical techniques of Value at Risk (VaR) as the central measure. By way of illustration, VaR consists of:

1) Define the degree of sensitivity in the valuation of positions to changes in prices, rates, types or indexes.
2) Reasonably estimate the expected change for a specific time horizon with certain prices, rates, types or indexes, considering the degree to which they can move together.
3) Reevaluate the portfolio in the face of such joint expected changes and thereby determine the maximum potential loss in terms of value.

In summary, the VaR has been set under the vision that no more than the calculated amount will be lost in one trading day 99% of the time.

Market, Structural and Non-Banking Risks (RMEyNB) has the responsibility of establishing and monitoring the guidelines, methodologies and limits of market risk, counterparty risk, structural risk and liquidity risk of the Group, establishing risk measurement parameters, and providing reports, analysis and evaluations to Senior Management, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

The measurement of market risk quantifies the potential change in the value of positions assumed as a result of changes in market risk factors. When significant risks are identified, they are measured and limits are assigned in order to ensure adequate control. The overall risk measurement is done through a combination of the methodology applied to the Trading Portfolios and the Structural Balance. Currently, the official methodology used to calculate VaR is Historical Simulation without smoothing.

Trading Portfolios

In the particular case of the Group, the VaR is calculated by Historical Simulation and under the view that within the horizon of one day more than said VaR will not be lost in 99% of the times. Two methodologies are used with and without “Exponential Smoothing”, one that heavily weights the latest market data and another that gives the same weight to information from an entire year of trends.

	3Q 2024	4Q 2024
Value at risk of negotiable financial instruments:		
VaR 1 day	$ 235	$ 254
VaR 10 days	741	804
Total	**$ 976**	**$ 1,058**

	VaR 1 day	VaR 10 days
Value at risk of negotiable financial instruments:		
Fixed income	$ 245	$ 774
Variable income	4	14
Changes	26	86
Vega	17	56

Likewise, daily simulations of the losses or gains of the portfolios are carried out by reassessing them under catastrophic scenarios (stress tests). These estimates are generated by applying to the risk factors, percentage changes observed in a certain period of history, which encompasses significant market turbulence. Backtesting tests are carried out on a monthly basis to compare the daily profits and losses that would have been observed if the same positions had been maintained, considering only the change in value due to market movements against the value at risk calculation and consequently being able to calibrate the models used.

Liquidity Risk

Quantitative Information

(a) Concentration limits regarding the different groups of guarantees received and the main sources of financing.

In addition to the normative liquidity ratios and the Group's liquidity risk control scheme, they are based on the establishment of limits on three fundamental axes: a) self-financing through the LtSCD ratio (Loan to Stable Customer Deposits) that measures the maximum relationship of the financing of net credit investment with stable customer resources; b) diversification of the financing structure through a maximum amount of Short-Term Financing (FCP); and c) capacity to absorb liquidity shocks through the 30-day Basic Capacity (CB 30d – ratio of available liquidity buffer and expected net liquidity outflows within the corresponding expiring term). There are also alerts to prevent the limits from being violated, including monitoring other deadlines to expire. Likewise, there are metrics to identify possible threats in advance to allow the adoption, where appropriate, of the necessary preventive management actions, including indicators of financing concentration, liquidity in foreign currencies, diversification of long-term financing, intraday liquidity, among others. These metrics are listed below.

Quarterly			
	LtSCD	10%	
	FCP 12m	157,496	Mill. MXP
	CB 30d	26%	
Annual			
	LtSCD	12%	
	FCP 12m	201,005	Mill. MXP
	CB 30d	37%	

(b) The exposure to liquidity risk and financing needs at the Group level, taking into account the legal, normative and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity.

The exposure to the Group's liquidity risk and its financing needs are based on the principle of decentralized and independent management of liquidity (including Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. in Spain or any other entity thereof), in order to avoid dependencies or subsidies and possible contagions due to crises. At all times, the legal, normative and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity of the applicable regulations are taken into account in establishing the Group's liquidity risk policies, including the liability admission and investment regimes for passive operations in Foreign Currency of the Central Bank, operating rules for payment systems, risk diversification in carrying out passive operations specified by the CUB, among others.

In the case of the investment regime for passive operations in Foreign Currency, in addition to the normative limit of Missing, there is a preventive warning that is stricter than the normative limit for the investment regime for passive operations in Foreign Currency of the Central Bank.

(c) The flows from the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 are detailed below by maturity dates and liquidity gaps.

Millions of pesos	In sight	30 days	6 months	1 year	Older 1 year	No expiration	Total
Cash and equivalents of cash	$ 268,674	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 268,674
Credit portfolio	-	190,084	330,054	160,315	1,263,298	-	1,943,751
Investments in financial instruments	-	-	84,934	44,672	528,289	-	657,895
Total Assets	**$ 268,674**	**$ 190,084**	**$ 414,988**	**$ 204,987**	**$ 1,791,587**	**$ -**	**$ 2,870,320**
Catchment	$ -	$ 212,673	$ 52,698	$ 1,748	$ 29	$ 1,547,893	$ 1,815,041
Financial instruments that qualify as passive	-	8,410	18,909	22,937	184,567	-	234,823
Creditors on repurchase/resale agreements	-	339,116	1,842	-	-	-	340,958
Net rest of balance	-	-	-	-	-	479,499	479,499
Total liabilities	**$ -**	**$ 560,199**	**$ 73,449**	**$ 24,685**	**$ 184,596**	**$ 2,027,392**	**$ 2,870,321**
Out of balance	$ -	$ 1,949	$ (7,057)	$ (8,439)	$ (24,980)	$ -	$ (38,527)
Liquidity gaps	268,674	(368,166)	334,482	171,863	1,582,011	(2,027,392)	(38,528)
Accumulated gaps	**268,674**	**(99,492)**	**234,991**	**406,854**	**1,988,866**	**(38,526)**	**-**

* The figures in the previous table only consider the Bank on an individual, non-consolidated basis.

Implicit derivatives

Under the Structured Bank Bond issuance programs, the Group has registered currency, indexes and interest rate options, equivalent to a nominal value of $10,001; Likewise, the Group has recorded interest rate and currency swaps with a nominal value of $7,993.

Qualitative Information

(a) The way in which liquidity risk is managed in the Group, considering for this purpose the tolerance to said risk; the structure and responsibilities for liquidity risk management; internal liquidity reports; the liquidity risk strategy and the policies and practices across the business lines and with the Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk management in the Group is governed by the following principles: decentralized and independent liquidity management; self-financing of the credit activity of banks; liquidity planning in the activity growth planning process; clear segregation of duties to perform proactive liquidity risk management, including intraday liquidity and collateral management; establishment of a transfer pricing system and rules for the internal use of liquidity; and coherence with regulatory requirements.

The structure and responsibilities for liquidity risk management are clearly segregated by functions and areas:

- Setting general policies, fundamental metrics and limits. The liquidity risk policies are approved by its Board of Directors, following a favorable opinion from the Risk Committee; These bodies also approve the Group's liquidity risk limit scheme.

- Identification, measurement and control of risks. The Risk area identifies, measures and establishes mechanisms to control the liquidity risk to which the Group is subject through the establishment, monitoring and reporting of a limit scheme.

- Management of investment and fundraising activity. It is carried out in the business areas, taking into account risk policies.

- Liquidity and financing management. It is carried out by the Finance area, through the Financial Management area.

- Generation of tracking information. The Group's Systems and Finance areas provide the relevant information for liquidity risk. In turn, the Risk area promotes continuous improvement in the quality of information for a correct decision-making process.

The status of the limits and alerts is reported through internal reports on a daily basis to Senior Management, the Internal Audit area and liquidity management areas, even more frequently in crisis situations.

The strategies are outlined within the risk limits approved by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee delegated by the Board and are agreed upon by the Assets and Liabilities Committee, always within the approved liquidity risk tolerance. Likewise, the evolution of liquidity risk and limit triggers in these bodies is monitored.

(b) Financing strategy, including diversification policies, and whether the financing strategy is centralized or decentralized.

Annually, the Group prepares a growth plan for its activity, considering business growth projections, the maturity profile of assets and liabilities, risk appetite and projected market conditions.

From this, the financing plan is prepared in the wholesale markets, seeking to maintain diversification in financing and guaranteeing that there is no high dependence on Short-Term Financing.

(c) Liquidity risk mitigation techniques used by the Group.

The Group's liquidity risk model, based on the principles cited in subsection (a) of this section, takes into account at all times the legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity.

Specifically, one of the Group's strengths lies in the quality of its funding, which is diversified by type of clients, instruments and markets.

On the acquisition side, there is a wide network of both retail and wholesale clients. This fundraising is complemented and strengthened with local and international issues, maintaining constant access to debt markets.

In the event of limit triggers or liquidity risk alerts, specific action and communication procedures have been established within the Group with a clear definition of roles for the different areas and decision-making bodies, distinguishing the level of communication depending on whether a limit or an alert was triggered. Likewise, there is a Liquidity Contingency Plan, which in case of activation has an inventory of action measures classified by their typology based on whether they are related to the Central Bank, the wholesale market or commercial activity.

(d) An explanation of how stress tests are used

Liquidity risk stress tests are carried out in various stress scenarios, evaluating in each one the coverage status of the available liquidity buffer with the liquidity needs of the scenario in question under different time horizons and delimiting the survival horizon under different situations. The results of these tests are an integral part of the Liquidity Contingency Plan, since they are part of its activation scheme.

(e) Description of contingent financing plans

The Liquidity Contingency Plan or Contingency Financing Plan is configured as a fundamental element of liquidity risk management in times of liquidity stress.

It contains clear procedures to facilitate decision-making, rapid adoption of contingent measures and effective communication, specifying the roles and responsibilities in these situations, as well as the authority to activate it. It is defined on the basis of four principles: coordination between the units involved, effective level of information, confidentiality of actions and information, and enforceability. This Plan and its modifications are approved by the Group's Board of Directors, at the proposal of the General Director. Its activation would be carried out by the Assets and Liabilities Committee, under a "traffic light approach" for the indicators that make up the Plan, allowing the severity of the situation to be distinguished.

Likewise, the Group has a Contingency Plan or Recovery Plan that foresees the possible actions to be carried out to restore its financial position in the event of adverse scenarios that could affect solvency and/or liquidity. This plan describes the Group's situation, detailing key lines of business, recovery indicators, corporate governance for its preparation, as well as in the event of adverse scenarios and the processes to implement recovery measures. This plan is also approved by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Risk Committee and prepared by the General Director.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (unaudited) -

The LCR quantifies the Group's potential capacity to meet its 30-day liquidity needs in the event of a stress scenario, based on the liquid assets it has available.

In accordance with the information disclosure requirements, specified in Schedule 5 of the General Provisions on Liquidity Requirements for Multiple Banking Institutions, below is the Disclosure Format of the Group's Liquidity Coverage Ratio corresponding to the fourth quarter of 2024.

During 2024, Financiera Ayudamos S.A de C.V. was liquidated. Therefore, there are no entities that consolidate for the purposes of calculating the LCR, in accordance with article 8 of the General Provisions on liquidity requirements for Multiple Banking Institutions.

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

Liquidity coverage ratio	Unweighted amount average	Amount weighted average
Computable liquid assets		
Total computable liquid assets	Not Applicable	$ 476,313
Cash outflows		
Unsecured Retail Financing	$ 936,812	$ 63,804
Stable Financing	597,542	29,877
Less stable financing	339,271	33,927
Unsecured Wholesale Financing	795,433	272,382
Operational Deposits	430,353	99,500
Non-Operational Deposits	350,476	158,279
Unsecured Debt	14,604	14,604
Guaranteed Wholesale Financing	Not Applicable	718
Additional Requirements	896,690	71,226
Outputs related to derivative financial instruments and others guarantee requirements	31,408	19,154
Outflows related to losses from the financing of Debt Instruments	-	-
Lines of Credit and Liquidity	865,282	52,072
Other Contractual Financing Obligations	104,675	18,168
Other Contingent Financing Obligations	-	-
Total cash outflows	Not Applicable	$ 426,298
Cash receipts		
Cash inflows from guaranteed transactions	$ 78,424	$ 25
Cash inflows from unsecured transactions	149,228	82,399
Other cash receipts	4,860	4,860
Total cash receipts	$ 232,512	$ 87,284
Total computable liquid assets	Not Applicable	$ 476,313
Total net cash outflows	Not Applicable	339,015
Liquidity coverage ratio	Not Applicable	140.36%

(a) The calendar days included in the fourth quarter of 2024 are 92 days.
(b) Main causes of the LCR results and the evolution of its main components:

The quarterly average LCR remains without relevant variation compared to the previous quarter. The increase in liquid assets covers the growth in the requirement for net outflows resulting from the increase in deposits, mainly wholesale.

Concept	Weighted amount (average) 4T-24	Weighted amount (average) 3T-24	Variation Monetary	Variation Percentage
Computable liquid assets	$ 476,313	$ 436,059	$ 40,254	9.2%
Outflows	426,298	391,543	34,755	8.9%
Entries	87,284	82,165	5,119	6.2%
Net outputs	339,015	309,378	29,637	9.6%
LCR	140.36%	140.83%	-	(0.5%)

(c) Main changes in the components of the LCR within the quarter

Concept	oct-24	nov-24	dic-24
Computable Liquid Assets	$ 440,455	$ 460,149	$ 527,814
Outflows	398,800	421,514	458,427
Entries	85,656	86,203	89,956
Net outputs	313,144	335,311	368,470
LCR	140.60%	137.37%	143.00%

During the quarter, liquid assets increase each month, however, in November the level of the average LCR decreases due to the greater requirement for outflows from the requirement for issue maturities.

(d) Evolution of the composition of Eligible and Computable Liquid Assets:

Computable Liquid Assets	4T-24	3T-24	Variation
N1 Cash and Banks	$ 252,361	$ 172,569	$ 79,792
N1 Titles	213,076	254,810	(41,734)
N2 A	9,835	7,743	2,092
N2 B	1,041	937	104
Total	**$ 476,313**	**$ 436,059**	**$ 40,254**

The increase in liquid assets this quarter occurs in the level 1 category in Cash and Banks and decreases in N1 Securities.

(e) Concentration of your financing sources

One of the Group's main strengths is the quality of its funding, which is diversified by type of clients, instruments and markets. On the acquisition side, there is a wide network of clients, both retailers and wholesalers. This fundraising is complemented and strengthened with local and international issues at different terms that allow maintaining access to debt markets. The following table shows the Group's funding structure at the end of December 2024:

Financing sources (December 2024)	% funding structure
Customer acquisition	75.49%
Collateralized financing	14.18%
Credit titles	5.63%
Subordinated obligations	3.22%
Money market	0.91%
Interbank	0.57%
Total	100%

(f) Exposures in derivative financial instruments and possible margin calls

The exposure, in accordance with the current derivatives guidelines for the LCR, corresponds to the contingent exit for operations with derivative financial instruments, also known as Look Back Approach (LBA). As of December 31, 2024, it is $16,112 million pesos.

Concept	4T-24
Contingent Exit (Look Back Approach)	$ 16,112

(g) Currency mismatch

The liquidity risk associated with operations in foreign currency is covered in accordance with the provisions of the Liquidity Coefficient in foreign currency (ACLME), established by the Central Bank. Likewise, the risk associated with the exchange rate is duly funded and managed within regulatory limits.

(h) Outbound and inbound cash flows that, if applicable, are not captured in this framework, but that the Group considers relevant to its liquidity profile.

The Group considers that all flows relevant to the calculation of the LCR are included within the calculation of the metric, so there are no additional flows to consider.

(i) The impact on the Coefficient of the incorporation of the Entities Object of Consolidation, as well as the exits derived from financial support to entities and companies that are part of the same financial group, consortium or business group that, in accordance with the Policies and Criteria, the board of directors of the Group has authorized to grant.

There is no impact due to consolidation on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio since there are no financial entities that consolidate in accordance with their nature, as part of the Entities Object of Consolidation, nor entities susceptible to receiving support in accordance with Article 8 of the Provisions.

Net Stable Financing Coefficient (CFEN) Schedule 10

The CFEN aims to encourage Institutions to maintain a stable financing profile in relation to the composition of their off-balance sheet assets and activities.

Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries

In accordance with the information disclosure requirements, specified in Schedule 10 of the General Provisions on Liquidity Requirements for Multiple Banking Institutions (Provisions), below is the Disclosure Format of the Group's Net Stable Financing Ratio corresponding to the fourth quarter of 2024, and which corresponds to the average of the punctual closings of the fourth quarter of 2024.

There is no impact due to consolidation on the Net Stable Financing Ratio since there are no financial entities that consolidate in accordance with their nature, as part of the Entities Object of Consolidation, nor entities susceptible to receiving support in accordance with Article 8 of the Provisions.

(a) The main causes of the results of the Net Stable Financing Ratio and the evolution of its main components.

The main changes in the CFEN for the fourth quarter of 2024 correspond to the increase in Current Loans and securities due to the growth of the loan portfolio and, in Available Stable Financing, there is an increase in Retail Deposits and Wholesale Financing in Required Stable Financing explained by the growth in deposits and issuances made in the quarter (Bank only).

Schedule Table 10 CFEN

Disclosure format for the Stable Net Financing Ratio

	Individual figures					Consolidated figures				
	UnWeighted amount per residual term					UnWeighted amount per residual term				
	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount
Elements of the background of financing stable available										
Capital	363,142	-	-	-	363,142	363,142	-	-	-	363,142
fundamental capital and basic capital not fundamental	363,142	-	-	-	363,142	363,142	-	-	-	363,142
Other instruments of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail deposits	-	990,359	1,331	20	924,307	-	990,359	1,331	20	924,307
Stable deposits	-	634,622	680	7	603,545	-	634,622	680	7	603,545
Deposits less stable	-	355,737	651	13	320,762	-	355,737	651	13	320,762
Wholesale financing	-	1,218,806	25,560	106,651	535,677	-	1,218,806	25,560	106,651	535,677
Operational deposits	-	29,235	-	-	14,618	-	29,235	-	-	14,618
Other financing wholesaler	-	1,189,570	25,560	106,651	521,059	-	1,189,570	25,560	106,651	521,059
Liabilities interdependent	-	2,620	1,270	9,020	-	-	2,620	1,270	9,020	-
Other liabilities	14,159	159,288	-	134,740	134,740	14,159	159,288	-	134,740	134,740
Derivative liabilities for the purposes of Coefficient of Net Financing	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	-	Not applicable
All liabilities and own resources not in the previous categories	14,159	159,288	-	134,740	134,740	14,159	159,288	-	134,740	134,740
Total Amount of Stable Financing Available	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,957,866	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,957,866
Total liquid assets eligible for purposes of the Coefficient of Net Financing	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	35,977	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	35,977
Deposits in Others Institutions with purposes operational	-	2,926	-	-	1,463	-	2,926	-	-	1,463
Current loans and values	5,619	488,451	167,932	1,245,576	1,309,518	5,619	488,451	167,932	1,245,576	1,309,518
Financing guaranteed granted to financial entities with liquid assets Level I eligible.	-	43,321	-	-	4,332	-	43,321	-	-	4,332
Financing guaranteed granted to financial entities with liquid assets eligible other than level I.	-	21,901	5,743	14,937	21,094	-	21,901	5,743	14,937	21,094

Schedule Table 10 CFEN

Disclosure format for the Stable Net Financing Ratio

	Individual figures					Consolidated figures				
	UnWeighted amount per residual term					UnWeighted amount per residual term				
	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount
Financing guaranteed granted to counterparties other than financial entities, which:	-	399,949	136,732	892,629	998,390	-	399,949	136,732	892,629	998,390
Have a credit risk weighting of less than or equal to 35% according to the Basel II standardized approach for credit risk.	-	52,605	10,984	143,428	125,022	-	52,605	10,984	143,428	125,022
mortgage (current) of which:	-	22,294	25,083	333,825	276,664	-	22,294	25,083	333,825	276,664
Have a credit risk weighting less than or equal to 35% according to the standard method established in the Regulations	-	10,034	11,322	153,878	110,698	-	10,034	11,322	153,878	110,698

Schedule Table 10 CFEN

Disclosure format for the Stable Net Financing Ratio

	Individual figures					Consolidated figures				
	Unweighted amount per residual term					Unweighted amount per residual term				
	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to a year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount
Debt securities and actions other than Liquid Assets Eligible (not find themselves in situation of non -payment)	5,619	985	374	4,185	9,037	5,619	985	374	4,185	9,037
Assets interdependent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	103,783	516,774	2,580	56,978	184,905	103,783	516,774	2,580	56,978	184,905
Basic raw materials (commodities) commercialized n physically, including air	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Initial margin granted in operations with derivative instruments and contributions to absorption fund losses of central counterparts	Not applicable	18,659	-	-	15,860	Not applicable	18,659	-	-	15,860
Derivative assets for purposes of Coefficient of Stable Financing Net	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities for the purposes of Coefficient of Net Financing Stable before deduction for margin variation initial.	Not applicable	-	-	-	3,722	Not applicable	-	-	-	3,722
All assets and operations not included in the categories previous ones.	103,783	498,115	2,580	56,978	165,323	103,783	498,115	2,580	56,978	165,323
Operations outside balance	-	190,493	75,332	712,803	13,291	-	190,493	75,332	712,803	13,291
Total Amount of Stable Financing Requested	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,545,154	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,545
Coefficient of Stable Financing Net (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	126.62%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	126.62%

(b) The changes of the main components within the reported quarter.

The main changes in the CFEN for the fourth quarter of 2024 correspond to the increase in Current Loans and securities due to the growth of the loan portfolio and, in Available Stable Financing, there is an increase in Retail Deposits and Wholesale Financing in Required Stable Financing explained by the growth in deposits and issuances made in the quarter.

(c) The evolution of the composition of the Amount of Stable Financing Available and the Amount of Stable Financing Required.

The Amount of Stable Financing Available increases due to the growth in deposits and issuances made in the quarter and the Amount of Required Financing increases due to the growth in the balance of credits.

(d) The impact on the Net Stable Financing Ratio of the incorporation of the entities subject to consolidation.

There is no impact due to consolidation on the Net Stable Financing Ratio since there are no financial entities that consolidate in accordance with their nature, as part of the Entities Object of Consolidation, nor entities susceptible to receiving support in accordance with Article 8 of the Provisions.

Operational Risk

1) Definition and assessment

The Group, aware of the importance of considering all aspects linked to operational risk, pursues comprehensive management of the same, considering not only the quantitative aspects of the risk, but also addressing the measurement of other elements that require the introduction of qualitative evaluation mechanisms.

According to the "General provisions applicable to credit institutions" (CUB) issued by the Commission, operational (non-discretionary) risk is defined as: “The potential loss due to failures or deficiencies in internal controls, due to errors in the processing and storage of Operations or in the transmission of information, as well as due to adverse administrative and judicial resolutions, fraud or theft and includes, among others, technological risk and legal risk, with the understanding that:

a) Technological risk is defined as the potential loss due to damage, interruption, alteration or failures derived from the use of hardware, software, systems, applications, networks and any other information transmission channel in the provision of banking services to the Group's clients.

b) Legal risk is defined as the potential loss due to non-compliance with applicable legal and administrative provisions, the issuance of unfavorable administrative and judicial resolutions and the application of sanctions, in relation to the operations that the Group carries out.

Operational risk materializes in losses caused as a result of: human errors; inadequate or defective internal processes; inappropriate conduct towards clients, in the markets or against the entity; money laundering and terrorist financing; systems or communications failures, interruptions or deficiencies; theft, loss or misuse of information, as well as deterioration of its quality; internal or external frauds including, in all cases, those derived from cyber attacks; theft or physical damage to assets or people; legal risks, risks derived from workforce management and occupational health, and inadequate service provided by suppliers; as well as damages derived from extreme weather events, pandemics and other natural disasters

Operational risk management at BBVA incorporates those derived from compliance and conduct risk and money laundering and terrorist financing and excludes strategic and/or business risk and reputational risk. However, the management of reputational risk, entrusted to the Responsible Business unit, will be carried out in a coordinated manner with that of operational risks to the extent that this occurs as a consequence of operational events.

Operational risk is integrated into the Group's risk structure, which has established and maintains robust internal models that allow timely knowledge of the materialization of operational risk events.

The measurement of operational risk is the responsibility of the Portfolio Management, Data & Reporting Unit, which is independent of the Market Risk and Credit Risk units, as well as the Audit, Regulation and Internal Control units.

Losses derived from operational risk recorded in 2024 were $1,327, mainly due to operational items related to tax payments (surcharges) and fraud. The monthly average of losses derived from operational risk recorded in 4Q-24 was $83, highlighting events related to tax payments (surcharges), fraud and lawsuits.

2) General model of operational risk

Operational risk management is based on a cause-effect model in which the operational risk associated with the Group's processes is identified through a continuous improvement circuit:

ID. - It consists of determining which are the risk factors (circumstances that can be transformed into operational risk events), which reside in the processes of each business / support unit.

Quantification. - The cost that a risk factor can generate is determined. It can be done with historical data (operational loss database) or in an estimated way if it involves risks that have not manifested themselves in the form of events in the past. The quantification is carried out based on two components: frequency of occurrence and monetary impact in case of occurrence.

Mitigation. - At least for the risks under management (critical), the identification, documentation and testing of the mitigants and controls that contribute to their reduction are carried out and the residual risk is calculated based on their effectiveness.

Follow-up. – The Group promotes continuous monitoring, by the Areas, of the proper functioning and effectiveness of its control environment, and must, to this end, take into consideration, among other elements, the evolution of the management indicators defined for the Area, the events and failures experienced, as well as the results of the activity of the second line of defense, the internal audit, supervisors or external auditors.

It is added that specific management schemes have been established for technological risks and those derived from judicial processes.

In the case of the former, in addition to the general methodology of operational risks, the Information Security & CISO Management evaluates that the identified risks and the mitigation plans in process are uniform in the Group and comply with logical security standards.

With regard to judicial processes, in addition to the operational risk management circuit of legal processes, the probability of adverse resolution is calculated on the inventory of administrative processes and legal claims in which the Group is a plaintiff or defendant. Based on the above, the Group considers that the main factors that influence legal risk are: degree of non-compliance with regulations; types of judicial process in which it is involved; amount demanded and probability of unfavorable resolution.

There is an integrated methodology for internal control and operational risk in the Group. This methodology allows identifying risks in organizational areas, assessing the identified risks to prioritize/determine which are the critical risks/in management, defining and implementing mitigation and control measures for critical/in management risks, determining the residual risk (risk assessment after the implementation of controls) and identifying weaknesses in the control model.

3) General model of operational risk

The operational risk management framework defined for the Group includes a structure based on the three lines of defense model with clear delimitation of responsibilities, policies and procedures common to the entire Group. For its operation, it has systems to identify, measure, monitor, control and mitigate operational risks and losses, as well as tools and methodologies for quantifying operational risk.

1st Line of Defense - Business Units

- The owners of the processes manage the operational risk of their respective areas and are responsible for identifying and evaluating operational risks, carrying out controls and executing mitigation plans for risks that present control weaknesses.

- Those responsible for Internal Control in the Business Units and support areas or Risk Control Assurers (RCA) coordinate and ensure the adequate management of the operational risk of their Units, extending the methodology for the identification of risks, promoting the establishment of the necessary mitigation measures and controls in all the operational processes carried out and outsourced by the Area and monitoring their adequate implementation and effectiveness.

2nd Line of Defense

i) The Non-Financial Risks Unit
ii) The Control Specialist Units or Risk Control Specialists (RCS)
iii) Responsible business

The Control Specialist Units or Risk Control Specialists (RCS) define the mitigation, control and monitoring Framework in their area of specialty and contrast it with that implemented by the first line.

Functions of the Non-Financial Risks Unit

The Non-Financial Risks Unit, in the General Directorate of Regulation & Internal Control, is responsible for designing and maintaining the Group's Operational Risk management model and for assessing the degree of application of the areas of the business and support areas.

– They define methodology, systems and tools.

– They promote interaction between the areas responsible for internal control and control specialists and ensure compliance with the corporate plan.

– Keeps Senior Management informed.

iii) Responsible Business, It is responsible for managing Reputational Risk, in coordination with the Group's internal control model in those cases in which Reputational Risk derives from operational events.

3rd Line of Defense - Internal Audit

- Conducts an independent review of the control model, verifying compliance and effectiveness of established policies.

Operational risk management in the Group is designed and coordinated by the Non-Financial Risks Department, in harmony with the corporate criteria of the BBVA Group (in Spain). The business or support areas have, in turn, Internal Control Managers (RCA) coordinated by the Non-Financial Risks Directorate, and they are in charge of implementing the model in the day-to-day operations of the business areas. In this way, the Group has a vision at the bottom of the process, which is where operational risks are identified and prioritized and mitigation decisions are made.

To carry out this task, the Group has tools that cover the qualitative and quantitative aspects of operational risk:

- Operational Risk Management Tool: The MIGRO corporate tool documents the identification and management of the most relevant risks that constitute the reference to focus on the Internal Control Supervision Committees of the business and support units, as well as in the sessions of the Board's Delegated Risk Committee held during the year.

  At MIGRO, the mitigation, control and monitoring framework is documented, which includes details of the mitigants, indicators and controls implemented by the first line of defense to cover the different operational risks existing in its activity.

- SIRO Tool: Operational risk events almost always have a negative impact on the Group's accounts. To have exhaustive control of them, they are registered in a database called SIRO (Integrated Operational Risk System). For it to be reliable, it is fed directly from the accounting through automatic interfaces in 98% of its entries.

4) Government Model

The management of operational risks that each Area carries out is reported through the Area's Internal Control Supervision Committees, in which its Management analyzes the situation of its control environment and promotes and follows up on the necessary mitigation measures to address the observed weaknesses. In this forum, the Risk Control Specialists compare the proposed actions.

The relevant aspects regarding operational risk management derived from the Internal Control Supervision Committees are reported to Senior Management, as well as to the Board's Delegated Risk Committee, the Board's delegated Audit Committee and the Board of Directors, through a reporting scheme coordinated by the Non-Financial Risks Department, which ensures that the highest level of the Group is permanently involved in the management of operational risks and the operation of the Internal Control System.

5) Capitalization for operational risk

As of January 1, 2023, the Commission's Business Indicator Method comes into force to determine the capital requirement for operational risk, published on November 19, 2020 in the DOF. This method replaces all previous methods (basic, standard, alternative standard and advanced indicator).

6) The ROMIN Method (Operational Risk - Business Indicator Method) considers in its calculation:

Business Indicator (BI)
CIAD: Interest, lease and dividend component (Interest income, interest expenses and dividend income, etc.).

CS: Services Component (Other operating income, other operating expenses, commissions and fees both collected and paid, etc.).

CF: Financial Component (Result from the purchase and sale of financial instruments, currencies, metals, etc.).

From where the Business Indicator Component (BIC) is calculated.

The factors to be used by line of business are the following:

Level	IN level	Coefficient marginal (α)	Determination of CIN
I	If BI ≤ 3,500 mdu	12%	BIC = BI *12%
II	If 3,500 md < BI ≤ 104,000 md	15%	BIC = (3,500 mdu * 12%) + [(BI -3,500 mdu)*15%]
III	If BI > 104,000 mdu	18%	BIC = (3,500 mdu * 12%) +(100,500 mdu * 15%) + [(BI -104,000 mdu)*18%]

mdu = million Udis

Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)

$$ILM = \max\left[Ln\left(\exp(1) - 1 + \left(\frac{PI}{BIC}\right)0.8\right), 1\right]:$$

BIC: Business Indicator Component
PI: 15 times the average annual losses due to Operational Risk incurred during the previous ten years.

Where the Capital Requirement for Operational Risk is determined by multiplying the BIC and the ILM.

The general objective of the risk management policies is to avoid significant losses derived from exposure to the Group's risks, which are demonstrated with the levels of the financial indicators revealed in note 37, which reflect the financial stability of the Group.

(37) Financial indicators (unaudited)-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and in accordance with article 182 of the Provisions, the Group's financial indicators are detailed below:

	2024	2023
Delinquency rate	1.61%	1.67%
Hedge ratio of portfolio of Stage 3 loan portfolio	193.06%	196.40%
Operational efficiency	2.71%	2.77%
ROE	27.12%	27.23%
ROA	3.06%	3.12%
Credit, market and operational risk capitalization index (Bank)	18.68%	18.27%
Basic capital 1 on credit, market and operational risk (Bank)	15.24%	15.66%
Liquidity	104.69%	97.03%
Adjusted net interest margin (MIN) / Productive Assets Average	6.84%	6.82%

(38) Ratings-

As of December 31, 2024, the ratings assigned to the companies that are part of the Group are shown below:

	Global M.E. Scale		National Scale		
Qualifiers	**Long Term**	**Short Term**	**Long Term**	**Short Term**	**Perspective**
Banco					
Standard & Poor's	BBB	A-2	mxAAA	mxA-1+	Stable
Moody's	Baa1	P-2	AAA.mx	ML A-1.mx	Negative
Fitch	BBB	F2	AAA(mex)	F1 + (mex)	Positive
Casa de Bolsa BBVA México					
Moody's	N/A	N/A	AAA.mx	ML A-1.mx	Stable
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	F1 + (mex)	Stable
BBVA Seguros Mexico					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable
BBVA Pensiones Mexico					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable
BBVA Seguros Salud Mexico					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable

(39) Commitments and contingent liabilities-

Contingencies-

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are claims against the Group for ordinary civil and commercial lawsuits, as well as contingencies and settlements by the tax authorities, however, in the opinion of its lawyers, the claims presented are considered inadmissible and in the event of rulings against, they would not significantly affect its financial position since as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has weighed the impacts of each of them and has registered a reserve for these matters for $3,260 and $2,777, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are claims for labor lawsuits against the Group, however, in the opinion of its lawyers, the claims presented are considered inadmissible and in the event of rulings against, they would not significantly affect its financial position since as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Group has weighed the impacts of each of them and has recorded a reserve for these labor matters for $1,244 and $1,322, respectively.

Due to the type of contingencies referred to in the previous descriptions and because they depend on the actions of a third party, it is impractical to quantify the inflows or outflows of resources, as well as the eventuality of obtaining reimbursements.

(40) New regulatory pronouncements-

I. Improvements to FRS 2025

In December 2024, the CINIF issued the document called “Improvements to the FRS 2025”, which contains specific modifications to some existing FRSs. The main improvements that generate accounting changes are the following:

FRS A-1, “Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting Standards”

The definition of “important accounting policies” is incorporated, which are those whose lack of disclosure affects the understanding of the financial statements by users. Likewise, consideration should be given to making disclosures in the financial statements considering “materiality” to make more effective disclosures.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS B-2, “Statement of cash flows”

It is necessary to disclose information on financing agreements for payment to suppliers, also known as reverse factoring, for a better understanding of the financial position and liquidity of an entity. Such agreements are those in which one or more financing providers undertake to pay the amounts that an entity owes to its suppliers and the entity, in turn, undertakes to pay on the same date that the suppliers are paid, or at a later date.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS B-3, "Statement of comprehensive income" FRS B-16, "Financial statements of entities with non-profit purposes" FRS C-3, "Accounts receivable"

These FRSs are homologated in order to specify the presentation in the financial statements of sales or income on a net basis, considering that discounts, bonuses and returns are included in these concepts. The breakdown of the concepts and amounts that make up net income or sales may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS B-14, "Earnings per share"

The scope of this FRS is modified to align with IAS 33, Earnings per share, so that it is applicable only to entities that have capital instruments listed or to be listed on a stock exchange.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS B-15, "Conversion of foreign currencies"

It is approved to converge with IAS 21, Effect of Variations in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates, to establish the mechanism for identification and the disclosures required when the conversion of foreign currency identifies that a certain currency is not interchangeable.

This improvement comes into force for years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, allowing for its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS C-6, "Property, plant and equipment"

The concept of "special depreciation method" is eliminated, since it is considered that it is not a method but only a practical way of applying any other of the methods mentioned in this FRS. Likewise, it is expected to continue using said method depending on its usefulness for the entity based on its relative importance.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS C-19, Financial instruments payable

Certain requirements are incorporated to write off a financial liability when payment is made in cash using an electronic payment system, among which are 1) that the entity does not have the capacity to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction, 2) that the entity does not have practical capacity to access the cash that will be used to settle the operation; and 3) that the settlement risk associated with the payment system is minor.

It is added that it is required to disclose information when there are financial instruments payable with contingent clauses linked to the fulfillment of an environmental, social or governance objective, which allow users of the financial statements to know the uncertainty of future cash flows, as an investor and/or issuer of this type of instruments.

This improvement comes into force for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS C-20, Financial instruments to collect principal and interest

Disclosure of information is required when there are financial instruments to collect principal and interest with contingent clauses linked to the fulfillment of an environmental, social or governance objective, which allow users of the financial statements to know the uncertainty of future cash flows, as an investor and/or issuer of this type of instruments.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2026, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

FRS D-1, Income from contracts with clients

The application of this FRS is incorporated to service providing entities that enter into contracts that in economic substance are similar to insurance contracts, that is, in which one of the parties accepts an insurance risk from the other party, agreeing to compensate the holder if an uncertain future event occurs that adversely affects the insurance holder and complying with certain requirements. An example of this could be tow truck assistance services or mechanical assistance on roads.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application in 2024. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

The improvements to the FRS that do not generate accounting changes are the following:

FRS A-1, Conceptual framework of financial reporting standards and FRS B-9, Financial information at intermediate dates

Modifications are made to the FRS to be consistent with the provisions of the Sustainability Information Standards (SIS). regarding the definition and needs of primary users and other users of financial information.

Operational risk and sustainability risk are added as some of the main risks that may affect the financial statements of the entity and for which it clarifies the need to disclose information that allows users of the financial statements to understand these risks through risk management practices, qualitative and quantitative information that allows us to understand how they arise, as well as the exposure to them.

Likewise, Public Interest Entities must disclose new risks that may impact the financial statements at intermediate dates.

FRS C-19 Financial instruments payable

It is specified that Other accounts payable, whose term exceeds more than one year, must be valued at their amortized cost, considering the time value of money.

Other convergence issues

Modifications are made derived from the review that was carried out on the FRS in order to identify the possible differences that exist with what is established in the International Standards.

FRS B-8, "Consolidated or combined financial statements"

The disclosure is standardized regarding when there is significant non-controlling participation, so the mention of the difference is eliminated within the convergence section with International Standards in FRS B-8.

FRS C-6, "Property, plant and equipment"

The disclosure of the amount of the accumulated and estimated investment for the completion of constructions in process is eliminated, therefore the difference with respect to the International Standard in the convergence section of FRS C-6 is eliminated.

FRS C-8 "Intangible assets"

A divergence with IAS 38 is required, excluding the option of considering as an intangible asset the price paid by the entity that reflects the probability of obtaining future economic benefits, since it is not considered that the payment in itself does not guarantee that it meets the definition of an intangible asset.

FRS C-9, "Contingency provisions and commitments"

FRS C-9 establishes rules applicable to one rous contracts, including those related to the costs of complying with the contract clauses. For a better understanding of these costs, a description of the costs to be considered in their determination is added, consistent with the International Standard.

FRS C-10 "Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships"

A divergence is required with FRS 9 and FRS 7, in which this FRS includes an additional criterion as a requirement to determine the effectiveness of a hedging relationship, which refers to the counterparties having the economic and operational capacity to comply with the agreed commitments.

FRS D-8, "Share-based payments"

To converge with the international standard FRS 2, it is specified that the entity can retain an amount due to a tax obligation of the counterparty, retaining a number of equity instruments that equals the monetary value of said obligation, considering that the gross amount must be classified in its entirety as a transaction such as share-based payments settled with equity instruments.

Various Precisions

Various clarifications are made about some FRSs to help them better understand, make the wording clearer, maintain consistency with the definitions, standardize concepts, among others.

FRS A-1, “Conceptual framework of financial reporting standards” FRS B-1, “Accounting changes and corrections of errors” FRS B-5, “Financial information by segments” FRS B-9, “Financial information at interim dates” FRS B-17, “Determination of fair value” FRS C-2, “Investments in financial instruments” FRS C-20, “Financial instruments to collect and sell” FRS C-6, “Property, plant and equipment” FRS C-15, “Impairment in the value of long-lived assets”.

The Group's Management is in the evaluation process to determine the effects of adopting the improvements to the FRS.

II. FRS that come into force on January 1, 2025

FRS A-2, “Uncertainties about going concern”

This FRS stipulates that a constant evaluation of the going concern at the closing date of the financial statements must be made under the assumption that an entity exists permanently unless proven otherwise. Uncertainty events and conditions must be identified, as well as mitigation actions in order to identify an action plan that is effectively carried out. On the other hand, the valuation and disclosure standards for a going concern without uncertainties, a going concern with uncertainties, a going concern in legal reorganization and whether it is considered not a going concern are detailed.

This improvement comes into effect for exercises that begin on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application. The accounting changes that arise must be recognized pursuant to the provisions of FRS B-1, Accounting changes and error corrections.

The Group's Management is in the evaluation process to determine the effects of adopting this FRS.

III. Sustainability Reporting Standards (SRS)

SRS A-1, “General standards for the disclosure of sustainability information”

Establishes the conceptual framework and the foundations that support the development and application of these in the preparation and disclosure of the entity's sustainability information.

This SRS came into force for fiscal years beginning on or after the 1st. January 2025.

SRS B-1, “Basic sustainability indicators”

Establishes the standards for determining the Basic Sustainability Indicators (IBSO) associated with environmental and social factors related to human capital and governance, as well as their disclosure as part of the financial sustainability information.
This SRS came into force for fiscal years beginning on or after the 1st. January 2025, allowing its early application as long as it is applied as a whole with the SRS A-1.

The Group's Management is in the evaluation process to determine the effects of adopting the Sustainability Information Standards.

(41) Financial and tax effects of the impact of hurricane “Otis”-

Given the unfortunate events caused by Hurricane Otis with severe impact in the state of Guerrero, the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, in accordance with the applicable regulations, issued on October 26, 2023 through press bulletin number BDE-007-2023, the "Agreement" by which an Emergency Situation is Established for the state of Guerrero due to the occurrence of severe rain and strong winds on October 24, 2023.

In this regard, based on article 175, first paragraph of the "General provisions applicable to credit institutions", H. the National Banking and Securities Commission has determined to temporarily issue through official letter P-307/2023 dated October 27, 2023, the special accounting criteria for borrowers who have their domicile or credits whose source of payment is located in the areas affected by the event indicated in the "Agreement" to which referenced in the previous paragraph.

The support programs consist of granting borrowers a deferral of capital and/or interest payments for up to 6 months and will be applicable with respect to consumer, mortgage and commercial loans, and for clients who are accounting classified as stage 1 and 2 as of October 24, 2023, observing that the adhesion procedures end no later than April 30, 2024.

The special accounting criteria are detailed below:

1. Credits with “single payment of principal at maturity and periodic payments of interest, as well as credits with a single payment of principal and interest at maturity”, that are restructured or renewed, will not be transferred to the next stage of higher risk in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 99 of B-6 Credit Portfolio contained in Schedule 33 of the Circular Única de Bancos (CUB). This is provided that the borrowers are accounting classified as stage 1 or 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

2. For loans with “periodic payments of principal and interest”, which are restructured or renewed, they may remain in the same risk category, without the provisions of Paragraphs 104 and 105 of B-6 being applicable. This is provided that the borrowers are accounting classified as a portfolio in stage 1 and 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

3. Credits whose revolving nature is stipulated from their inception, which are restructured or renewed no later than April 30, 2024, may not be transferred to the next stage of higher risk in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 100 of B-6. This benefit may not exceed 6 months from the original maturity date of the operations and may only be applied to provisions authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 as long as the borrowers are accounting classified as a stage 1 or 2 portfolio on that date, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

4. In relation to the credits mentione d in the previous paragraphs, these operations will not be considered as restructured in accordance with what is established in Paragraph 35 of Criterion B-6.

5. If reductions, forgiveness, bonuses or discounts are included on the balance of the credit to support borrowers, the Institutions may defer the constitution of EPRC. When the amount of reductions, forgiveness, bonuses or discounts is > that the EPRC will establish a reserve for the difference in a period not exceeding 12 months.

Institutions to apply the special accounting criteria must adhere to:* Not make contractual modifications that explicitly or implicitly consider the capitalization of interest, nor the collection of any commission for the restructuring.* In the case of revolving credits aimed at individuals, the lines of credit previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 must not be restricted or reduced by more than 50% of the undrawn part of said lines, or canceled.* For credits revolving lines agreed with legal entities, the lines of credit previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023 must not be restricted to the previously authorized lines nor may they be cancelled. * Do not request additional guarantees or replacement. * Document the new conditions through evidence of the agreement between the parties (via email).

On April 4, 2024, the Commission issued official letter P-80/2024 through which it has determined to extend the deadline until October 31, 2024, for the application of the special criteria issued through official letters P-307/2023 and P318/2023, in the terms described therein. The Group adopted the extension requirements established in this letter, however, there are few clients who requested the extension of the deadline and consequently the amount is irrelevant.

As a result of the borrowers joining the support programs, as of December 31, 2024, the total amount of extended receipts is $21, with a total balance of the supported portfolio corresponding to $58. These figures are broken down by number of cases and the deferred amount by type of credit is integrated below:

Portfolio	No. contracts supported	Supported amount	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Total	Reservations
SME	**$ 35**	**$ 21**	**$ 58**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 58**	**$ -**
Total	**$ 35**	**$ 21**	**$ 58**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 58**	**$ -**

If the CCE had not been applied, the Group would have had an immaterial impact on the classification of the portfolio on the balance sheet. Considering that the support in BBVA Mexico was granted starting in November 2023 and since most of the adhered portfolio was in stage 1 and stage 2 accounting status as of that month, as of December 31, 2024, based on the actual count of non-payment days, the stage 3 portfolio would have been $2, which represents 4.16% of the total supported portfolio.

The accrued interest that would have been recognized in the Financial Margin as of December 31 would have been $9, if the support plans had not been applied.

As of December 31, the effect on solvency of applying the special accounting criteria did not have a relevant impact on the ICAP.