

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

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024,  
with the independent auditors' report  
(Translation from Spanish language (original))

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

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2025 and 2024

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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. and Subsidiaries  
(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 Subsidiaries ("the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, 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") as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, together with the relevant ethical requirements applicable to our audit of the consolidated financial statements of public interest entities in Mexico under 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 credit losses*

##### *Description and why matter is considered as a key audit matter*

We have considered the allowance for credit losses of the loan portfolio which amounts to \$63,458 million Mexican 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 p) and 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025, the disclosures on the accounting policy for recognition and analysis of allowance of credit 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 credit 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 credit 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 credit losses of the loan portfolio, based on a sample basis.

Finally, we assessed the adequacy of the disclosures related to determining the allowance of credit losses of the loan portfolio, which was obtained in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

#### *Technical reserves and reinsurance recoverable amounts*

##### *Description and why matter is considered as a key audit matter*

As described in note 3 ae) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements the Group has significant liabilities for insurance contracts (called "technical reserves"), which represent 13.55% of the total liability shown in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025. 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, 2025.

##### *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 26, 2026



**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and subsidiaries**  
 Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of financial position, continued

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(MXN millions)

Memorandum accounts

	2025	2024		2025	2024
<b>Asset</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>232,080</b>	<b>271,133</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)					
Margin accounts (Derivative financial instruments) (note 6)	12,128	13,379			
Investments in financial instruments (note 7):					
Financial instruments held for trading	505,324	475,996			
Financial instruments to collect and sell	291,832	315,693			
Financial instruments to collect principal and interests (securities) (net)	323,323	263,230			
	1,120,479	1,054,919			
Repurchase agreements debtors (note 8)	135,295	46,740			
Derivative financial instruments (note 9):					
Held for trading	165,979	188,914			
Hedging	4,862	2,701			
	170,841	191,615			
Valuation adjustments for hedged financial assets	( 57)	( 1,557)			
Stage 1 loan portfolio:					
Commercial	1,092,683	1,046,231			
Consumer	536,785	471,531			
Mortgage	376,444	348,124			
Total loan portfolio with stage 1 credit risk:	2,005,912	1,865,886			
Stage 2 loan portfolio:					
Commercial	10,242	13,681			
Consumer	13,615	12,432			
Mortgage	14,014	12,821			
Total loan portfolio with stage 2 credit risk:	37,871	38,934			
Stage 3 loan portfolio:					
Commercial	8,392	8,923			
Consumer	16,811	14,361			
Mortgage	8,952	7,966			
Total loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk:	34,155	31,250			
Loan portfolio valued at fair value	11,081	7,681			
Loan portfolio (note 10)	2,089,019	1,943,751			
(+/-) Deferred items	( 756)	( 419)			
(-) Less:					
Allowance for loan losses (note 12)	( 63,458)	( 60,331)			
Loan portfolio (net)	2,024,805	1,883,001			
Loan portfolio of insurance and Bonding Institutions	5,100	4,469			
(-) Less:					
Allowance for loan losses of insurance and Bonding Institutions	( 249)	( 214)			
Loan portfolio of Insurance and Bonding Institutions (net)	4,851	4,255			
Acquired collection rights (net)	-	1			
Total loan portfolio (net)	2,029,656	1,887,257			
Accounts receivable from insurance and bonding companies (note 13)	16,930	16,096			
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>					
Deposits (note 21):					
Demand deposits	\$ 1,676,719	1,538,684			
Time deposits:					
General public	304,677	258,893			
Money market	23,635	21,855			
Securities issued	159,610	135,432			
Global deposit account without transactions	7,771	7,019			
	2,172,412	1,961,883			
Bank loans and other borrowings (note 22):					
Short term	7,977	6,373			
Long term	9,705	7,276			
	17,682	13,649			
Technical reserves (note 23)	468,749	412,899			
Repurchase agreements creditors (note 8)	129,331	298,550			
Securities lending	3	3			
Collateral sold or pledged (note 8):					
Repurchase agreements (credit balance)	107,872	48,291			
Collateral securities lending	75,458	87,963			
	183,330	136,254			
Derivative financial instruments (note 9):					
Held for trading	207,293	214,550			
Hedging	7,577	15,844			
	214,870	230,394			
Valuation adjustments:					
To financial liabilities hedged	( 53)	( 5,504)			
Accounts payable for reinsurers and bonding agents (Net)	364	1,269			
Lease liabilities (note 17)	5,481	5,542			
Other accounts payable:					
Creditors on settlement of transactions	78,767	89,973			
Creditors on margin accounts	216	1,707			
Creditors on cash received as collateral (note 8)	12,169	9,962			
Tax payable	7,013	6,117			
Sundry creditors and other accounts payable (note 19)	45,197	129,746			
	143,362	237,505			
Financial instruments qualifying as liabilities:					
Subordinated obligations outstanding (note 25)	85,338	77,535			
Income tax liability (note 27)	12,542	-			
Liabilities for employee benefits (note 24)	18,751	13,513			
Deferred credits and prepayments	7,392	6,826			
Total liabilities	3,459,554	3,390,318			
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			



**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and subsidiaries**  
 Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of financial position, continued

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(MXN millions)

Memorandum accounts

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Reinsurance and rebonding recoverable amounts (net)	\$ 895	1,668	Earned capital:		
Other accounts receivable (net) (note 14)	114,406	236,000	Statutory reserves	\$ 204	204
Foreclosed assets (net) (note 15)	1,841	1,560	Cumulative results	401,233	357,125
Prepayments and other assets (net)	2,528	2,259	Other comprehensive income:		
Property, plant and equipment (net) (note 16)	39,003	39,104	Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell	1,855	( 6,393)
Assets from rights of use of property, plant and equipment (net) (note 17)	4,842	5,083	Valuation of derivative financial instruments:		
			For cash flow hedges	-	( 3)
			Remeasurements of defined employee benefits	( 15,801)	( 8,343)
				<u>( 13,946)</u>	<u>( 14,739)</u>
				<u>387,491</u>	<u>342,590</u>
Permanent investments (note 18)	1,890	1,659	Total controlling interest	476,623	431,722
Deferred income tax assets (net) (note 27)	36,417	39,976	Total non-controlling interest	109	113
Intangible assets (net) (note 20)	8,073	6,393	Total stockholders' equity	<u>476,732</u>	<u>431,835</u>
Assets for rights of use of intangible assets (net) (note 17)	170	-			
Goodwill (note 20)	8,869	8,869			
Total active	<u>\$ 3,936,286</u>	<u>3,822,153</u>	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,936,286</u>	<u>3,822,153</u>



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 Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of financial position, continued

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024

(MXN millions)

Memorandum accounts

	2025	2024		2025	2024
<b>Transactions on behalf of third parties</b>			<b>Transactions on its own behalf</b>		
Client current account:			Contingent assets and liabilities	\$ 227	208
Client banks	\$ -	2,004	Loan commitments (note 10)	1,093,731	975,666
Settlement of client transactions	( 147)	7,414	Assets in trust or mandate:		
	( 147)	9,418	In Trusts	783,579	645,747
Custody transactions:			Under mandates	548	280
Financial instruments (securities) of clients received in custody	3,178,602	2,706,342		784,127	646,027
Transactions on behalf of clients:			Assets in custody or under management	464,637	304,571
Clients' repurchase agreements transactions	26	55	Collateral received by the entity (note 8):		
Securities lending on behalf of clients	-	38	Government debt	239,503	153,234
Collateral received on behalf of clients	26	55	Bank debt	1,071	-
Collateral delivered as collateral for customer account	-	48	Other debt securities	2,218	1,059
	52	196	Equity securities	8,550	5,232
				251,342	159,525
Investment banking transactions on behalf of third parties	3,490,943	2,872,377	Collateral received and sold or pledged by the entity (note 8):		
			Government debt	184,558	136,812
			Other debt securities	1,206	-
			Equity instruments	280	-
			Other financial instruments	-	289
				186,044	137,101
			Uncollected interest accrued on loan portfolio with Stage 3 credit risk	3,565	2,517
			Other registration accounts	5,452,833	5,100,671
Totals on behalf of third parties	\$ 6,669,450	\$ 5,588,333	Total on its own behalf	\$ 8,236,506	\$ 7,326,286
			Shares delivered in custody (units)	15,854,682,820	15,854,682,820

The historical balance of share capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is \$1,020.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of financial position were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for holding and subholding 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.

**SIGNATURE**

Eduardo Osuna Osuna  
 Chief Executive Officer

**SIGNATURE**

Beatriz Muñoz Villa  
 Chief Financial Officer

**SIGNATURE**

Adolfo Arcos González  
 Head of Internal Audit

**SIGNATURE**

Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua  
 Head of Corporate Accounting



**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and subsidiaries**  
 Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

(MXN millions)

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Interest income (note 32)	\$ 364,711	\$ 362,359
Interest expense (note 32)	( 107,022)	( 122,278)
Financial margin	<u>257,689</u>	<u>240,081</u>
Allowance for loan losses (note 12)	( 60,991)	( 54,705)
Financial margin adjusted for loan losses	<u>196,698</u>	<u>185,376</u>
Commissions and fees collected (note 33)	90,716	80,859
Commissions and fees paid (note 33)	( 43,726)	( 36,030)
Premium income (net)	49,005	46,370
Net increase in technical reserves	( 1,704)	( 10,004)
Net cost of loss rate, claims and other obligations pending compliance	( 56,006)	( 49,609)
Financial intermediation income (note 34)	33,682	33,116
Other operating income (expense)	( 7,310)	( 8,751)
Administrative and promotional expenses	( 99,856)	( 93,207)
Operating Income	<u>161,499</u>	<u>148,120</u>
Interest in net income of other entities (note 18)	477	448
Income before tax	<u>161,976</u>	<u>148,568</u>
Income tax (note 27)	( 45,618)	( 41,146)
Income from continuing operations	<u>116,358</u>	<u>107,422</u>
Discontinued operations	-	-
Net income	<u>\$ 116,358</u>	<u>\$ 107,422</u>
Other comprehensive income:		
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell	\$ 8,248	\$ ( 1,480)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges	3	541
Remeasurement of employee defined benefits	( 7,458)	( 621)
Other comprehensive income for the period	<u>793</u>	<u>( 1,560)</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 117,151</u>	<u>\$ 105,862</u>
Net income attributable to:		
Controlling and non-controlling interest	\$ 116,392	\$ 107,463
Non-controlling interest	( 34)	( 41)
	<u>\$ 116,358</u>	<u>\$ 107,422</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Controlling and non-controlling interest	\$ 117,185	\$ 105,903
Non-controlling interest	( 34)	( 41)
	<u>\$ 117,151</u>	<u>\$ 105,862</u>
Basic earnings per common share (mexican pesos per share)	<u>\$ 12.54</u>	<u>\$ 11.58</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of comprehensive income were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the holding and subholding 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

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Eduardo Osuna Osuna  
 Chief Executive Officer

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Beatriz Muñoz Villa  
 Chief Financial Officer

**SIGNATURE**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
 Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua  
 Head of Corporate Accounting



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Av. Paseo de la Reforma 510, Col. Juárez, C.P. 06600, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024

(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 defined benefits to employees	Total controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Total stockholders' equity
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)
Comprehensive income:									( 35)	( 35)
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)
Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedge						541		541		541
Remeasurement of defined benefits to employees							( 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
Owner's movements:										
Declaration of dividends				( 72,250)				( 72,250)		( 72,250)
Payment of dividends (minority interest)									( 38)	( 38)
Comprehensive income:										
Net income				116,358				116,358	34	116,392
Other comprehensive income:										
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell					8,248			8,248		8,248
Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedge						3		3		3
Remeasurement of defined benefits to employees							( 7,458)	( 7,458)		( 7,458)
Total	-	-	-	44,108	8,248	3	( 7,458)	44,901	( 4)	44,897
Balances as of December 31, 2025	\$ 9,799	\$ 79,333	\$ 204	\$ 401,233	\$ 1,855	\$ -	\$ ( 15,801)	\$ 476,623	\$ 109	\$ 476,732

The accompanying notes are an integral 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 subholding 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

**SIGNATURE**

Eduardo Osuna Osuna  
Chief Executive Officer

**SIGNATURE**

Beatriz Muñoz Villa  
Chief Financial Officer

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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, Mexico City, Mexico

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024

(MXN millions)

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Operating activities:</b>		
Income before tax	\$ 161,976	\$ 148,568
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations for items associated with investing activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,850	3,028
Amortization of installation expenses	2,102	2,080
Amortization of intangible assets	2,002	1,811
Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses of long-lived assets	401	( 448)
Equity in net income of other entities	( 477)	636
	<u>6,878</u>	<u>7,107</u>
Changes in operating items:		
Change in bank and other borrowings	4,393	( 26,910)
Change in margin accounts (derivative financial instruments)	157	( 2,358)
Change in investments in financial instruments (securities) (net)	( 63,378)	( 60,635)
Change in repurchase agreements debtors	( 88,555)	54,628
Change in derivative financial instruments (assets)	22,935	( 15,743)
Change in loan portfolio (net)	( 182,753)	( 213,424)
Change in acquired receivables (net)	1	-
Change in debtors of insurance and bonding companies	( 834)	( 2,691)
Change in amounts recoverable from reinsurance and rebonding (net)	773	( 229)
Change in other accounts receivable (net)	113,193	( 136,672)
Change in other operating assets (net)	( 670)	1,621
Change in foreclosed assets (net)	( 281)	( 416)
Change in deposits	249,443	105,943
Change in technical reserves	55,851	61,400
Change in repurchases agreements creditors	( 169,220)	57,312
Change in securities lending (liability)	-	2
Change in collateral sold or pledged	47,077	51,154
Change in derivative financial instruments (liabilities)	( 7,258)	17,791
Change in accounts payable for reinsurance and rebonding (liabilities)	( 905)	321
Change derivative financial instruments hedged (of hedged items related to operating activities)	( 7,171)	16,925
Change in assets/liabilities from employee benefits	( 3,775)	841
Change in other accounts payable	( 83,646)	89,214
Change in other operating liabilities	( 7,997)	5,074
Payments of income tax	( 24,940)	( 49,715)
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>21,294</u>	<u>109,108</u>
<b>Investment activities:</b>		
Payments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	( 5,313)	( 4,932)
Proceeds for disposal of property, plant and equipment	437	153
Proceeds for disposal of subsidiaries	-	1,743
Payments for investments in associates, joint ventures and other long-term investments	( 20)	-
Payments for the acquisition of intangible assets	( 4,059)	( 3,576)
Net cash flows in investing activities	<u>( 8,955)</u>	<u>( 6,612)</u>
<b>Financing activities:</b>		
Cash dividend payments	( 72,250)	( 70,600)
Payment of dividends (minority interest)	( 38)	( 35)
Proceeds from issuance of financial instruments qualifying as liabilities	18,504	15,327
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>( 53,784)</u>	<u>( 55,308)</u>
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	( 41,445)	47,188
Effects from changes in the value of cash and cash equivalents	2,392	3,964
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	271,133	219,981
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>\$ 232,080</u>	<u>\$ 271,133</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated statements of cash flows were prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria for the holding and subholding companies, issued by the Supervisory Commissions, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 91, 92, 94 and 101 of the Law to Regulate Financial Groups, of 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.

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Eduardo Osuna Osuna  
Chief Executive Officer

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Beatriz Muñoz Villa  
Chief Financial Officer

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Adolfo Arcos González  
Head of Internal Audit

**SIGNATURE**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ana Luisa Miriam Ordoica Amezcua  
Head of Corporate Accounting



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

### **(1) Nature of operations and 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 (Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores) (the "Commission" or, for its acronym in Spanish, "CNBV") and the National Insurance and Bonding Commission (for its acronym in Spanish, the "CNSF"), remaining under the inspection and supervision of the Commission. The Group's purpose is acquiring and managing shares issued by multiple banking institutions, broker-dealers, insurance companies, investment fund manager, financial entities, and any other type of company determined by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público) ("SHCP"), pursuant to the regulations of the Law. The Group's registered office is located at Avenida Paseo de la Reforma No. 510, Colonia Juárez, Cuauhtémoc Borough, Mexico City, C.P. 06600.

The operations of its subsidiaries are primarily intended to provide multiple banking services, acting as an intermediary in the securities market, providing insurance and pension services, managing investment fund assets and securities portfolios, as well as providing administrative services, which are regulated primarily by 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 Fianzas), the General Corporations Law (Ley General de Sociedades Mercantiles), as well as by General Provisions issued by the Mexican Central Bank (Banco de México) (the "Central Bank"), among other applicable laws.

Among the powers that correspond to the Commission in its capacity as regulator of financial groups, is the power to carry out reviews of the Group's financial information and, where appropriate, require modifications to it.

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

### **(2) Authorization and basis of presentation-**

#### **Authorization**

On February 26, 2026, Eduardo Osuna Osuna, Chief Executive Officer; Beatriz Muñoz Villa, Chief Financial Officer, Adolfo Arcos González, Head of Internal Audit and Ana Luisa Miriam Ordorica Amezcua, Head 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 have the power to amend the financial statements after their issuance. The accompanying financial statements will be submitted for approval at the next Shareholders' Meeting.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries****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 supervision of financial groups and reviews their financial information.

The Accounting Criteria indicate that the Commission will issue specific rules for specialized operations and that in the absence of express accounting criterion from said Commission, and within the broader context of the Mexican Financial Reporting Standards (Normas de Información Financiera) ("NIF") issued by the CINIF (National Council for Financial Reporting Standards), the supplementary application process established in NIF A-1 (Chapter 90 - Supplementary Application) will be observed. Only if the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) referred to in NIF A-1 (Chapter 90 - Supplementary Application) do not provide a solution for accounting recognition may a supplementary standard belonging to any other regulatory framework be chosen, provided it meets all the requirements indicated in the aforementioned NIF. The supplementary application must be carried out in the following order: the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP) and any accounting standard that is part of a formal set of standards. recognized, provided that it meets the requirements of the Commission's criterion A-4.

**b) Use of judgments and estimates**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the recorded amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the financial statement date, as well as the recorded amounts of income and expenses during the period.

**Judgments**

Information about judgments made in applying 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 mentioned 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 market value, especially for complex derivatives or those without an active market.
- Notes 12 and 14 – Determination of allowance for credit losses and recoverability of accounts receivable: Assumptions and inputs used in its determination.
- Note 16 – Valuation of property, furniture and equipment: Impairment tests of fixed assets, including the key assumptions to determine the recoverable amount of such assets.
- Note 23 – Technical reserves: Key actuarial assumptions to estimate the expected value of future obligations arising from claims payments, profits, guaranteed values, dividends, acquisition and administration costs, as well as any other future obligation arising from insurance contracts, plus a risk margin.

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

- Note 24 – Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 27 – Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits and the realization of deferred taxes.

### Assumptions and uncertainties in estimates

Information on estimation, assumptions and uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities 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 market value, especially for complex derivatives or those without an active market.
- Notes 12 and 14 – Determination of allowance for credit losses and recoverability of accounts receivable: Assumptions and inputs used in its determination.
- Note 16 – Valuation of property, furniture and equipment – Impairment tests of fixed assets, including the key assumptions to determine the recoverable amount of such assets.
- Note 23 – Technical reserves: key actuarial assumptions to estimate the expected value of future obligations arising from claims payments, profits, guaranteed values, dividends, acquisition and administration costs, as well as any other future obligation arising 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 profits and the realization of deferred taxes.

### c) Functional and reporting currency

The Group's financial statements are presented in Mexican peso reporting currency, which is the same as its recording currency 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 refers to millions of Mexican pesos, and when reference is made to dollars or “USD”, it refers to millions of dollars of the United States of America.

### d) Recognition of financial assets and liabilities at their agreement date

The financial statements recognize assets and liabilities arising from foreign exchange transactions, investments in securities, repurchase agreements, securities lending, and derivative financial instruments on the date the transaction is agreed upon, regardless of its settlement date.

### (3) Main accounting policies-

The main accounting policies described below have been applied uniformly in the preparation of the financial statements presented and have been consistently applied by the Group.

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

### **(a) Recognition of the effects of inflation-**

The accompanying financial statements of the Group were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Criteria, which, as the Group has operated since 2008 in a non-inflationary economic environment (accumulated inflation in the last three previous years less than 26%), include the recognition of the effects of inflation in the financial information up to December 31, 2007, using for such purpose the Investment Unit (Spanish acronym UDI), which is a unit of measurement of inflation whose value is determined by the Central Bank.

The inflation rates, measured by the value of the UDI (Investment Unit), for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024 were 3.89% and 4.50%, respectively. Therefore, the cumulative annual inflation for the two fiscal years prior to December 31, 2025 and 2024, was 13.32% and 17.34%, respectively, thus classifying the economic environment for the last year as non-inflationary. As mentioned previously, the effects of inflation accumulated up to December 31, 2007, are maintained in the accounting records of the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

### **(b) Bases for consolidation-**

The accompanying financial statements include the financial statements of the Group and those of its subsidiaries over which it has control and significant influence. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the subsidiaries were consolidated from the date on which the Group obtained control to direct their relevant activities, is entitled to variable returns from its participation and has the ability to affect such returns through its power and is exposed to the associated risks.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared using the financial statements of the subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and for the periods ending on those dates. The financial statements of the subsidiary entities are prepared using the same accounting period and consistent accounting policies.

The non-controlling interest represents the share of 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 sales of those interests, without losing control of the subsidiary, are considered shareholder transactions.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the accounting criteria established by the Commission, except for the financial statements of the Insurance and Pension companies, which are prepared under the accounting criteria for insurance and bonding institutions in Mexico issued by the CNSF.

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

The subsidiaries consolidated with the Group as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below:

Company	Ownership		Location	Activity
	2025	2024		
-BBVA México, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple and Subsidiaries (the Bank or the Institution)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Multiple banking services
-Casa de Bolsa BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. (the Brokerage House)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Stock market intermediation
-BBVA Asset Management México, S.A. de C.V., Sociedad Operadora de Fondos de Inversión (the Fund Manager)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Investment fund manager
-BBVA Seguros México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries (BBVA Seguros México)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Insurance
-BBVA Pensiones México, S.A. de C.V. (BBVA Pensiones México)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Insurance institution specializing in pensions
-BBVA Seguros Salud México, S.A. de C.V. (Seguros Salud)	99.99%	99.99%	Mexico	Insurance institution specializing in health

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, the Group carried out on February 8, 2024 the divestment of 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 as follows:

Entity	No. of shares	Price (Peso per share)	Amount	Buyer
BBVA Operadora México, S.A. de C.V.	28,528,410	52.11	\$ 1,486	BBVA.S.A.
BBVA Servicios Administrativos México, S.A. de C.V.	163,011	924.63	\$ 151	BBVA-Operadora México, S.A de C.V.
BBVA Servicios Administrativos México, S.A. de C.V.	1	924.36	\$ -	Ciervana, S.L.

### (c) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities-

The recognized financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the consolidated statement of financial position presents a debit or credit balance, as appropriate, if and only if there is a 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.

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

### (d) New NIFs, Interpretations and Improvements to the NIFs that came into effect as of January 1st, 2025-

#### I. Improvements to NIF 2025

In December 2024, the CINIF issued the document called "Improvements to the NIF 2025", which contains specific modifications to some existing NIFs.

The improvements that generate accounting changes are the following:

#### **NIF A-1, "Conceptual Framework of Mexican Financial Reporting Standards"**

The definition of "significant accounting policies" is incorporated; these are policies whose lack of disclosure affects users' understanding of the financial statements. Furthermore, disclosures in the financial statements should be made considering "materiality" to ensure more effective disclosure.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

#### **NIF B-2, "Statement of cash flows"**

Information regarding supplier payment financing agreements, also known as reverse factoring, must be disclosed to provide a better understanding of an entity's financial position and liquidity. These agreements involve one or more financing providers committing to pay the amounts an entity owes its suppliers, and the entity, in turn, commits to repay the suppliers on the same date or at a later date.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

#### **NIF B-3, "Statement of comprehensive income"**

#### **NIF B-16, "Financial statements of non-profit entities"**

#### **NIF C-3, "Accounts receivable"**

NIF B-3, B-16, and C-3 are standardized to clarify the presentation of net sales or revenue in financial statements, considering that discounts, allowances, and returns are included in these figures. The breakdown of the items and amounts comprising net sales or revenue can be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### **NIF B-14, "Earnings per share"**

The scope of this NIF is modified to align with IAS 33, Earnings per share, so that it is applicable only to entities that have equity instruments listed or to be listed on a stock exchange.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

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

### **NIF B-15, “Foreign Currency Conversion”**

It is standardized to converge with IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, to establish the mechanism for identification and the disclosures required when in foreign currency conversion it is identified that a certain currency is not interchangeable.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

### **NIF C-6, “Property, plant and equipment”**

The concept of “special depreciation method” is eliminated, as it is considered not to be a method but merely a practical way of applying any of the other methods mentioned in this NIF. Furthermore, it is anticipated that this method may continue to be used depending on its usefulness to the entity based on its materiality.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

### **NIF C-19, “Financial instruments payable”**

Certain requirements are incorporated for derecognizing a financial liability when it is paid in cash using an electronic payment system, including: 1) that the entity does not have the ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction, 2) that the entity does not have practical ability to access the cash that will be used to settle the transaction; and 3) that the settlement risk associated with the payment system is insignificant.

Additionally, disclosure is required when there are financial instruments payable with contingent clauses that are not directly related to changes in the risks and costs of contractual cash flows (such as the time value of money or credit risk), for example, events linked to compliance with 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 instrument.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

### **NIF C 20, “Financial instruments for collecting principal and interest”**

Information must be disclosed when there are financial instruments receivable, principal and interest, with contingent clauses that are not directly related to changes in the risks and costs of contractual cash flows (such as the time value of money or credit risk), for example, events linked to compliance with an environmental, social or governance objective, that allow users of the financial statements to know the uncertainty of future cash flows, as an investor and/or issuer of this type of instrument.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

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

### **NIF D-1, “Revenue from contracts with customers”**

This NIF (Mexican Financial Reporting Standard) is extended to service providers that enter into contracts that are economically similar to insurance contracts; that is, contracts in which one party accepts an insurance risk from the other, agreeing to compensate the policyholder if an uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder, and provided certain requirements are met. Examples include towing or roadside assistance services.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

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

### **NIF A-1, “Conceptual framework of financial reporting standards”**

### **NIF B-9, “Interim Financial Information”**

Modifications are made to NIF A-1 and NIF B-9 to be consistent with the provisions of the Sustainability Information Standards (NIS) 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 can affect the entity's financial statements 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 understanding how they arise, as well as the exposure to them.

Likewise, Public Interest Entities must disclose new risks that may impact interim financial statements.

Some modifications are made to specify that only important accounting policies should be disclosed.

### **NIF 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 as a result of the review carried out on the NIF in order to identify possible differences with what is established in the International Standards.

### **NIF B-8, “Consolidated or Combined Financial Statements”**

The disclosure regarding when there is significant non-controlling participation is standardized, therefore the mention of the difference within the section on convergence with International Standards in NIF B-8 is eliminated.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries****NIF C-6, “Property, plant and equipment”**

The disclosure of the amount of accumulated and estimated investment for the completion of construction projects is eliminated, thus eliminating the difference with respect to the International Standard in the convergence section of NIF C-6.

**NIF C-8, “Intangible Assets”**

A divergence from 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 the payment itself is not considered to guarantee that it meets the definition of an intangible asset.

**NIF C-9, “Provisions for contingencies and commitments”**

NIF C-9 establishes standards applicable to onerous contracts, including those related to the costs of fulfilling 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.

**NIF C-10, “Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships”**

A divergence with IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 is required, in that this NIF 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 meet the agreed commitments.

**NIF D-8, “Share-based payments”**

To converge with the international standard IFRS 2, it is specified that the entity may retain an amount due to a counterparty's tax obligation, 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 as share-based payments settled with equity instruments.

**Various Clarifications**

Various clarifications are made regarding some NIFs to help with their better understanding, make the writing clearer, maintain consistency with the definitions, standardize concepts, among others.

NIF A-1, “Conceptual framework of financial reporting standards”

NIF B-1, “Accounting changes and error corrections”

NIF B-5, “Financial Information by Segments”

NIF B-9, “Interim Financial Information”

NIF B-17, “Determination of fair value”

NIF C-2, “Investments in financial instruments”

NIF C-20, “Financial instruments for collecting and selling”

NIF C-6, “Property, plant and equipment”

NIF C-15, “Impairment of long-lived assets”

The Group's Management assessed the effects of adopting the improvements to NIF 2025, and concluded that they were not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole.

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

For the improvements to NIF 2025, which will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, the changes are under evaluation.

### II. NIFs that come into effect on January 1st, 2025

#### NIF A-2, “Uncertainties about the going concern”

This NIF stipulates that a continuous assessment of the going concern status must be performed at the financial statement closing date, under the assumption that an entity will continue to exist indefinitely unless proven otherwise. Events and conditions of uncertainty, as well as mitigation actions, must be identified in order to develop an effective action plan.

Furthermore, the valuation and disclosure rules are detailed for a going concern without uncertainties, a going concern with uncertainties, a going concern in legal reorganization, and if it is considered not to be a going concern.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early implementation. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

The Group's Management assessed the effects of adopting the new standard and concluded that it is not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole.

### III. Sustainability Reporting Standards (NIS)

#### NIS A-1, “General Standards for Sustainability Disclosure”

It 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 NIS became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025.

#### NIS B-1, “Basic Sustainability Indicators”

It establishes the standards for determining the Indicadores Básicos de Sostenibilidad (IBSO) associated with environmental, social, human capital and governance factors, as well as their disclosure as part of the sustainability financial information.

This NIS became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early application as long as it is applied in conjunction with NIS A-1.

The Group's Management analyzed the criteria issued by the CNBV and found no obligation to comply with the NIS, therefore, no impact of their application was identified.

On the other hand, for non-regulated entities (insignificant subsidiaries) that issue their Financial Statements under Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, it is concluded that the impacts are insignificant.

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

### **(e) New criteria and regulatory modifications issued by the CNBV**

According to Note 40, the modifications issued by the CNBV in 2025 establish the effective date as January 1st, 2026, therefore there are no modifications to the Accounting Principles for Credit Institutions contained in the Regulations Applicable to Banks (Circular Unica de Bancos) (acronym in Spanish, CUB) applicable for the year 2025.

### **(f) Cash and cash equivalents-**

This item comprises cash, domestic and foreign bank balances, foreign exchange trading 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 at the Central Bank (these latter deposits, considered restricted cash equivalents, are constituted in accordance with circular 3/2012 "Regulations applicable to the operations of credit institutions and rural finance," issued by the Central Bank, for the purpose of regulating the liquidity of the money market and accrue interest at the bank funding rate), remittances in transit and Central Bank auctions, as well as highly liquid financial instruments, which are securities whose availability is expected within a maximum of 48 hours from their acquisition.

Cash is valued at fair value, which is its face 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 valuation gains or losses and foreign exchange valuations, are included in the results of the fiscal year.

Foreign currency acquired through 24, 48, 72, and 96-hour purchase and sale transactions is recognized as restricted cash equivalents (foreign currency to be received), while foreign currency sold is recorded as an outflow of available funds (foreign currency to be delivered). The rights and obligations arising from the sale and purchase of foreign currency at 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours are recorded in the line items "Other accounts receivables (net)" and "Creditors for settlement of transactions", respectively.

The amount of overdrafts on checking accounts, the offsetting balance of foreign currency to be delivered that exceeds the foreign currency to be received, or any other concept that makes up the available funds with a credit balance, are presented in the line item " Creditors for settlement of transactions".

### **(g) Margin accounts-**

Margin accounts consist of the collateral provided in cash and other cash equivalent assets required from entities for the purpose of carrying out transactions with derivative financial instruments carried out in recognized markets or exchanges, which are recorded at their nominal value.

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

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

Income and fees affecting margin accounts, other than fluctuations in derivatives prices, are recognized in the profit or loss as they accrue within the "Interest Income" and "Fees and Charges Paid" categories, respectively. Partial or total settlements deposited or withdrawn by the clearinghouse due to fluctuations in derivatives prices are recognized within the "Margin Accounts" category, affecting a specific account as a counterparty. This account may be either a debit or credit balance, as appropriate, and represents an advance received or financing provided by the clearinghouse, reflecting the effects of the valuation of derivatives prior to settlement.

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

### **(h) Determination and hierarchy of fair value-**

#### *Governance and control model*

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

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

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

- Identification. This involves identifying and classifying the instruments subject to valuation in order to establish the models and inputs for determining the corresponding prices.
- Instrument modeling. This involves determining valuation models, defining inputs, and identifying price sources that accurately reflect the values for each type of instrument. Internal valuation models, modifications, methods for estimating variables, values, and other applicable instruments are approved by the Risk Committee.
- Market level validation. Ensure that the price information obtained is consistent with the market levels traded in a given period.

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- Incorporation and refinement of prices. Consolidate the price vector and enter it into the different systems that serve the areas that use the information.
- Internal price dissemination. Publication of prices to different departments, via vectors on public servers, email, or internal publishing websites.

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

### *General valuation criteria*

All financial instruments, both assets and liabilities, are initially recognized at their fair value, which at that initial stage is equivalent to the transaction price, unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Subsequently, and depending on the contractual terms and the Group's business model for managing these assets, they may continue to be recorded at amortized cost or at fair value.

Fair value is determined as the market price that would be received to sell or transfer a financial asset or liability, respectively. However, for certain financial instruments of the Group, particularly derivatives, there is not a market price available, so their fair value is estimated through recent transactions of similar instruments and, failing that, through mathematical valuation models that are well-established within the international financial community.

When using these models, the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being valued are taken into account, and especially the different types of risks associated with the asset or liability. However, In addition to the above, the inherent limitations of the valuation models developed and the potential volatilities in the assumptions and parameters required by these models may result in the estimated fair value of a financial asset or liability not exactly matching the price at which the asset or liability could be delivered or settled on the valuation date.

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 given asset or liability, with sufficient frequency and daily volume.

The Group applies the Direct Valuation to Vector considering the updated valuation price 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 traded on national derivatives exchanges or that belong to markets recognized by the Central Bank.

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- c. Underlying assets and other financial instruments that form part of the structured operations or derivative packages, when they are 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 Updated Valuation Price.

In the case of a Loan Portfolio, the valuation rules established in accounting criterion B-6 “Loan Portfolio” apply.

### *Fair value hierarchy*

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

Level 1: Valuation using the financial instrument's own price, observable and available from independent price sources and referring to active markets accessible to the Group on the valuation date. This level includes listed debt securities, listed equity instruments, and certain derivatives.

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

Level 3: Valuation using valuation techniques that utilize significant variables that are not obtained from observable market data.

In some cases, the inputs used to determine fair value may fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, depending on whether the observable inputs are 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 to the overall valuation. Professional judgment is applied in assessing the relevance of a particular input to the overall valuation.

The Group does not classify within the Level 1 hierarchy level the updated valuation prices that are determined by using Internal Valuation Models.

### **(i) Investments in financial instruments-**

Includes listed and unlisted debt instruments (government securities, bank paper, stock certificates, and commercial paper) and equity instruments, which are classified as Financial instruments held for trading (IFN), Financial Instruments to be Collected and Sold (IFCV), and Financial Instruments to be Collected Principal and Interest (IFCPI). The classification depends on the business model under which they are managed by the Group's Management, as well as the assessment of the contractual characteristics of the cash flows.

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The business model is based on how 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, the following factors are taken into account, among others:

- 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 those 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 those 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, financial instruments are classified and recognized in accounting as described below:

- *Financial instruments held for trading (IFN)* -

These are debt and equity instruments held by the Group, whose business model aims to generate a profit between the purchase and sale price, based on the management of the instrument's market risks. Transaction costs for acquiring these instruments are recognized in the profit or loss for the period on the transaction date. Subsequently, are valued at fair value, and the resulting valuation effect is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the line item "Financial Intermediation income".

- *Financial instruments for collection and sale (IFCV)*-

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

These are subsequently valued at their fair value, recognizing their effect on equity, in other comprehensive income, in the item "Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell", net of deferred taxes, which is cancelled to recognize it in results at the time of sale.

- *Financial instruments for collecting principal and interest (IFCPI)*-

These are 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 principal and interest payments on the outstanding principal amount.

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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 net profit or loss over the expected life of the instruments in accordance with the effective interest method.

### - *Other business models* -

In general, equity financial instruments are valued at fair value, recognizing changes in net income or loss for the period. However, the effects of changes in the fair value of instruments that are not traded in the short term are irrevocably recognized within "Other Comprehensive Income." Upon realization, these effects are recycled to net income or loss for the period.

Cash dividends from shares are recognized in the results of the financial year in the same period in which the right to receive payment of them is generated.

### - *Reclassifications* -

Financial instrument reclassifications are only carried out when the Group decides to change its business model. In all cases, reclassifications are authorized by the Risk Committee and reported in writing to the Commission, detailing the change in the business model that justifies them.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group did not carry out any reclassifications of financial instruments.

### - *Impairment in the value of investments*-

Expected credit losses due to the impairment of investments classified as IFCV and IFCPI are calculated in accordance with the Internal Methodologies based on NIF C-16 and defined by the Chief Risk Officer, recognizing their effects on the results of the year.

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the Internal Methodologies for reserves based on NIF C-16, to determine the allowance for loan losses by credit risk level of modelable portfolios. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations.

The calculation of expected credit loss is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for self-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 (SP or LGD): An estimate of the loss in the event of default, based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.

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- Default Exposure (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 disbursements of committed credit facilities (CCF).
- Deadline.
- Discount interest rates: Discount an expected loss to the present value at 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 for estimating the probability of default, the loss given default, and the exposure at default, to properly allocate and modify the credit risk level of exposures, are consistent and in accordance with the criteria for recognizing a debtor's credit risk level, 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), expected credit losses will be calculated over the asset's lifetime. Otherwise, provisions will be based on expected 12-month credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the asset's lifetime.

### - *Value date transactions-*

Financial instruments acquired that are agreed to be settled after the date of the purchase and sale transaction are recognized as restricted securities, while instruments sold are recognized as securities to be delivered, thus reducing investments in securities. The counterparty must be a clearing account, creditor or debtor, as applicable.

When the amount of securities to be delivered exceeds the balance of securities held in the company's own position of the same nature (government, bank, stock and other debt securities), it is presented in the liability section under the line item of "collateral securities lending".

### **(j) Write-off of financial assets-**

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the expected cash flows from 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 those cash flows to a third party is assumed.

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When derecognizing a portion of a financial asset, the Group must:

- a) Derecognize the portion of the transferred financial asset at its final carrying amount, including, where applicable, the proportionate share of any estimates and/or contra-asset accounts associated with those financial assets. Where applicable, any outstanding amortization or recognition effects associated with the financial assets should be recognized in profit or loss for the period in the corresponding proportion.
- b) Recognize the consideration received or incurred in the transaction, taking into account the new financial assets and new obligations assumed, at their fair values. For this recognition, the Group uses the appropriate accounting policy, according to the nature of the consideration.
- c) Recognize in the results of the exercise the gain or loss, for the difference that exists between the carrying amount of the portion of the financial asset written off, and the sum of (i) the consideration received or incurred (recognized at fair value) and (ii) the cumulative valuation effect (gain or loss) that has been recognized in equity, attributable to that portion.

### **(k) Repurchase agreements-**

Repurchase agreements that do not comply with the terms established in criterion C-14 "Transfer and write-off of financial assets" are treated as collateralized financing, taking into account the economic substance of said transactions and regardless of whether they are "cash-oriented" or "securities-oriented" repurchase agreements.

#### *Acting as Reported-*

On the date of contracting the repurchase agreement, with the Group acting as the reported party, the cash inflow is recognized, or a debit settlement account, as well as an account payable under the line item of "Repurchase agreement creditors", 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 repurchase agreement at its amortized cost by recognizing the repurchase agreement interest in accordance with the effective interest method in the results of the period.

With regards to the collateral provided, 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 repurchase agreement.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries***Acting as a buyer on repurchase agreements-*

With the Group acting as the reporting entity, on the date of the repurchase agreement, the outflow of cash and cash equivalents or a credit settlement account is recognized, recording an account receivable under the line item of "Repurchase agreements debtors", initially measured at the agreed price, which represents the right to recover the cash delivered.

The receivable is subsequently valued during the life of the repurchase agreement at its amortized cost by recognizing the repurchase agreement interest in accordance with the effective interest method in the results of the period.

With regards to the collateral received, the Group recognizes it in memorandum accounts, and when it is different from cash, it will follow for its valuation the guidelines established in accounting criterion B-9 "Custody and administration of assets", until the maturity of the repurchase agreement.

When the reporting entity sells the collateral or gives 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 reporting entity (initially measured at the agreed price), which is valued, in the case of its sale at fair value or, in the case that it is given as collateral in another repurchase agreement, at its amortized cost (any difference between the price received and the value of the account payable is recognized in the results of the period), in addition, the 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, if the reporting party becomes in turn the reported party by entering into another repurchase agreement with the same collateral received as a guarantee for the initial transaction, the repurchase interest agreed upon in the second transaction must be recognized in the results of the period as it accrues, in accordance with the effective interest method, affecting the amortized cost account mentioned above.

The memorandum accounts recognized for collateral received that in turn have been sold or given as collateral by a buyer are cancelled when the repurchase agreement reaches its maturity or there is a default on the part of a buyer.

**(I) Securities lending-**

This is a transaction in which the transfer of securities from the lender to the borrower is agreed upon, with the obligation to return those securities or substantially similar ones on a specified date or upon request, with the lender receiving a premium in return. In this type of transaction, the lender requires collateral or a guarantee from the borrower.

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### *Acting as a lender-*

At the date the securities loan is entered into, acting as lender, the Group records the loaned securities transferred to the borrower as restricted, following the valuation, presentation, and disclosure standards in accordance with the applicable accounting principles. The collateral received to secure the loaned securities is also recorded in memorandum accounts.

The amount of the accrued premium is recognized in the results of the period through the effective interest method during the term of the operation, in the item of "Interest income".

### *Acting as borrower-*

At the date of the securities loan agreement, the Group records the value of the loan received in memorandum accounts, following for its valuation the guidelines for securities recognized in accounting criterion B-9 "Custody and administration of assets"; 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 criterion.

On the date the Group sells the asset subject to the transaction, it must recognize the inflow of funds from the sale, as well as an account payable for the obligation to return said asset to the lender (initially measured at the agreed price), which will be valued at fair value. This does not apply if the asset subject to the transaction is delivered as collateral in a repurchase agreement, in which case the accounting criterion B-3 must be followed.

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

### **(m) Clearing of settlement accounts-**

Amounts receivable or payable arising from investments in securities, repurchase agreements and derivatives that reach maturity and have not been settled are recorded in settlement accounts within the line item of "Other accounts receivable, net" and "Creditors for settlement of operations", as appropriate, as well as amounts receivable or payable resulting from foreign exchange purchase and sale transactions in which immediate settlement is not agreed or in those with same-day value date.

The balances of the debit and credit settlement accounts are offset provided that there is a contractual right to offset the recognized amounts, there is an intention to settle the net amount, they arise from the same nature of the transaction, they are carried out with the same counterparty and they are settled on the same due date.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries****(n) Derivatives-**

The Group classifies derivative transactions based on their intent into the two categories shown below:

- For trading purposes - This refers to the position the Group assumes as a market participant for a purpose other than covering open risk positions.
- For hedging purposes - This involves 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, in order to carry out operations with derivative financial instruments, it is a requirement to qualify and, where applicable, authorize risk exposure lines for each of the counterparties in the financial system that have been authorized by the Central Bank to carry out this type of operation.

For corporate clients, prior to these transactions, a pre-authorized line of credit from the Credit Risk Committee or the provision of readily convertible collateral via a stock market guarantee agreement is required. For medium-sized businesses, small businesses, and individuals, transactions are carried out through the provision of liquid collateral via a stock market guarantee agreement.

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

The Group recognizes all derivatives it enters into (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 profit or loss within "Brokerage Profit."

Subsequently, all derivatives are valued at their fair value, without deducting transaction costs that may be incurred in the sale or other type of disposal, recognizing this valuation effect in the results of the period within the item "Result from intermediation".

Derivatives must be presented in a specific asset or liability category, depending on whether their fair value (resulting from the rights and/or obligations they establish) corresponds to a debit or credit balance, respectively. These debit or credit balances may be offset provided they comply with the offsetting rules established in the corresponding accounting policy.

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

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For the determination of fair value, the data and inputs provided by a price provider authorized by the Commission, or an internal valuation process, are considered, provided that they are not derivative financial instruments that are listed on national stock exchanges or that are not traded in markets.

### *Transactions for trading purposes-*

#### *– Optional securities (“Warrants”)-*

Optional securities are documents that represent a temporary right acquired by 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 holding them 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.

#### *- Forward and futures 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 goodwill and is presented as an asset; if it is negative, it is a loss and is presented as a liability.

#### *– Options-*

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

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

#### *– Swaps-*

Its balance represents the difference between the fair value of the asset portion (flows to be received) and the liability portion (flows to be delivered).

### *Transactions for hedging purposes-*

Hedging derivatives are valued at fair value and the effect is recognized depending on the type of hedge, as shown below:

- a. Fair value hedges: the hedged primary position and the hedging derivative instrument are valued at their fair value, with the net effect on the period's results recorded under the line item of "Financial intermediation income".
- b. Cash flow hedges: the hedging derivative instrument is valued at fair value, and the valuation corresponding to the effective portion of the hedge is recorded under the line item "Valuation of derivative financial instruments for cash flow hedges" within "Other comprehensive income". The ineffective portion is recorded in the period's results under the line item "Financial intermediation income".

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- c. In hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, which meets all the conditions, it is accounted for in a similar way to the hedge of cash flows; the effective portion is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income and the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss.

*Embedded derivatives*

The Group segregates embedded derivatives of structured notes (liabilities), where the underlying reference are: currencies, Indexes, extendable term interest rate options and UMS bond price options.

For debt contracts involving loans and bonds where the underlying reference rate is an interest rate with implicit cap, floor, and collar options, the underlying contract is considered closely related to the host contract, and therefore these derivatives are not segregated. Consequently, the main contract for the loans and bonds is recorded according to the criteria applicable to each contract, in both cases at amortized cost.

*Collateral given and received in derivative transactions unrealized on recognized markets or exchanges-*

The receivable generated by the granting of cash collateral in derivative transactions unrealized in recognized markets or exchanges is presented in the line item of "Other accounts receivables (net)", while the payable generated by the receipt of cash collateral is presented within the line item "Creditors on settlement of transactions".

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

*Valuation adjustments for risk of default*

The fair value of liabilities should reflect the entity's default risk, which includes, among other components, its own credit risk. In light of this, the Group makes credit risk valuation adjustments to its fair value estimates of assets and liabilities.

The adjustments to be made are calculated by estimating the exposure at default, the probability of default, and the loss given default, which is based on recovery levels for all derivative products on any underlying asset, deposits, and repurchase agreements at the legal entity level (all transactions under the same master agreement) to 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 fair value of counterparty and own credit risk, respectively.

The Group incorporates, in all exposures classified in any of the fair value categories, both counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk. In the trading portfolio, and specifically for derivatives, credit risk is recognized through these adjustments.

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As a general rule, CVA is calculated as the sum of the expected positive exposure at date  $t$ , the probability of non-compliance between  $t-1$  and  $t$ , and the severity. Similarly, DVA is calculated as the sum of the expected negative exposure at date  $t$ , the group's probabilities of non-compliance between  $t-1$  and  $t$ , and the group's severity. Both calculations are performed over the entire period of potential exposure.

Preventive reserve percentage ranges

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

### **(o) Loan portfolio-**

Business model-

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

If the objective of the business model for the loan portfolio is to hold it to collect the contractual cash flows and the terms of the contract provide for cash flows on predetermined 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 (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) is a tool that allows for the evaluation of cash flows within a loan portfolio, either for a homogeneous portfolio or for individual loan transactions. This test, through the analysis of contractual cash flows, determines whether they correspond solely payments of principal and interest.

The loan portfolio is valued at the "transaction price", which corresponds to the actual amount disbursed to a borrower as financing, any financed insurance, transaction costs, fees, other items collected in advance, and accrued interest. This price represents the fair value of the portfolio at initial recognition and serves as the basis for calculating the amortized cost at subsequent recognition.

Loan portfolio valued at fair value-

Loan portfolio with a business model different from holding financial assets to receive contractual cash flows, or where contractual cash flows do not correspond solely payments of principal and interest, are recognized at fair value and classified under the line item "Loan portfolio valued at fair value".

This represents the outstanding balance of the total or partial disbursement of credit lines granted to borrowers, plus accrued uncollected interest, less interest received in advance. The allowance for loan losses is calculated by deducting the outstanding balances in the loan portfolio.

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The Group classifies its portfolio under the following categories:

- a. **Commercial:** This category includes direct or contingent loans, including bridge loans denominated in national and/or foreign currency and/or Investment Units (UDIs), as well as the interest generated, granted to legal entities or individuals engaged in business activities and intended for their commercial or financial operations; including loans granted to financial institutions other than interbank loans of less than 3 business days; loans for factoring and financial leasing operations entered into with such legal entities or individuals engaged in business activities; loans granted to trustees acting under trusts; and loan schemes commonly known as “structured” loans where there is an asset allocation that allows for individual assessment of the risk associated with the scheme. Also included are loans granted to federal entities, municipalities and their decentralized agencies, and loans to state-owned enterprises.
- b. **Residential mortgage:** This category includes direct loans denominated in national currency, foreign currency, investment units or times the minimum wage (VSM), or in Investment Units (UDI's), as well as the interest generated, granted to individuals and intended for the acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of residential property without the purpose of commercial speculation; including those liquidity loans guaranteed by the borrower's residential property of the accredited person and those granted for such purposes to the former employees of the Group.
- c. **Consumer loans:** This category includes direct loans, denominated in national and/or foreign currency, as well as the interest generated, granted to individuals, derived from credit card operations, personal loans, payroll loans (other than those granted through credit cards), loans for the acquisition of durable consumer goods and capital lease operations entered into with individuals; including those loans granted for such purposes to former employees of the Group.
- d. **Restricted:** The Group considers restricted any asset for which there are circumstances that restrict its disposal and/or use, such as the loan portfolio granted as collateral in securitization transactions. For these purposes, the same valuation criteria applicable to the rest of the loan portfolio are followed. Within the Group's consolidated statement of financial position, loans considered restricted will be grouped into stages 1, 2, or 3, as applicable, and according to their nature as commercial, consumer, or mortgage loans. The breakdown of restricted loans is provided in the notes to the financial statements and not within the structure of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

Undrawn credit lines are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the line item of “Loan commitments”.

At the time of contracting, operations with letters of credit are recorded in memorandum accounts, under the line item “Loan commitments”, which, when exercised by the client or by their counterparty, are transferred to the credit portfolio.

The outstanding balance of the loan and associated interest are classified into risk stages ranging from stage 1 to stage 3.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries***Stage 1 loan portfolio-*

Loans where the risk has not significantly increased from initial recognition to the date of the financial statements and which do not meet the criteria for stage 2 or 3 classification under this standard. This stage includes loans with less than 30 days of payment delinquency.

*Stage 2 loan portfolio-*

Loans that show a significant increase in risk from their initial recognition to the date of the financial statements in accordance with the calculation models of allowance for loan losses, the portfolio associated with this stage of deterioration is more than 30 days past due and less than 90.

*Stage 3 loan portfolio-*

These are loans with credit deterioration resulting from one or more events that negatively impact expected future cash flows. Loans with 90 or more days of non-payment are classified at this stage.

- Mortgage loans with partial periodic amortization of capital and interest, which are 90 or more days past due.
- Creditors who are declared bankrupt, with the exception of those credits that continue to receive payments and that were granted for the purpose of maintaining the ordinary operation of the company and the necessary liquidity during the bankruptcy proceedings, in accordance with the provisions of section VIII of article 43 of the Bankruptcy Law (LCM), in accordance with the provisions of article 75 in relation to sections II and III of article 224 of the LCM.
- Documents for immediate collection referred to in accounting criterion B-1, "Availability", of the Commission, at the time when they have not been collected within the period (2 or 5 days, as appropriate).

With regards to the expiry periods referred to in the preceding paragraphs, monthly periods may be used, regardless of the number of days in each calendar month, in accordance with the following equivalencies: (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 deterioration, as long as there is no evidence of sustained payment.

*Sustained payment-*

Sustained payment is considered to exist when the borrower makes timely payments of the total amount due for principal and interest of three consecutive amortizations of the loan payment schedule when the amortizations are 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.

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When the amortization periods agreed upon in the restructuring or renewal are not homogeneous, the number of periods that represent the longest term must be considered for the purposes of proving sustained payment.

For restructurings in which the payment frequency 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 resulted in the transfer to a portfolio with credit risk stage 2 or stage 3, to determine the required amortizations, the original payment scheme of the loan whose amortizations are equivalent to the longest term must be considered.

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

In any case, to demonstrate that there is sustained payment, the Group must provide the Commission with evidence that justifies that the borrower has the ability 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, intrinsic to the borrower, the guarantees given to the restructured or renewed credit, the priority of payment in relation 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 principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether the interest payment is periodic or at maturity, sustained payment of the loan is considered to exist when any of the following occurs:

- a) The borrower has paid at least 20% of the original loan amount at the time of restructuring or renewal, or
- b) The amount of accrued interest has been covered according to the restructuring or renewal payment scheme corresponding to a period of 90 days and at least that period has elapsed.

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

- a) The borrower must cover at least 20% of the outstanding principal as of the date of the new restructuring or renewal;
- b) The amount of accrued interest under the new restructuring or renewal payment plan corresponding to a period of 90 days has been covered and at least that period has elapsed; and
- c) The lender must have documentation justifying the borrower's ability to pay. In the case of commercial loans, this documentation must be properly documented and included in the loan file.

Early repayment of principal on restructured or renewed loans, other than those with a single principal payment at maturity, regardless of whether interest is paid periodically or at maturity, is not considered a sustained payment. This is the case for repayments on restructured or renewed loans made before the required number of calendar days has elapsed.

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In any case, loans that, as a result of a restructuring or renewal, are transferred to a higher credit risk category, must remain in that category for a minimum of three months to demonstrate sustained payment and, consequently, be transferred to the next lower credit risk category, except in the case of restructured or renewed loans that were granted for a term of six months or less and are not restructured or renewed consecutively for the same term. The foregoing will not apply to loans with principal repayment at maturity, regardless of whether interest payments are periodic or at maturity, in which case a 90-day period will apply.

### *Profit or loss from renegotiations-*

In restructurings of loans in stages 1 and 2 of credit risk, the Group recognizes the effect of the associated profit or loss as a deferred credit or charge within the "Deferred Items" section of the consolidated statement of financial position, which are amortized against the results of the period based on the effective interest rate.

### *Financial factoring, discounting and assignment of credit rights operations-*

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 amount as other accounts payable and, where applicable, 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 earned, as referred to in the preceding paragraph, will be determined, where applicable, by the difference between the value of the portfolio received less the appraisal and the cash outflow. This financial income to be earned must be recognized within the deferred credits and advance payments account and amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the loan, under the "Interest Income" account.

In the event that the transaction generates interest, this will be recognized as it accrues.

The amount of any advances granted will be recognized as part of the financial factoring, discounting or assignment of credit rights operations, within the concept of commercial credit.

### **Special accounting criteria, derived from the events caused by Hurricane Otis**

In response to the unfortunate events caused by Hurricane Otis with severe impact on the state of Guerrero, Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana, in accordance with applicable regulations, issued on October 26, 2023, through press release number BDE-007-2023, the "Agreement" establishing a State of Emergency 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 issue on a temporary basis through letter P-307/2023 dated October 27, 2023, the special accounting criteria for borrowers who have their domicile or the credits whose source of payment is located in the areas affected by the event indicated in the "Agreement" referred to in the previous paragraph.

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

The special accounting criteria are detailed below:

1. Loans with a "single principal payment at maturity and periodic interest payments, as well as loans with a single principal and interest payment at maturity," that are restructured or renewed, will not be transferred to the next higher-risk stage as established in Paragraph 99 of Section B-6, Loan Portfolio, contained in Schedule 33 of the CUB. This applies provided that the borrowers are classified in accounting terms as Stage 1 or 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of Section B-6.
2. For loans with "periodic principal and interest payments" that 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 classified in accounting as a portfolio in stage 1 or 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.
3. Loans that are stipulated as revolving from their inception, and that are restructured or renewed no later than April 30, 2024, may not be transferred to the next higher risk stage 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 disbursements authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023, provided that the borrowers are classified in accounting as a portfolio in stage 1 or 2 on that date, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.
4. With regards to the loans mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, these operations will not be considered as restructured in accordance with Paragraph 35 of criterion B-6.
5. If debt forgiveness, repayment, bonuses, or discounts are included on the outstanding loan balance to support borrowers, institutions may defer the establishment of the EPRC (Expense Reduction and Repayment Reserve). When the amount of debt forgiveness, repayment, bonuses, or discounts exceeds the EPRC, a reserve for the difference will be established for a period not exceeding 12 months.

For the application of the special accounting criteria described above, the Group adhered to the following:

- It did not make any 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 directed to individuals, the credit lines previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023, were not restricted, reduced or cancelled by more than 50% of the undrawn portion 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.

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- He did not request additional guarantees or replacement.
- He documented the new conditions by providing evidence of the agreement between the parties (via email).

### **(p) 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.

The Group recognizes allowance for loan losses based on the following:

- i) Portfolio of business or commercial activity-

#### *Large companies and businesses-*

The commercial portfolio classified in the "Companies" group comprises companies with annual sales volume between \$50 and \$130 million, as well as companies with annual sales volume between \$130 and \$60 million that belong to a corporate group. The "Large Companies" portfolio comprises large companies with annual sales volume exceeding \$50 million. Clients with Specialized Lending Projects, as well as Small and Medium-sized Mortgage Developers, are excluded.

It should be noted that, within the universe of Companies, Business/Enterprise 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 and less than \$50 million, and belong to a business group.

Clients belonging to the G9 group of Large Developers are excluded from the Developer Profile. Due to their business characteristics, sales volume, housing developments, and overall resource size, they differ from the general pool of developers. The G9 Large Developers client group is classified according to their annual sales volume using corporate tools and is selected primarily for their business characteristics, sales volume, housing developments, and resource size.

It should be noted that, for the Large Companies portfolio, the CNBV took note that the loans under PEMEX and CFE are no longer part of said portfolio; consequently, the capital requirements and credit risk reserves will be calculated according to the standard method and the standard general methodology, respectively.

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the Internal Methodologies for reserves based on NIF C-16, to determine the allowance for loan losses by credit risk level of modelable portfolios. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations.

The calculation of expected credit loss is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for self-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.

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- Loss given default (SP or LGD): An estimate of the loss in the event of default, based on the difference between the 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 disbursements of committed credit facilities (CCF).
- Deadline.
- Discount interest rates: Discount an expected loss to the present value at 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 historical experience by incorporating scenarios that allow the Group to identify potential future situations prospectively and consider market outlook, as well as the economic and financial environment of the market in which the Group operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specializing in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various Group processes, including those used in the estimation of provisions under NIF C-16, which are updated at least annually. Descriptions of these prospective scenarios can be found in the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website under Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures for estimating the probability of loss given default, and the exposure to default, to properly allocate and modify the credit risk level of exposures, are consistent and in accordance with the criteria for recognizing a debtor's credit risk level, 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), expected credit losses will be calculated over the asset's lifetime. Otherwise, provisions will be based on expected 12-month credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the asset's lifetime.

In accordance with the applicable regulations and given that the Group applies internal reserve methodologies based on NIF C-16, it maintains, as part of its credit risk policies, qualitative criteria for identifying and categorizing its loan portfolio based on the increase in the level of credit risk. This accounting criterion is applied from the time of origination and throughout the life of the loan, even if it has been renewed or restructured, allowing the portfolio to be classified by credit risk level as Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3.

This is in addition to the quantitative criteria for non-payment of portfolios, as defined in note 3, paragraph (m).

### *Small and medium-sized enterprises-*

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the Internal Methodologies for reserves based on NIF C-16, to determine allowance for loan losses by credit risk level, starting in January 2022 for the "Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises" portfolio. This is in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations.

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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 Enterprise (SME) portfolios, to postpone the determination of credit risk reserves under Internal Methodologies of reserves based on NIF C-16.

Therefore, as of November 2022, the SME portfolio is rated using the standard method.

*Commercial portfolio different from large companies and corporations-*

The Group, in order to rate the commercial loan portfolio other than the Large Companies and Business groups, considers the PD, LGD and EAD, in accordance with the provisions.

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

$$\text{Reserves Stage 1 or 3i} = Ri = PDi \times LGDi \times EADi$$

Where:

Reserves Stage 1 or 3i = Amount of allowance for loan losses to be established for the i-th loan that is in stage 1 or 3, as appropriate.

PDi = Probability of default of the i-th loan.

LGDi = Loss given default of the i-th credit.

EADi = Exposure to Default of the i-th loan.

II. For those loans classified in stage 2, the reserve estimate for the full life of the loans will be calculated as follows:

a) For loans with periodic principal and interest payments and revolving loans:

$$\text{Reservas Vida Completa}_i = \frac{PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i}{(1 + r_i)} * \left[ \frac{1 - (1 - PI_i)^n}{PI_i} \right] - \frac{PI_i \times SP_i \times PAGO_i}{r_i(1 + r_i)} * \left[ \frac{1 - (1 - PI_i)^n}{PI_i} \right] + \frac{PI_i \times SP_i \times PAGO_i}{r_i(r_i + PI_i)} * \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 - PI_i}{1 + r_i} \right)^n \right]$$

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

$$\text{Reservas Vida Completa}_i = \frac{PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i}{(r_i + PI_i)} * \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 - PI_i}{1 + r_i} \right)^n \right]$$

Where:

Full Life Reservesi = Amount of the estimate to be established for the i-th loan in stage 2.

PDi = Probability of default of the i-th loan.

LGDi = Loss given default of the i-th credit.

EADi = Exposure to Default of the i-th loan.

ri = Annual interest rate of the i-th loan charged to the customer.

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n = Remaining term of the i-th loan, number of years that, according to the contractually established terms, remain to settle the loan as of the portfolio rating date.

Pago<sub>i</sub> = Theoretical annual amortizable payment of the i-th loan, defined as:

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

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

$$Stage\ 2\ Reserves\ i = Max(Full\ Life\ Reserves\ i, PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i)$$

PD<sub>i</sub> will be calculated according to the following equation::

$$PI_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{(500 - PuntajeCrediticiTotal_i) \times \ln(2)}{40}}}$$

For the purposes of the above:

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

$$Total\ Credit\ Score_i = \alpha \times (QCSti) + (1 - \alpha) \times (PCCti)$$

Where:

Quantitative credit score<sub>i</sub> (PCCT<sub>i</sub>) = It is the score obtained for the i-th borrower when evaluating the risk factors established in the Provisions.

Qualitative credit score<sub>i</sub> (PCC<sub>i</sub>) = It is the score obtained for the i-th borrower when evaluating the risk factors established in the Provisions.

α=It is the relative weight of the quantitative credit score established in Schedules 21 or 22 of these provisions, as applicable.

*Unsecured loans*

The SP<sub>i</sub> for commercial loans lacking coverage of real, personal or credit derivative guarantees 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 loans those that, for the purposes of their priority in payment, are contractually subordinated with respect to other creditors.

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

The EAD<sub>i</sub> will be determined based on the following:

- I. For outstanding balances on uncommitted lines of credit that are unconditionally cancelable or that allow in practice automatic cancellation at any time and without prior notice, the following shall be considered:

$$EAD_i = S_i$$

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

- a) For loans rated under Schedule 22 that have an outstanding balance as of the rating date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} \left( S_i, S_i + \left( 0.3824 \times \left( \frac{S_i}{\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada}} \right)^{0.3362} \right) \times (\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada} - S_i) \right)$$

If the line does not have an available balance on the qualification date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} ( S_i, 0.07 \times (\text{Authorized Credit Line} ) )$$

- b) For loans rated under Schedule 21 that have an outstanding balance as of the rating date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} \left( S_i, S_i + \left( 0.2243 \times \left( \frac{S_i}{\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada}} \right)^{0.3107} \right) \times (\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada} - S_i) \right)$$

If the line does not have an available balance on the qualification date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} ( S_i, 0.07 \times (\text{Authorized Credit Line}) \text{Where:}$$

S<sub>i</sub> = The outstanding balance of the i-th loan at the date of the rating, which represents the amount of credit effectively granted to the borrower, adjusted by the accrued interest, less the principal and interest payments, as well as any reductions, waivers, bonuses and discounts that may have been granted.

In any case, the amount subject to rating should not include accrued uncollected interest recognized in memorandum accounts within the consolidated statement of financial position, of loans that are in stage 3 portfolio.

*Authorized credit line: Maximum authorized amount of the credit line as of the qualification date.*

*The Group may recognize real guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives in the SP's estimate of the loans, in order to reduce the reserves derived from the portfolio rating, in accordance with the provisions.*

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Admissible collateral may be financial or non-financial. Furthermore, only collateral that meets the requirements established by the Commission in the Provisions will be recognized.

### ii) Portfolio of States and municipalities (governments)

The Group for rating the credit portfolio of federal entities and municipalities considers the PD, LGD and EAD, in accordance with the provisions, as follows:

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

$$\text{Reserves Stage 1 or 3}_i = P I_i \times S P_i \times E I_i$$

Where:

Reserves Stage 1 or 3<sub>i</sub> = Amount of allowance for loan losses to be established for the i-th loan that is in stage 1 or 3, as appropriate.

P I<sub>i</sub> = Probability of default of the i-th loan.

S P<sub>i</sub> = Loss given default of the i-th credit.

E I<sub>i</sub> = Exposure to Default of the i-th loan.

- II. For those loans classified in stage 2, the reserve estimate for the full life of the loans will be calculated as follows:

- a) For loans with periodic principal and interest payments and revolving loans:

$$\text{Reservas Vida Completa}_i = \frac{P I_i \times S P_i \times E I_i}{(1 + r_i)} * \left[ \frac{1 - (1 - P I_i)^n}{P I_i} \right] - \frac{P I_i \times S P_i \times P A G O_i}{r_i(1 + r_i)} * \left[ \frac{1 - (1 - P I_i)^n}{P I_i} \right] + \frac{P I_i \times S P_i \times P A G O_i}{r_i(r_i + P I_i)} * \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 - P I_i}{1 + r_i} \right)^n \right]$$

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

$$\text{Reservas Vida Completa}_i = \frac{P I_i \times S P_i \times E I_i}{(r_i + P I_i)} * \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 - P I_i}{1 + r_i} \right)^n \right]$$

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Where:

Full Life Reserves<sub>i</sub> = Amount of the estimate to be established for the i-th loan in stage 2.

PDi = Probability of default of the i-th loan.

LGDi = Loss given default of the i-th credit.

EAD<sub>i</sub> = Exposure to Default of the i-th loan.

r<sub>i</sub> = Annual interest rate of the i-th loan charged to the customer.

n = Remaining term of the i-th loan, number of years that, according to the contractually established terms, remain to settle the loan as of the portfolio rating date.

PAYMENT<sub>i</sub> = Theoretical annual amortizable payment of the i-th loan, defined as:

$$PAGO_i = EI_i \times (1 + r_i) + \frac{(1 - (1 + r_i)^{-1})}{(1 - (1 + r_i)^{-n})}$$

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

$$\text{Stage 2 Reserves } i = \text{Max}(\text{Full Life Reserves } i, PI_i \times SP_i \times EI_i)$$

PDi will be calculated according to the following equation:

$$PI_i = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\frac{(500 - \text{PuntajeCrediticiTotal}_i) \times \ln(2)}{40}}}$$

For the purposes of the above:

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

$$\text{Total Credit Score } i = \alpha \times (\text{Quantitative Credit Score } i) + (1 - \alpha) \times (\text{Qualitative Credit Score } i)$$

Where:

QCSt<sub>i</sub> = Quantitative Credit Score = IA + IB + IC + ID + IE

QCSl<sub>i</sub> = Qualitative Credit Score = IIA + IIB

IA = Current income to current expense.

IB = Public investment to total expenditures.

IC = Financing of total shares.

ID = Average days of delinquency with credit institutions.

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

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

IIB = Transparency in public finances and public debt.

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In the case of loans from States and Municipalities, as described in Section I of Schedule 18, institutions must determine the precautionary reserves as the product of the allowance percentage and the EADi. This is regardless of the fact that 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 loans 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 income of the borrower party or other type of resources that do not come from Federal Funds, their credit reserve will be determined by applying the percentage corresponding based on the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) according to the following table.

<b>Range above the DSCR</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
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. If the primary source of repayment for the loan is the borrower's own income, the loan reserve will be the percentage applicable according to the RCSD in the following table:

<b>Range above the DSCR</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
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:

$$\text{Razón de cobertura del servicio de deuda} = \frac{FP}{SD}$$

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Where:

PS= Estimated cash flow allocated as the primary source of loan repayment for the next 12 months from the qualification date.

SD = Principal and interest payments to be made by the borrower during the following 12 months from the qualification date.

*Unsecured loans -*

The SP for loans 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 report 18 or more months of delay in the payment of the amount due under the terms originally agreed.

The EI<sub>i</sub> will be determined based on the following:

- I. For outstanding balances on uncommitted lines of credit that are unconditionally cancelable or that allow in practice automatic cancellation at any time and without prior notice, the following shall be considered:

$$EAD_i = S_i$$

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

- a) For loans rated under Schedule 22 that have an outstanding balance as of the rating date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} \left( S_i, S_i + \left( 0.3824 \times \left( \frac{S_i}{\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada}} \right)^{0.3362} \right) \times (\text{Línea de Crédito Autorizada} - S_i) \right)$$

If the line does not have an available balance on the qualification date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} ( S_i, 0.07 \times (\text{Authorized Credit Line} ) )$$

- b) For loans rated under Schedule 21 that have an outstanding balance as of the rating date:

If the line does not have an available balance on the qualification date:

$$EI_i = \text{Max} ( S_i, 0.07 \times (\text{Authorized Credit Line} ) )$$

Where:

S<sub>i</sub> = The outstanding balance of the i-th loan at the date of the rating, which represents the amount of credit effectively granted to the borrower, adjusted by the accrued interest, less the principal and interest payments, as well as any reductions, waivers, bonuses and discounts that may have been granted.

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In any case, the amount subject to rating should not include accrued uncollected interest recognized in memorandum accounts within the consolidated statement of financial position, for loans that are in arrears.

*Authorized credit line = Maximum authorized amount of the credit line as of the qualification date.*

The Group may recognize real guarantees, personal guarantees and credit derivatives in the SP's estimate of the loans, in order to reduce the reserves derived from the portfolio rating, in accordance with the provisions.

Admissible collateral may be financial or non-financial. Furthermore, only collateral that meets the requirements established by the Commission in the Provisions will be recognized.

The preventive reserves for the commercial loan portfolio, established by the Group as a result of the credit rating by the groups, are classified according to the risk levels and percentages described below:

Risk Level	Ranges of percentages of preventive reserves		
A-1	0.00%	to	0.90%
A-2	0.90%	to	1.50%
B-1	1.50%	to	2.00%
B-2	2.00%	to	2.50%
B-3	2.50%	to	5.00%
C-1	5.00%	to	10.00%
C-2	10.00%	to	15.50%
D	15.50%	to	45.00%
E	Greater than 45.00%		

### *iii) Mortgage loan portfolio-*

The portfolio classified as "Residential 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 Group, for the acquisition, construction, remodeling or improvement of residential property without the purpose of commercial speculation guaranteed by the home of the accredited, as well as liquidity loans also guaranteed by the home of the accredited.

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the internal reserves methodologies based on NIF C-16, to determine the allowance for loan losses by credit risk level for BBVA's six relevant modelable portfolios, starting in January 2022, including the Mortgage loans. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations. The methodology was estimated using data as of September 2019.

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The calculation of expected credit loss requires a temporal structure during the term of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for self-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 the loss in the event of default, based on the difference between the 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 disbursements of committed credit lines (CCF).
- Deadline at expiration
- Discount interest rates: Discount an expected loss to the present value at 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 contractual future 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 outlook, as well as the economic and financial environment of the market in which the Group operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specializing in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various Group processes, including those used in the estimation of provisions under NIF C-16, which are updated at least annually. Descriptions of these prospective scenarios can be found in the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website under Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures for estimating the probability of default, the loss given default, and the exposure to default, to properly allocate and modify the credit risk level of exposures, are consistent and in accordance with the criteria for recognizing a debtor's credit risk level, 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), expected credit losses will be calculated over the asset's lifetime. Otherwise, provisions will be based on expected 12-month credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the asset's lifetime.

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### iv) *Non-revolving consumer portfolio-*

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for the Internal Methodologies for reserves based on NIF C-16, to determine the allowance for loan losses by credit risk level, effective January 2022, for the "Non-Revolving Consumer" portfolio. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations.

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 Enterprise (SME) portfolios, to postpone the determination of credit risk reserves under Internal Methodologies of reserves based on NIF C-16.

Therefore, as of the closing 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 Group determines the reserves under the methodology that considers the PD, LGD and EAD, according to what is described below:

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

$$R_i = PD_{ix} \times LGD_{ix} \times EAD_i$$

Where:

$R_i$  = Amount of allowance for loan losses to be established for the  $i$ -th loan.

$PD_{ix}$  = Probability of default of the  $i$ -th loan, classified as ABCD (B), auto (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).

$SP_{ix}$  = LGD of the  $i$ -th credit loss, classified as ABCD (B), auto (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).

$EAD_i$  = Exposure to Default of the  $i$ -th loan.

$X$  = Superscript indicating the type of credit corresponds to ABCD (B), auto (A), payroll (N), personal (P), other (O).

When classifying the non-revolving consumer portfolio, the Group considers a loss model in accordance with the following:

- $PI$  = is determined based on the credit type classification (B, A, N, P and O) according to the arrears, incorporating in its determination risk coefficients with specific values established in the Provisions for each credit type classification, payment behavior variables of the borrower in the Group and in other entities of the Mexican Financial System, mainly.
- $SP$  = is determined based on the credit type classification (B, A, N, P and O) according to the arrears, incorporating in its determination percentages of  $SP$  in the arrears observed at the date of the rating.
- $EI$  = corresponds to the principal and interest balance of each non-revolving consumer loan at the time of portfolio rating.

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The preventive reserves for the consumer portfolio, excluding credit card transactions, established by the Group as a result of credit ratings, are classified according to the following risk levels and percentages:

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

v) *Revolving consumer portfolio (credit card)-*

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

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2022, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for Internal Reserve Methodologies based on FRS C-16, to determine the allowance for loan losses by credit risk level for BBVA's six relevant modelable portfolios, including the Credit Card portfolio, starting in January 2022. This was done in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, section I of the Regulations. The methodology was estimated using data as of September 2019.

The calculation of expected credit loss requires a temporal structure during the term of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for self-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 (SP or LGD): An estimate of the loss in the event of default, based on the difference between the 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 disbursements of committed credit facilities (CCF).
- Deadline.
- Discount interest rates: Discount an expected loss to the present value at 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.

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- **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 outlook, as well as the economic and financial environment of the market in which the Group operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specializing in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various Group processes, including those used in the estimation of provisions under NIF C-16, which are updated at least annually. Descriptions of these prospective scenarios can be found in the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website under Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures for estimating the probability of default, the loss given default, and the exposure to default, to properly allocate and modify the credit risk level of exposures, are consistent and in accordance with the criteria for recognizing a debtor's credit risk level, 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), expected credit losses will be calculated over the asset's lifetime. Otherwise, provisions will be based on expected 12-month credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the asset's lifetime.

### *vi) Restructuring-*

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

- a) Extension of guarantees that cover the loan in question, or
- b) Modifications to the original loan terms or payment schedule, including:
  - Change in the interest rate set for the remaining term of the loan;
  - Currency exchange or unit of account change, or
  - Granting of a grace period regarding compliance with payment obligations in accordance with the original terms of the credit, unless such a grace period is granted after the originally agreed term has ended, in which case it will be a renewal.

Restructurings are not considered to be those that, at the time of the contract modifications, show compliance with payment for the total amount due of principal and interest and only modify one or more of the following original loan conditions:

**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:** provided that the rate corresponding to the new currency is applied.

**Payment date:** only if the change does not exceed or modify the payment frequency. Under no circumstances should the change in the payment date allow for the omission of payment in any period.

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A renewal is an operation in which the term of a loan is extended during or at its expiration, or it is settled at any time with proceeds from another loan obtained from the same institution, in which the same borrower or another person with whom the borrower shares common risks is a party. A loan is not considered renewed when disbursements are made during the term of a pre-established line of credit.

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

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

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

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

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

Loans with a single principal payment and periodic or maturity interest payments, which are restructured during the loan term or renewed at any time, will be considered as a Stage 3 portfolio until there is evidence of sustained payment.

Credits that are stipulated as revolving from the beginning, and that are restructured or renewed at any time, may remain in credit risk stages 1 and 2 only when the borrower has paid all accrued interest, the credit does not have overdue billing periods, and there are elements that justify the debtor's ability to pay, that is, that the debtor has a high probability of covering said payment.

Debt forgiveness, write-offs, rebates, and discounts—that is, the amount of the loan payment forgiven, either partially or in full—are recorded against the loan loss reserve. If the amount of these exceeds the balance of the reserve associated with the loan, additional reserves are established beforehand up to the amount of the difference.

### vii) Rebuttable presumption-

In the case of loans that have registered more than 30 and up to 59 days of delay in their payment of principal and interest at the time of the rating and, therefore, may be classified in stage 2, because they meet the criterion of increase in the level of credit risk, the Group uses the criteria of refutable presumption of the increase in the level of credit risk, to keep the loans classified in stage 1.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries***viii) Write-offs, write-offs (financial penalties) and loan portfolio recoveries-*

A loan with a Stage 3 credit risk is periodically assessed to determine whether it should remain on the statement of financial position, be written off, or be charged off. Write-offs and write-offs are carried out by canceling the outstanding balance against the allowance for loan losses. The credit manual outlines the policies and criteria that demonstrate the practical impossibility of recovery. When the outstanding balance exceeds the associated allowance, the shortfall is added to the allowance before the write-off is applied.

In the elimination process, it is possible to choose to remove from the asset the overdue loans that are 100% provisioned, even if, after the date of their removal from the balance sheet, the conditions for being written off are met.

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

When the balance of allowance for loan losses has exceeded the amount required in accordance with the provisions, the difference must be canceled in the period in which such changes occur against the results of the exercise, 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 foreseen in the different credit portfolio rating methodologies, and on which, prior to their establishment, the following must be reported to the Commission: i) origin of the estimates; ii) methodology for their determination; iii) amount of estimates to be established; and iv) time that they are estimated to be necessary.

**(q) Debtors of insurance and sureties-**

Outstanding premiums represent premium balances that are less than the agreed-upon term or 45 days old, in accordance with CNSF regulations. When they exceed the aforementioned age, they are written off against the results of the fiscal year.

**(r) Other accounts receivable, net-**

The Group's miscellaneous debtors are valued at the transaction price in accordance with NIF C-3 "Accounts Receivable" or NIF C-20 "Financial Instruments for Collecting Principal and Interest," as applicable, depending on the existence of a significant financing component. Accounts receivable that are not collected within 90 or 60 days of their initial recording, depending on whether the debtors are identified or not, respectively, are fully reserved against the results of the period, in accordance with the practical solution established in NIF C-16.

Overdrafts on checking accounts of customers who do not have an authorized line of credit will be reported as "Other debtors" within this category.

This item includes the outstanding balance of employee loans. The interest accrued on these loans is presented under the line item "Other operating income (expense)" of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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**(s) Foreclosed asset, net-**

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

Goods received through payment in kind are registered on the date the deed of payment is signed, or on the date the transfer of ownership of the property is formalized.

The recognition value of the foreclosed assets will be:

- a) the lower of the gross carrying amount of the asset that gave rise to the award and the net realizable value of the assets received, when the entity intends to sell said assets to recover the amount to be collected; or
- b) to the lower of the gross book value of the asset that gave rise to the award 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 asset or received through payment in kind, the value of the asset that gave rise to the award, as well as its respective preventive estimate that may have been established, must be removed from the consolidated statement of financial position, or, for the part corresponding to the accrued or due amortizations that have been covered by the partial payments in kind in accordance with the provisions.

The difference arising from the registration of the asset and the write-off of the portfolio and credit estimate associated with the loan is recognized in results as other income (expenses) of the operation.

At the time of the sale of the foreclosed assets, the difference between the sale price and the book value of the foreclosed asset, net of estimates, must be recognized directly in the results of the exercise under the line item "Other operating income (expense)".

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

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

<b>Allowance for personal property</b>	
<b>Time elapsed since the award or payment in kind (months)</b>	<b>Percentage of reserve</b>
Up to 6	0%
More than 6 and up to 12	10%
More than 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%

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**Allowance for real estate**

<b>Time elapsed since the award or payment in kind (months)</b>	<b>Percentage of reserve</b>
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%
Over 36 and up to 42	30%
More than 42 and up to 48	35%
Over 48 and up to 54	40%
Over 54 and up to 60	50%
More than 60	100%

**(t) Property, plant and equipment, net-**

They are recorded at acquisition cost. Assets acquired up to December 31, 2007, were updated using factors derived from the UDI (Investment Unit) up to that date. Depreciation and amortization are recorded by applying a percentage, determined based on the estimated useful life of the assets, to the updated cost up to that date.

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

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Depreciation percentage</b>
Real estate	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	10.00%
Furniture and equipment	10.00%
Vehicles	25.00%
Security equipment	10.00%



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The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method of the 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.

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

Property, furniture and equipment are written off upon 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.

**(u) Leases-**

In its capacity as lessee, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the lease definition in NIF D-5 Leases.

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

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 any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement 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 is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as for property and equipment. The depreciation of the asset is recognized in profit or loss under the line item "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 rent amount due to inflation adjustment.

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

The Group has defined a uniform mechanism for determining the Unsecured discount rate based on financing costs in each region, considering the remaining term of each commitment and integrating liquidity risk to reflect lease terms (such as lease term and currency of payments) and the type of leased asset. This is because the cost is not clearly stated directly by lessees, thus avoiding subjective differences in determination.

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

- fixed payments, including payments that are substantially fixed;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially valued using the index or rate at the start date;
- amounts expected to be paid under a residual value guarantee; and

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- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain that it will not terminate early.

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

- There is a change in future lease payments that arises 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;
- if there is a payment in substance fixed modified lease.

When the lease liability has been revalued in accordance with the above, a corresponding adjustment is made 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 payment frequency.

### *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 lease payments associated with these leases as a straight-line expense over the lease term.

### **(v) Impairment of long-lived assets in use-**

The Group periodically assesses the net book value of long-lived assets to determine whether there are indications that this value exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount represents the amount of potential net income that can reasonably be expected to be obtained from the use or realization of these assets.

If the net book value is determined to exceed the recoverable amount, the Group records the necessary allowances. When assets are intended for sale, they are presented in the financial statements at the lower of their net book value or realizable value. Assets and liabilities of a group classified as available for sale are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

### **(w) Permanent investments in stocks-**

These are represented by the Group's permanent investments in entities over which it has significant influence, though not control. These investments are initially recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently valued using the equity method. Dividends received are deducted from the permanent investment.

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Additionally, there are other permanent investments in 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 period unless they come from profits from periods prior to the acquisition, in which case they are reduced from the permanent investment.

**(x) Goodwill-**

Goodwill recognized in a business acquisition represents the future economic benefits arising from assets acquired in a business acquisition that are not individually identified and separately recognized, which is evaluated following the provisions of NIF C-15 "Impairment of long-lived assets", subjecting it annually to impairment tests and when there are indications of impairment.

**(y) Income tax and employee profit sharing (PTU)-**

Income tax ("ISR") and profit sharing are recorded in the results of the year in which they are incurred, in accordance with current tax regulations.

Deferred income tax and profit sharing are recorded according to the asset and liability method, which compares their accounting and tax values.

Deferred income tax and profit sharing (assets and liabilities) are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the values reflected in the consolidated financial statements of existing assets and liabilities and their related tax bases, and for tax losses to be amortized and tax credits to be recovered. Deferred income tax and profit sharing assets and liabilities are calculated using the rates established in the applicable law, which will be applied to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax and profit sharing is recognized in the results of the period in which such changes are approved.

Income tax and profit sharing, both accrued and deferred, are presented and classified in the results of the period, except for those arising from a transaction that are recognized in "Other Comprehensive Income" (OCI) or directly in an item of equity.

Uncertain tax treatments are recognized for current and deferred income tax and income tax generated by a dividend distribution.

**(z) Prepaid expenses and other assets (net) -**

Prepaid expenses are initially recognized as an asset for the amount paid at the time they are made, provided that it is estimated that the associated future economic benefits will flow to the Group.

Once the good or service is received, the Group recognizes the amount relating to the advance payments as an asset, in the category to which the acquired good corresponds, or as an expense of the period, depending on whether or not there is certainty that the acquired good will generate a future economic benefit.

Prepaid expenses and other assets include prepaid expenses and fees as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount totaling \$2,528 and \$2,259, respectively.

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### (aa) Intangible assets (net) -

Intangibles: As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, it consists of software and computer developments that are originally recorded at the cost of expenditure and the amortization of those with a defined life is calculated in a straight line at the rate of 20% and the amounts amount to \$8,073 and \$6,393, respectively.

### (ab) Recruitment -

This category includes demand deposits, time deposits from the general public and those obtained through money market operations, issued credit securities and the global deposit account without transactions, which are integrated as described below:

- a. Demand deposits. These include checking accounts, savings accounts, and current account deposits, among others.
- b. Time deposits. These include, among others, certificates of deposit withdrawable on pre-established days, bank acceptances and promissory notes with yield payable at maturity, obtained 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. Issued debt securities. These include, among others, bank bonds and stock certificates. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates expected cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument payable (such as prepayment, extension, early repayment, and other similar options). The calculation includes all fees and other charges paid or received between the parties to the contract that form 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 with no activity. This includes the principal and interest of deposit instruments that do not have a maturity date, or those that, while having a maturity date, are automatically renewed, as well as transfers or matured and unclaimed investments. If, within three years from the date the funds are deposited into the global deposit account with no activity, and the amount per account does not exceed the equivalent of three hundred units of measurement and updating (UMAs), they become subject to the statute of limitations in favor of the public charity, the Group will be obligated to transfer the corresponding funds to the public charity within a maximum period of fifteen days from December 31 of the year in which the aforementioned event occurs.

Interest on deposits is recognized in results as it accrues within the "Interest Expense" category.

Issuance costs, as well as the discount or premium on placement, are recognized as a deferred charge or loan, as appropriate, which is amortized in results as it accrues as interest expenses or 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 the deposit is at amortized cost through the effective interest rate.

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### **(ac) Bank loans and other borrowings-**

This category records direct loans received from domestic and foreign banks. Interest is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, under the line item "Interest expenses." It is valued at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.

### **(ad) Outstanding subordinated debt-**

These bonds represent contractual obligations to pay periodic interest, repay the principal amount on predetermined maturity dates, and do not grant the right to participate in the Group's residual risks or benefits. Therefore, they are recognized as a liability within the consolidated statement of financial position. Accrued interest and costs directly attributable to the issuance are recognized in profit or loss as incurred, using the effective interest rate method.

### **(ae) Labor obligations-**

#### *Direct short-term benefits*

Short-term employee benefits are recognized in the consolidated results of the period in which the services are rendered. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a legal or constructive 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 long-term direct benefits expected to be paid by the Group 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 earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are earned.

#### *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 the payments or is unable to withdraw the offer of those benefits, or when it meets the conditions for recognizing the costs of a restructuring, whichever occurs first. If they are not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the fiscal year, then they are discounted.

#### *Post-employment benefits*

#### *Defined contribution plans*

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

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries***Defined benefit plans*

The Group's net liability for defined benefit plans, including pension plan, seniority bonus, benefits upon death, sports benefit, and statutory compensation benefits, is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in the current and previous years, discounting that amount, and deducting from it the fair value of the plan's assets.

The calculation of obligations for defined benefit plans is performed annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of future plan repayments or reductions in future plan contributions. Any minimum funding requirements must be considered when calculating the present value of these economic benefits.

The current service labor cost, which represents the cost of the employee benefit period for completing an additional year of service under 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 by multiplying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation by the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the annual reporting period, taking into account changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period resulting from estimates of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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 to subsequent years. Likewise, the effects of settlement or reduction of obligations during the period that significantly reduce the cost of future services and/or significantly reduce the population eligible for benefits, respectively, are recognized in the results of the period.

Remeasurements (formerly actuarial gains and losses), resulting from differences between 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 equity.

**(af) Technical reserves**

The Group establishes and values the technical reserves established in the Law of Insurance and Bonding Institutions, in accordance with the general provisions issued by the CNSF in Title 5 of the Regulations Applicable to Insurance and Bonding Companies.

Technical reserves are established and valued in relation to all insurance and reinsurance obligations that the Group has assumed towards policyholders and beneficiaries of insurance and reinsurance contracts, administrative expenses, as well as acquisition costs that it may assume in relation to them.

The establishment and valuation of technical reserves are based on actuarial methods that apply the actuarial practice standards established by the CNSF through its general provisions, considering information available in the financial markets, as well as information on technical insurance and reinsurance risks. The valuation of these reserves is certified by an independent actuary registered with the CNSF.

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Regarding the technical reserves related to catastrophic risk insurance and other reserves that, in accordance with the Law of Insurance and Bonding Institutions, 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 follows:

- i. Reserve for ongoing risks,*
- ii. Reserve for outstanding obligations,*
- 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.

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

The best estimate will be equal to the expected value of future cash flows, considering both income and expenses, of liabilities, understood as the probability-weighted average of said flows, taking into account the time value of money based on the risk-free market interest rate curves for each currency or monetary unit provided by the independent price provider, as of the valuation date. The assumptions and procedures used to determine the future cash flows of liabilities, based on which the best estimate will be obtained, were defined by the Group in its proprietary method for calculating the best estimate. For the purpose of calculating future cash flows, premiums that are due and payable at the time of valuation, as well as installment payments recorded under "Net Premium Receivables" in the consolidated statement of financial position, are not considered.

The special mathematical reserve for pensions is intended to provide the necessary resources for the Group to cope with possible increases in the survival rates of the insured population.

The reserve for additional pension benefits is intended to constitute the provision of resources necessary for the Group to meet future income from additional benefits 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 policies–*

In the case of multi-year policies, the reserve for outstanding risks is the best estimate of future obligations for the current year, plus the premiums corresponding to future annuities, accumulated with the corresponding return on those annuities, over the policy's term, plus the risk margin. The acquisition cost, if applicable, which must be recorded separately from the reserve at the time of issuance for accounting purposes, must be deducted from the premiums corresponding to future annuities.

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

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

*Catastrophic risk insurance –*

The Group determines the balance of the reserve for ongoing risks of earthquake, hurricane and other hydrometeorological risks coverage, with the unearned portion of the annual risk premium, considering the technical bases established in the Regulations Applicable to Insurance and Bonding Companies.

In the case of policies that cover risks that, due to their characteristics, cannot be valued using the technical bases indicated, mainly reinsurance taken abroad or covered assets located abroad, the reserve for risks in progress is calculated as the unearned portion of the retained risk premium, said risk premium being calculated as 35% of the premiums issued for each of the policies in force at the time of 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 term. For the purposes of valuing the reserve for outstanding risks, the SCR obtained as of September 30, 2021, is used. In the event of significant increases or decreases in the amount of the Group's obligations as of the reporting date, the Group makes adjustments to this risk margin, allowing it to recognize the increase or decrease that may result from the aforementioned situations. In these cases, the adjustment made and the procedures used to make said adjustment are reported to the CNSF (National Insurance and Bonding Commission).

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 for calculating 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 outstanding obligations –*

The constitution, increase, valuation and registration of the reserve for outstanding obligations is carried out through the estimation of obligations, which is done using the actuarial methods that the Group has registered for such purposes with the CNSF.

This reserve is intended to cover the expected value of claims, benefits, guaranteed values or dividends, once the event foreseen in the insurance contract has occurred, plus a risk margin.

The amount of the reserve for outstanding obligations will be equal to the sum of the best estimate and a risk margin, which are calculated separately and in accordance with the provisions of Title 5 of the Regulations Applicable to Insurance and Bonding Companies.

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This reserve is integrated with the following components:

### *Reserve for outstanding obligations for claims and other obligations of known amount—*

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

In the case of a future obligation payable in installments, the present value of the discounted future payment flows is estimated, using the risk-free market 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 recorded simultaneously.

### *Reserve for outstanding obligations for incurred but unreported losses and for adjustment expenses allocated to the loss—*

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

For the purpose of calculating the reserve, a loss is defined as not having been fully reported when, having occurred on dates prior to the valuation of said loss, future supplementary claims or adjustments to the estimates initially made may arise.

### *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 term. For the purposes of valuing the reserve for outstanding obligations, the RCS obtained as of September 30, 2021, is used.

In the event of significant increases or decreases in the Group's liabilities as of the reporting date, the Group adjusts its risk margin, allowing it to recognize the resulting increase or decrease. In such cases, the adjustment made and the procedures used to make it are reported to the CNSF (National Insurance and Bonding Commission). The risk margin is determined for each line of business and type of insurance, according to the term and currency considered in calculating the best estimate of the corresponding insurance liability.

The net cost of capital rate used for calculating 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.

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

*Reserve for outstanding obligations related to the administration of payments and accrued benefits.*

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

*iii) Catastrophic risk reserve—*

*Earthquake and/or volcanic eruption coverage—*

This reserve is intended to cover the maximum probable loss resulting from catastrophic events affecting the Group's obligations under earthquake and volcanic eruption insurance policies for retained risks. It is cumulative and may only be used in the event of claims and under certain circumstances stipulated in current regulations, with prior authorization from the CNSF (National Insurance and Bonding Commission). Increases to this reserve are made through the release of the reserve for outstanding risks held under the earthquake insurance line and through the capitalization of financial products. The balance of this reserve will have a maximum limit, determined by the technical procedure established in the rules issued by the CNSF.

*Hurricane and other hydrometeorological risk coverage—*

This reserve is intended to cover the maximum probable loss resulting from catastrophic events affecting the Group's obligations under hurricane and other hydrometeorological risk insurance. It is cumulative and may only be drawn upon in the event of claims and under certain circumstances stipulated in current regulations, with prior authorization from the CNSF (National Insurance and Bonding Commission). Increases to this reserve are made by releasing the reserve for outstanding claims under the hurricane and other hydrometeorological risk insurance line and by capitalizing 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 to 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 purpose of this reserve is to cover an adverse deviation in the obligations arising from the demographic assumptions used to determine the constituent amounts, which would result in an excess of obligations as a result of a variation in the mortality rate foreseen in the adopted demographic table.

*vi) Investment fluctuation reserve –*

Its purpose is to support insurance institutions against potential fluctuations in the returns on their investments. It will be established using a portion of the financial return derived from the difference between the actual returns on the insurance institutions' investments 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 Regulations Applicable to Insurance and Bonding Companies.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries****(ag) Reinsurance-***Current account*

The operations originating from reinsurance contracts, both ceded and taken, subscribed by the Group, are presented in the "Debtors of insurers and surety companies" section in the consolidated statement of financial position. For presentation purposes, the net credit balances per reinsurer are reclassified to the corresponding liability section.

*Reinsurance taken*

Transactions arising from reinsurance acceptances are accounted for based on the account statements received from the ceding companies, which are generally prepared on a monthly basis, which causes a one-month deferral in the recording 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 facultative contracts, ceding a portion of the premium to said reinsurers.

The Group has a limited retention capacity in all lines of business and contracts excess loss coverage, which basically covers life, accident and property damage operations.

*Recoverable reinsurance amounts*

The Group records the reinsurers' participation in reserves for ongoing risks and for outstanding obligations for incurred but unreported claims and adjustment costs allocated to claims, as well as the expected amount of future obligations arising from reported claims.

The Group's management determines the estimated recoverable amounts for reinsurers' participation in the reserves mentioned in the preceding paragraph, considering the timing difference between reinsurance recoveries and direct payments, the probability of recovery, and expected losses due to counterparty default. The methodologies for calculating this estimate are registered with the CNSF (National Insurance and Bonding Commission), and the effect is recognized in the consolidated statement of income 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 eligible to cover the Investment Base, nor can they form part of the Admissible Own Funds.

**(ah) Provisions-**

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

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

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

### **(ai) Foreign currency transactions-**

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded in the currency of the transaction and valued at the exchange rate determined by the Central Bank. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are valued in local currency at the closing exchange rate for 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 period.

The result from buying and selling foreign currency comes from the difference between the exchange rates used to buy and/or sell foreign currency, including the adjustment to the final position, valued at the exchange rate mentioned in the previous paragraph.

### **(aj) Financial margin-**

The Group's financial margin is made up of the difference between interest income and interest expenses.

#### *Interest income-*

Interest income comprises the returns generated by the loan 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, 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 of less than or equal to 3 business days, margin accounts, investments in financial instruments, repurchase agreements and securities lending, the accrual of commissions charged for the initial granting of credit based on the effective interest rate, the profit and amortization of losses from renegotiations, dividends from equity financial instruments; as well as premiums for debt placement.

Similarly, interest income includes valuation adjustments derived from items denominated in investment units (UDIs) or in some other general price index, the valuation effect of loans in VSM or UMA, as well as the gain on exchange, provided that these items come from positions related to income or expenses that form part of the financial margin.

Interest generated by loans granted is recognized in results as it accrues.

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

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The fees charged for the initial granting of loans are recorded as a deferred loan within the "Deferred Items" section of the consolidated statement of financial position. These fees are amortized against the results of the period under the "Interest Income" section, using the effective interest rate over the life of the loan, except for those arising from the issuance of credit cards, which are recognized directly in the results. Annual fees charged on credit cards are recognized as a deferred loan and are amortized over a 12-month period, recorded under the "Fees and Charges Collected" section.

### *Interest expenses-*

Interest expenses include discounts and interest on the Group's deposits, interbank loans, repurchase agreements, and securities lending, as well as subordinated debt issuance and discount costs. Amortization based on the effective interest rate over the loan term of costs and expenses associated with the initial loan origination, as well as losses and profit amortization from renegotiations, are also included in interest expenses. Additionally, expenses arising from hedging transactions and derivative trading instruments, as well as premiums paid for the early redemption of financial instruments qualifying as liabilities, are also included.

Similarly, interest expenses include valuation adjustments derived from items denominated in UDIs or in some other general price index, as well as losses on changes in positions, provided that these concepts come from assets or liabilities related to expenses or income that form part of the financial margin.

### *Transaction costs*

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

### **(ak) Commissions and fees collected and paid-**

The fees and charges collected and paid are those generated by banking services and loan portfolio maintenance operations. Fees recognized after the initial loan disbursement are those incurred as part of loan maintenance, or those charged for reasons other than loan origination; these are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

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, for the management, transfer, custody or administration of resources, fiduciary activities, and for the granting of guarantees.

This category also includes fees related to the use or issuance of credit cards, either directly, such as fees for the first and subsequent annual fees, inquiries, or issuance of the card, or indirectly, such as those charged to affiliated establishments.

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

- a. Those related to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss are recognized at the time of the transaction.

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- b. Those that originate from transactions or services that extend over time are recognized during the lifetime 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 fulfillment, are identified and determined at the inception of the contract. The Group's revenue contracts do not include multiple performance obligations.

### **(al) Tickets for rescues-**

Salvage revenues are recognized in the accounts as an asset and a reduction in the cost of claims on the date they are known and are recorded at their estimated realizable value.

### **(am) Memorandum accounts-**

- (i) Own account transactions:

Off-balance sheet accounts record assets or commitments that are not part of the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group since the rights to them are not acquired or these commitments are not recognized as liabilities of the entities until such eventualities materialize, respectively.

#### – *Contingent assets and liabilities:*

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

#### – *Credit commitments:*

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

The above items recorded in this account are subject to qualification.

#### – *Assets held in trust or mandate:*

The Group records transactions involving Assets or Trusts in memorandum accounts according to the following:

- Those that are limited to the recognition of the trust estate (assets of the contract), that is, the value of the assets received in trust net of liabilities, keeping in separate records the data related to the administration of each trust.
- Those whose assets and liabilities result from operations and whose recognition and valuation are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the specific accounting criteria applicable to the Group.

Losses incurred by the Group as a fiduciary are recognized in the results in the period in which they are known, regardless of when any legal action is taken to that effect.

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The fiduciary unit maintains special accounts for each contract in the fiduciary system, and records in them and in its own accounting the money and other assets, securities 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.

Under no circumstances will these assets be subject to any liabilities other than those arising 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 owed to 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.

Revenue from trust management is recognized on an accrual basis. Accrual of such revenue is suspended when the outstanding balance is 90 or more calendar days past due, and may resume accrual once the outstanding balance is paid in full.

While income earned from trust management is suspended from accrual and remains uncollected, it is tracked in memorandum accounts. If this accrued income is collected, it is recognized directly in the results of the fiscal year.

– *Assets in custody or under administration:*

Cash and securities owned by customers that are held in custody, as collateral and under administration are reflected in the respective memorandum accounts and are valued based on the price provided by the price provider.

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

The Group holds securities in Custody and Administration for the years 2025 and 2024, for \$464,637 and \$304,571, respectively; the financial products are integrated as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Assets in custody or under administration:</b>		
Metal Custody	\$ 417	\$ 281
Securities Custody	4	4
Banxico Custody	39,289	39,962
Share Administration	393,957	244,627
Warrants Administration	30,959	19,685
Administration Obligations	11	12
	<b>\$ 464,637</b>	<b>\$ 304,571</b>

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– *Collateral received by the entity:*

Its balance represents the total collateral received in repurchase and securities lending transactions where the Group acts as the buyer on repurchase agreements or borrower.

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

Its balance represents the total collateral received and sold or given as security, when the Group acts as a buyer on repurchase agreements or borrower.

– *Accrued uncollected interest derived from a loan portfolio in stage 3:*

Interest accrued is recorded in memorandum accounts once a loan is transferred to stage 3.

As long as the loan remains in credit risk stage 3, accrued interest is recorded in memorandum accounts. When this interest is collected, it is recognized in the income statement under the line item "Interest income". When it is forgiven or written off, it is removed from the memorandum accounts without affecting the allowance for loan losses.

– *Other registration accounts:*

The other registered accounts consist mainly of guarantees received by the Group, among other things.

(ii) Transactions on behalf of third parties:

It is represented by customer cash deposits, securities custody, and transactions executed on behalf of clients. Cash is deposited in banking institutions in accounts separate from the Group's own accounts. Assets held in custody, relating to securities or similar instruments, are valued at their fair value. In the case of transactions on behalf of third parties, these are valued according to the nature of the transaction, i.e., investments in securities, repurchase agreements, securities lending, and derivatives.

### **(an) Contingencies-**

Significant liabilities or losses related to contingencies are recognized when their effects are probable and there are reasonable grounds for quantifying them. If these reasonable grounds do not exist, they are disclosed qualitatively in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Contingent income, profits, or assets are recognized only when their realization is certain.

### **(4) Fair value of financial instruments-**

#### ***Fair value hierarchy-***

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, assumptions, and inputs used in determining the fair value of instruments classified within levels 2 and 3 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

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2025							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Financial instruments negotiable</b>							
Fixed income	\$ 129,113	\$ 188,942	\$ 4,351	\$ 322,406	Price provided by Valmer		
Equity	75,638	105,217	2,063	182,918	Price provided by Valmer		
<b>Financial instruments to collect and sell</b>							
Fixed income	278,461	12,186	1,185	291,832	Price provided by Valmer		
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of negotiation</b>							
Forwards	-	49,466	1,311	50,777	- Equity futures and forwards: Discounted cash flows		
					- Bond options: Black 76	- Exchange rates	
					- Equity Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree	- Futures prices quoted on the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors
Options	-	7,080	1,021	8,101	- Exchange rate options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree	- Market interest rates	- Interest rate volatility
					- Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM	- Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds;	- Volatility of volatility active
					- Linear interest rate products (Interest rate swaps, Call money swaps and FRAs): Discounted cash flows.	- Market volatility observed	- Long-term implied volatilities
Swaps	-	105,625	1,476	107,101	- Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Issuer credit spread levels	- Implicit dividends
					- Constant maturity swaps: SABR	- Listed dividends	
						- Market-quoted correlations	
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of coverage</b>							
Advance contracts	73	-	-	73	Price provided by Valmer		
						- Exchange rates	
						- Futures prices quoted on the market	
						- Market interest rates	
Swaps	-	4,789	-	4,789	- Discounted cash flows.	- Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds;	- Implicit correlations between tenors
					- Swaptions: Black 76 y LGM	- Observed market volatilities	- Interest rate volatility
						- Issuer credit spread levels	- Volatility of volatility active
						- Listed dividends	- Implicit correlations active
						- Market-quoted correlations	- Long-term implied volatilities
							- Implicit dividends
					To value the supplement due to the effect of implied options, the methodologies and input data used in the options are used, depending on their type.	Exchange rates	
						- Futures prices quoted on the market	
						- Market interest rates	
					- Bond options: Black 76	- Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds;	- Volatility of volatility active
<b>Loan portfolio valued at fair value</b>	-	6,658	4,423	11,081	- Equity Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree	- Observed market volatilities	- Implicit correlations active
					- Exchange rate options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree	- Issuer credit spread levels	- Long-term implied volatilities
					- Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LG	- Listed dividends	- Implicit dividends
						- Market-quoted correlations	

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2025							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of negotiation</b>							
Forwards	-	51,333	230	51,563	- Equity futures and forwards: Discounted cash flows	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors
Options	-	40,097	7,512	47,609	- Bond options: Black 76 - Equity 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	- Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks, funds; commodities - Market volatility observed - Issuer credit spread levels	- Interest rate volatility - Volatility of volatility - Implicit correlations assets - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Swaps	-	104,031	4,090	108,121	- Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of coverage</b>							
Swaps	-	7,577	-	7,577	- Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks, funds; commodities - Market volatility observed - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	

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2024							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
<b>Assets</b>							
<b>Financial instruments held for trading</b>							
Fixed income	\$ 146,892	\$ 151,592	\$ 4,324	\$ 302,808	Price provided by Valmer		
Equity	172,560	613	15	173,188	Price provided by Valmer		
<b>Financial instruments to collect and sell</b>							
Fixed income	219,965	73,311	736	294,012	Price provided by Valmer		
Equity	-	-	-	-	Price provided by Valmer		
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of negotiation</b>							
Advance contracts	-	61,627	1,028	62,655	- Equity futures and forwards: Discounted cash flows		
Options	-	9,398	578	9,976	- Bond options: Black 76 - Equity 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	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Market volatility observed	- Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatility - Volatility of volatility - Implicit correlations active - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
Swaps	-	115,013	1,270	116,283	- Linear interest rate products (Interest rate swaps, Call money swaps and FRAs): Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black y LGM - Constant maturity swaps: SABR	- Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of hedging</b>							
Swaps	-	2,701	-	2,701	- Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black 76 y LGM	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Observed market volatilities - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	
Loan portfolio valued at fair value	-	7,247	434	7,681	To value the supplement due to the effect of implied options, the methodologies and input data used in the options are used, depending on their type. - Bond options: Black 76 - Equity 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 - Futures prices quoted on the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; - Observed market volatilities - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	- Implicit correlations between tenors - Interest rate volatility - Volatility of volatility - Implicit correlations active - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends

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2024							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Valuation method	Observable input data	Unobservable input data
<b>Liabilities</b>							
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of hedging</b>							
Forwards	\$ -	\$ 67,715	\$ 962	\$ 68,677	- Equity futures and forwards: Discounted cash flows	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market	- Implicit correlations between tenors
Options	-	29,624	5,439	35,063	- Bond options: Black 76 - Equity Options: Local Volatility, Black 76, Binomial Tree - Exchange rate options: Black 76, Local Volatility, Binomial Tree	- Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; commodities	- Interest rate volatility - Volatility of volatility
Swaps	-	109,799	1,011	110,810	- Other interest rate options: Black 76, SABR and LGM - Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Market volatility observed - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	- Implicit correlations assets - Long-term implied volatilities - Implicit dividends
<b>Derivatives for the purpose of hedging</b>							
Advance contracts	81	-	-	81	- Price provided by Valmer	- Exchange rates - Futures prices quoted on the market - Market interest rates - Underlying asset prices: stocks; funds; commodities	- Market volatility observed - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations
Swaps	-	15,763	-	15,763	- Discounted cash flows. - Swaptions: Black y LGM	- Market volatility observed - Issuer credit spread levels - Listed dividends - Market-quoted correlations	

*a.1. Valuation techniques*

The main techniques used for the assessment of instruments classified at Level 2 and 3, as well as the main non-observable inputs, are described below:

- Comparable prices (similar asset prices): Prices of comparable instruments, benchmark indexes, or market benchmarks are used to calculate performance from the entry price or current valuation, making subsequent adjustments to account for differences between the asset being valued and the benchmark. Alternatively, the price of one instrument can simply be assumed to be equivalent to that of the other.
- Net asset value: This technique employs certain assumptions to use net present value as representative of fair value, which represents the total value of a fund's assets and liabilities and is published by the fund's management 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.

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- Black-Scholes: The Black-Scholes model postulates a log-normal distribution of security prices such that, under a risk-neutral measure, the 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 market-quoted 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 probability level that the option will have a positive value at its expiration date (a level known as "moneyness"), reproducing the so-called "volatility smiles" observed in the market. An option's volatility smile is the empirical relationship observed between its implied volatility and its strike price. These models are appropriate for options whose value depends on the historical performance of the underlying asset and which use Monte Carlo simulation for valuation.

### a.2. Quantitative information on unobservable inputs

The following presents the quantitative information on the unobservable input data used in calculating the Tier 3 ratings as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

		2025			
Significant unobservable inputs		Min.	Media	Max.	Units
<b>Trading derivatives</b>					
Swaps on underlying assets of Interest Rates	Interest Rate Curves	3.04%	3.32%	3.53%	%
Swaps on underlying assets de equity	Repo Equity Margin	0.65%	1.57%	1.90%	%
Equity forwards	Equity Dividends	0.15	0.68	1.72	MXN
	Repo Equity Margin	(0.40%)	0.62%	1.90%	%
	Equity Volatilities	12.79	20.94	24.95	vegas
Options on underlying assets de Equity	Correlaciones Equity/Equity y Equity/FX	(29.87%)	(17.44%)	(1.99%)	%
	Equity Dividends	0.04	4.25	12.48	MXN
	Repo Equity Margin	(4.63%)	(0.54%)	1.90%	%
Options on underlying assets of Interest Rates	Interest Rate Volatility	0.36	0.54	0.69	vegas

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		2024				
		Significant unobservable inputs	Min.	Media	Max.	Units
<b>Trading derivatives</b>						
Swaps on underlying assets of interest rates	Interest Rate Curves		1.15%	4.28%	6.38%	%
Swaps on underlying assets de equity	Repo Equity Margin		0.00%	1.54%	2.03%	%
Equity forwards	Repo Equity Margin		(2.26%)	0.68%	2.65%	%
	Equity Volatilities		10	10	10	vegas
Options on underlying assets of Equity	Correlaciones Equity/Equity y Equity/FX		(39.94%)	(26.12%)	(13.73%)	%
	Equity Dividends		0.04	3.02	6.18	MXN
	Repo Equity Margin		(2.26%)	(0.13%)	2.65%	%
Options on underlying assets of interest rates	Interest Rate Volatility		0.36	3.9	16.01	vegas

### a.3. Valuation adjustments for risk of non-compliance

The fair value of liabilities should reflect the entity's default risk, which includes, among other components, its own credit risk. In light of the above, the Group makes credit risk valuation adjustments to the fair value of its assets and liabilities.

The adjustments are calculated by estimating the exposure at default, the probability of default, and the loss given default, which is based on the recovery levels for all derivative products on any underlying asset, deposits, and repurchase agreements at the legal entity level (all transactions under the same master agreement) to which the Group has exposure.

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

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

The data required to calculate the probability of default and the severity of a counterparty's default comes from the credit markets. If a credit default swap exists for a counterparty and is liquid, it is used. For cases where this information is unavailable, the Group has implemented a sectoral credit curve allocation process, based on the counterparty's sector, rating, and geographic location, to calculate both the probability of default and the loss given default, calibrated directly to the market.

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The amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, corresponding to the credit risk valuation adjustments for derivative positions, totaled (\$433) and (\$758) for CVA, and (\$515) and (\$1,120) for DVA, respectively. The impact recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, corresponding to these adjustments, totaled (\$71), (\$605), and (\$362), (\$606), respectively.

### a.4. Reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of Level 3 classified financial instruments

The movement of the balances of financial assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value and classified at Level 3, which appear in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is shown below:

	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>Opening balance</b>	\$ 7,952	\$ ( 7,411)	\$ 5,278	\$ ( 9,604)
Changes in fair value recognized in the results of the year:				
Performed	( 942)	( 752)	( 276)	( 3,807)
Not performed	( 169)	70	( 99)	94
Changes in fair value recognized in another comprehensive result:				
Purchased	4,076	-	4,517	-
Sales	( 1,568)	-	( 501)	-
Lows	( 2,084)	2,677	( 1,253)	2,702
Emissions	2,567	( 6,163)	2,127	( 2,729)
Level 3 Net Inputs / (Outputs)	1,575	( 253)	( 1,841)	5,933
Others	4,423	-	-	-
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 15,830</b>	<b>\$ ( 11,832)</b>	<b>\$ 7,952</b>	<b>\$ ( 7,411)</b>

Changes in fair value that affected the result of the period were recognized in the "Result from intermediation" item.

Changes in fair value that affected other comprehensive income were recognized in the "Valuation of financial instruments for collection and sale" line item.

### a.5. Transfers between levels

The amounts of financial instruments that were transferred between the different levels of hierarchy during 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Assets	2025						
	From:	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	To:	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
Financial instruments held for trading							
Debt	\$ 9,156	\$ -	\$ 19,885	\$ 29	\$ -	\$ -	
Capital	107,910	675	-	2	-	-	
Financial instruments to collect and sell							
Debt	4,110	240	21,222	158	-	-	
Derivatives – Held for trading							
Advance contracts	-	-	-	423	-	-	
Options	-	-	-	265	-	( 138)	
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	( 79)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 121,176</b>	<b>\$ 915</b>	<b>\$ 41,107</b>	<b>\$ 877</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ ( 217)</b>	

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		2025					
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
From:	To:	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Derivatives – Held for trading							
Options		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ ( 1,255)	\$ -	\$ 1,292
Swaps		-	-	-	( 430)	-	140
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,685)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,432</b>
		2024					
		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
From:	To:	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2
<b>Assets</b>							
Financial instruments held for trading							
Debt		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 518	\$ -	\$ 176
Capital		-	-	-	-	266	2
Financial instruments to collect and sell							
Debt		-	-	-	-	1,219	-
Derivatives – Held for trading							
Advance contracts		-	-	-	-	-	( 252)
Options		-	-	-	1	-	( 497)
Swaps		-	-	-	8	-	( 152)
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 527</b>	<b>\$ 1,485</b>	<b>\$ ( 723)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Derivatives – Held for trading							
Options		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ ( 1)	\$ -	\$ 5,692
Swaps		-	-	-	( 90)	-	331
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ ( 91)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 6,023</b>

These transfers basically correspond to:

- In equity and debt instruments, reclassifications from hierarchy level 1 to 2 occur primarily when no bid or quoted price is observed on at least 90% of the trading days during the last month. An instrument that, having been classified at level 2 for this reason, meets this requirement in subsequent periods is reclassified to level 1.
- Level 2 to 3 transfers occur when the issuer of the security ceases to be traded, enters into default, there is insufficient market position or information in electronic trading media (Reuters and Bloomberg), or it presents a static updated price, that is, it is repeated for a prolonged period.
- In OTC derivatives, Level 2 to Level 3 transfers occur in transactions where the degree of unobservability in the market data used in the valuation exceeds the defined threshold (10%).

*a.6 Sensitivity analysis*

Sensitivity analysis is performed on derivative financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs, i.e., 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 perform the valuation.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the possible variation in the "Mark to Market" (MtM) derived from the uncertainty in the unobservable parameter, considering the highest (most favorable scenario) or lowest (least favorable scenario) value obtained via the "Additional Valuation-Adjustment" (AVA) calculated for said positions, would be:

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	2025		2024	
	Possible variation in MtM resulting from uncertainty in the unobservable parameter		Possible variation in MtM resulting from uncertainty in the unobservable parameter	
	Most favorable scenario	Less favorable scenario	Most favorable scenario	Less favorable scenario
<b>Trading derivatives</b>				
Swaps on underlying assets of interest rates	\$ 4	\$ ( 4)	\$ 80	\$ ( 80)
Swaps on underlying assets of equity	13	( 13)	-	-
Forwards on underlying assets of equity	122	( 122)	-	-
Options on underlying assets of equity	24	( 24)	1	( 1)
Options on underlying assets of interest rates	1	( 1)	1	( 1)

### a.7 Changes in valuation models

At the Risk Committee meeting held on April 22, 2025, a new underlying asset was approved for the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, which is determined based on the TIIE Funding Rate for one business day. This will be used as the new underlying asset to determine the coupon rate for deposits and interest rate derivatives (IRS and CCS), replacing the previous reference rates of TIIE28 and TIIE91 that Banxico published until December 31, 2024 and December 29, 2023 respectively.

At the Risk Committee meeting held on May 20, 2025, a new underlying asset was approved for the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate, which is determined based on the TIIE Funding rate for one business day, and will be used as the new underlying asset to determine the coupon rate for Interest Rate Derivatives with volatility (Cap/Floor, Cap/Floor Digital, European Swaption and Bermuda Swaption), replacing the previous reference of the TIIE28 and TIIE91 rates that Banxico published until December 31, 2024 and December 29, 2023 respectively.

At the Risk Committee meeting held on August 19, 2025, a new underlying asset, the TIIE Funding fixing 'In Advance', was approved, which will be used to determine the coupon rate for Interest Rate Derivatives with volatility: Cap/Floor Digital, European Swaption and Bermuda Swaption.

At the Risk Committee meeting held on October 15, 2025, the methodology for incorporating possible changes in the TIIE Funding rate, due to changes in the target rate on the monetary policy decision dates, in the construction of the MXN TIEF interest rate curve was approved.

At the Risk Committee meeting held on May 21, 2024, the methodology for constructing the Funding TIIE curve, "MXN TIEF", was approved for use in the valuation of deposits and derivatives on Funding TIIE for coupon estimation.

At a meeting of the Risk Committee held on September 17, 2024, a new underlying asset was approved, referenced to the TIIE (Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate) for Funding Fixing "In Advance". This underlying asset will be used to determine the coupon rate for Deposits and Interest Rate Derivatives in MXN.

At the Risk Committee meeting 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.

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**(5) Cash and cash equivalents-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the cash and cash equivalents item is comprised as shown below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Cash	\$ 70,812	\$ 66,400
Banks	114,058	169,061
Restricted cash in hand:		
Foreign currency purchase <sup>(1)</sup>	184,617	210,456
Foreign currency sales <sup>(1)</sup>	( 172,130)	( 295,158)
Deposits in the Central Bank <sup>(2)</sup>	34,659	34,034
Interbank loans (call money) <sup>(3)</sup>	-	99
Other cash and cash equivalents	64	1,539
	<u>232,080</u>	<u>186,431</u>
Reclassification to liabilities for offsetting purchases and sales of foreign exchange <sup>(1)</sup>	-	84,702
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 232,080</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 271,133</u></b>

The "Banks" item below is represented by cash in national currency and US dollars converted at the closing exchange rate published by the Central Bank of \$18.0080 and \$20.8829 pesos per dollar at the close of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

	<b>2025</b>			<b>2024</b>		
	<b>National currency</b>	<b>US dollar translated into MXN</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>National currency</b>	<b>US dollar translated into MXN</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deposits in banks in the country	\$ 1,013	\$ -	\$ 1,013	\$ 966	\$ -	\$ 966
Deposits with foreign credit institutions	2,874	71,546	74,420	257	117,977	118,234
Central Bank	34,975	3,650	38,625	47,740	2,121	49,861
	<b><u>\$ 38,862</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 75,196</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 114,058</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 48,963</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 120,098</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 169,061</u></b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Foreign exchange amounts to be received and delivered for purchases and sales to be settled from 24 to 96 hours on December 31, 2025 and 2024, are integrated as shown below:

	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Balance in foreign currency converted to US dollars (millions)</b>	<b>Equivalent in national currency</b>	<b>Balance in foreign currency converted to US dollars (millions)</b>	<b>Equivalent in national currency</b>
Foreign currency purchase to be received at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours				
USD	7,872	\$ 141,761	8,673	\$ 181,113
EUR	2,377	42,814	1,403	29,297
CHF	1	14	-	-
GBP	2	28	2	39
JPY	-	-	-	7
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$ 184,617</u></b>		<b><u>\$ 210,456</u></b>

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	2025		2024	
	Balance in foreign currency converted to US dollars (millions)	Equivalent in national currency	Balance in foreign currency converted to US dollars (millions)	Equivalent in national currency
Foreign currency sales to be settled at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours:				
USD	( 8,382)	\$ ( 150,951)	( 13,351)	\$ ( 278,799)
EUR	( 1,176)	( 21,178)	( 782)	( 16,342)
GBP	-	-	( 1)	( 13)
JPY	-	( 1)	-	( 4)
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ ( 172,130)</b>		<b>\$ ( 295,158)</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 12,487</b>		<b>\$ ( 84,702)<sup>(1)</sup></b>

(1) Balance reclassified after offsetting foreign exchange purchases and sales.

When recording foreign currency to be delivered or received for sales and purchases within the "Cash and cash equivalents" category, the settlement accounts for the counterpart of these operations are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position within the "Other accounts receivable, net" and "Creditors for settlement of operations" categories, as appropriate.

In accordance with current regulations for credit institutions, under the line item "Cash and cash equivalents," it is established that if the offsetting balance of foreign currency to be received against foreign currency to be delivered, with a term of between 24 and 96 hours, shows a credit balance, it must be reclassified to "Miscellaneous creditors and other accounts payable." As of December 31, 2025, the net balance was a debit balance of \$12,487, while as of December 31, 2024, the net balance was a credit balance of \$84,702, so the reclassification was carried out in 2024. (Note 19).

(2) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Central Bank's single account includes the Group's Monetary Regulation Deposits ("MRD") at the Central Bank, amounting to \$34,659 and \$34,034, respectively. These Monetary Regulation Deposits will have an indefinite duration, and the Central Bank will announce in advance the date and procedure for withdrawing the balance. Interest in the deposits is payable every 28 days at the rate established in the regulations issued by the Central Bank.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of accrued uncollected interest on the DRM that was recognized amounted to \$101 and \$132, respectively.

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

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group holds BREMS R for \$32,084 and \$32,765, respectively, which are part of the DRM, which are registered in the "Investments in financial instruments" category, within the Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (IFCPI) category (note 7(c)), this derived from the bond issuance prospectus which states that they should only be sold directly or transferred through repurchase agreements with the Central Bank, when it so determines through general provisions.

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- (3) For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the interest recognized in the results of the fiscal year for call money operations amounts to \$101 and \$86, respectively, with average rates of return of 7.4% and 10.6%.

### (6) Margin accounts (Derivative financial instruments)-

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, margin accounts are comprised of guarantees granted in cash for derivative financial transactions in recognized markets for \$12,128 and \$13,379, respectively.

### (7) Investments in financial instruments-

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investments in financial instruments are integrated as shown below:

#### a. Financial instruments held for trading (IFN)

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
<b>Unrestricted securities:</b>					
Equity instruments	\$ 32,803	\$ -	\$ 2,382	\$ 35,185	\$ 28,574
American Depositary Receipts (ADR's)	55	-	9	64	66
Eurobonds sovereign debt	3,470	78	4	3,552	1,369
Fixed-rate government bonds	76,128	1,358	1,323	78,809	27,341
Promissory notes with interest payable at expiration (PRLV)	-	-	-	-	568
Treasury Certificates Federation (CETES)	17,609	194	74	17,877	3,538
Government Development Bonds Federal (BONDES)	4,972	11	( 1)	4,982	576
Corporate Eurobonds	878	8	7	893	206
Bank stock certificates	4,893	102	( 37)	4,958	4,294
Stock certificates	15,153	141	18	15,312	12,618
Interchangeable stock certificates (CBICS)	1,066	14	( 56)	1,024	1,281
Government Development Bonds Federal in UDIS (UDIBONOS)	15,230	64	239	15,533	6,224
Savings Protection Bonds (BPAS)	1,848	31	20	1,899	7,414
Investment funds	146,128	1	4,897	151,026	144,530
Treasury notes	2,112	18	78	2,208	2,715
<b>Total unrestricted securities</b>	<b>322,345</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>8,957</b>	<b>333,322</b>	<b>241,314</b>
<b>Restricted securities:</b>					
Collateral granted (a.1.)	167,659	1,783	604	170,046	242,398
Purchases date value (a.2.)	6,985	117	7	7,109	20,181
Sales date value (a.3.)	( 5,073)	( 71)	( 9)	( 5,153)	( 27,897)
<b>Total restricted securities</b>	<b>169,571</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>172,002</b>	<b>234,682</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 491,916</b>	<b>\$ 3,849</b>	<b>\$ 9,559</b>	<b>\$ 505,324</b>	<b>\$ 475,996</b>

During 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized in its results a profit of \$6,460 and a loss of \$1,836, respectively, due to valuation in unrestricted securities (note 34).

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During 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized in results a profit of \$476 and a loss of \$460 respectively, due to the valuation of securities restricted by collateral granted (note 34).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the returns associated with all of the Group's marketable financial instruments recognized in the year's results amounted to \$31,320 and \$41,584, respectively (note 32).

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the remaining terms of these unrestricted investments are as shown below:

Instrument	2025				Total acquisition cost
	Less than a month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	No fixed term	
<b>Unrestricted securities:</b>					
Equity instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,803	\$ 32,803
ADRS	-	-	-	55	55
Eurobonds sovereign debt	-	-	3,470	-	3,470
Fixed-rate government bonds	-	169	75,959	-	76,128
CETES	508	55	17,046	-	17,609
BONDES	12	376	4,584	-	4,972
Corporate Eurobonds	-	-	878	-	878
Bank stock certificates	-	10	4,883	-	4,893
Stock certificates	830	2,274	12,049	-	15,153
CBICS	-	-	1,066	-	1,066
UDIBONOS	-	-	15,230	-	15,230
BPAS	-	25	1,823	-	1,848
Investment funds	255	-	-	145,873	146,128
Treasury notes	-	-	2,112	-	2,112
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,605</b>	<b>\$ 2,909</b>	<b>\$ 139,100</b>	<b>\$ 178,731</b>	<b>\$ 322,345</b>

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

Instrument	2024				Total acquisition cost
	Less than a month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	No fixed term	
<b>Unrestricted securities:</b>					
Equity instruments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,164	\$ 28,164
ADRS	-	-	-	47	47
Eurobonds sovereign debt	-	-	1,449	-	1,449
Fixed-rate government bonds	-	67	27,599	-	27,666
PRLV	568	-	-	-	568
CETES	361	22	3,115	-	3,498
BONDES	174	55	344	-	573
Corporate Eurobonds	-	-	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
UDIBONOS	-	-	6,319	-	6,319
BPAS	-	-	7,151	-	7,151
Investment funds	-	-	-	126,044	126,044
Treasury notes	74	-	2,596	-	2,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,222</b>	<b>\$ 3,173</b>	<b>\$ 62,985</b>	<b>\$ 154,255</b>	<b>\$ 222,635</b>

a.1. The collateral granted as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Securities held as collateral for securities loans:					
Government bonds at a rate fixed	\$ 3,719	\$ 85	\$ -	\$ 3,804	\$ 7,163
BONDES	28,334	60	( 26)	28,368	8,220
BPAS	55,618	1,155	474	57,247	21,813
CETES	9,088	-	9	9,097	74,830
<b>Total securities held as collateral for securities loans</b>	<b>96,759</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>98,516</b>	<b>112,026</b>

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

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Securities held as collateral through repurchase agreements:					
BONDES	\$ 7,179	\$ 13	\$ ( 2)	\$ 7,190	\$ 4,675
Fixed-rate government bonds	1,804	26	2	1,832	44,083
BPAS	4,756	92	54	4,902	26,950
CETES	39,032	-	42	39,074	26,541
UDIBONOS	-	-	-	-	14,923
CBICS	10,672	238	22	10,932	8,584
Stock certificates	1,312	4	( 1)	1,315	100
<b>Total securities collateralized by repurchase agreements</b>	<b>64,755</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>65,245</b>	<b>125,856</b>
Securities in other guarantees:					
Fixed-rate government bonds	2,118	57	( 3)	2,172	468
BPAS	1,572	48	11	1,631	1,651
CETES	1,533	-	21	1,554	1,401
Stock certificates	18	-	-	18	21
Eurobonds	136	2	( 5)	133	37
Treasury notes	768	3	6	777	938
<b>Total securities in other guarantees</b>	<b>6,145</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>4,516</b>
<b>Total securities restricted by collateral granted</b>	<b>\$ 167,659</b>	<b>\$ 1,783</b>	<b>\$ 604</b>	<b>\$ 170,046</b>	<b>\$ 242,398</b>

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

a.2. Purchases with a value date of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are integrated as follows:

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Equity instruments	\$ 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ 16
Fixed-rate government bonds	5,810	115	4	5,929	9,981
CBICS	49	1	-	50	-
CETES	673	-	-	673	5,393
UDIBONOS	398	1	3	402	2,781
Stock certificates	-	-	-	-	5
BONDES	-	-	-	-	2,005
Eurobonds sovereign debt	25	-	-	25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 6,985</b>	<b>\$ 117</b>	<b>\$ 7</b>	<b>\$ 7,109</b>	<b>\$ 20,181</b>

a.3. Sales with a value date as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Equity instruments	\$ ( 3)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ ( 3)	\$ ( 5)
Streetcars	-	-	-	-	( 2,005)
Cetes	( 482)	-	-	( 482)	( 7,637)
Fixed-rate government bonds	( 3,131)	( 67)	( 7)	( 3,205)	( 15,332)
Eurobonds sovereign debt	( 25)	-	-	( 25)	-
Bank stock certificates	-	-	-	-	( 20)
UDIBONOS	( 1,432)	( 4)	( 2)	\$ ( 1,438)	( 2,291)
Stock certificates	-	-	-	-	( 607)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ ( 5,073)</b>	<b>\$ ( 71)</b>	<b>\$ ( 9)</b>	<b>\$ ( 5,153)</b>	<b>\$ ( 27,897)</b>

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

b. Financial instruments for collecting and selling (IFCV)

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Unrestricted securities:					
CETES	\$ 9,939	\$ 536	\$ 57	\$ 10,532	\$ 6,321
Eurobonds sovereign debt	58,777	834	( 703)	58,908	61,165
Corporate Eurobonds	4,902	231	19	5,152	1,650
Fixed-rate government bonds	94,361	1,726	1,356	97,443	18,969
BONDES	299	1	1	301	499
Stock certificates	700	7	( 3)	704	5,709
BPAS	-	-	-	-	781
Bank stock certificates	3,177	76	20	3,273	2,076
Treasury	1,953	12	2	1,967	-
UMS	-	-	-	-	1,239
BREMS R <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	32,765
UDIBONOS	6,794	228	( 56)	6,966	3,850
Total unrestricted securities	180,902	3,651	693	185,246	135,024
Restricted (b.1)	103,958	1,579	1,049	106,586	180,669
	<b>\$ 284,860</b>	<b>\$ 5,230</b>	<b>\$ 1,742</b>	<b>\$ 291,832</b>	<b>\$ 315,693</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> BREMS R that are part of the Monetary Regulation Deposit (note 5).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the result from the valuation of Financial Instruments to Collect and Sell is presented in OCI accumulated for the purpose of net valuation of deferred taxes of \$1,855 and \$6,393, respectively, of the derivatives that partially cover said position of securities.

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As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the terms for which the financial instruments are agreed to collect and sell without restriction are as shown below:

Instrument	2025				
	Less than a month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	No fixed term	Total a acquisition cost
Unrestricted securities:					
CETES	\$ 739	\$ 320	\$ 8,880	\$ -	\$ 9,939
Eurobonds sovereign debt	-	-	58,777	-	58,777
Corporate Eurobonds	162	-	4,740	-	4,902
Fixed-rate government bonds	-	5,494	88,867	-	94,361
BONDES	-	-	299	-	299
Stock certificates	-	-	700	-	700
Bank stock certificates	-	-	3,177	-	3,177
Treasury	718	-	1,235	-	1,953
UDIBONOS	-	-	6,794	-	6,794
<b>Total unrestricted securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,619</b>	<b>\$ 5,814</b>	<b>\$ 173,469</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 180,902</b>
Instrument	2024				
	Less than a month	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months	No fixed term	Total a acquisition cost
Unrestricted securities:					
CETES	\$ 1,982	\$ 1,095	\$ 2,584	\$ -	\$ 5,661
Eurobonds sovereign debt	-	542	63,653	-	64,195
Corporate Eurobonds	-	-	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
UDIBONOS	-	-	4,171	-	4,171
<b>Total unrestricted securities</b>	<b>\$ 2,183</b>	<b>\$ 1,637</b>	<b>\$ 134,198</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 138,018</b>

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

b.1. The collateral provided (restricted securities) of financial instruments to be collected and sold as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2025			2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Increase (decrease) due to valuation	Book value	Book value
Fixed-rate government bonds	\$ 103,308	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,053	\$ 105,938	\$ 162,281
BPAS	-	-	-	-	14,748
Udibonos	650	2	( 4)	648	3,640
Guarantee for returns	103,958	1,579	1,049	106,586	180,669
<b>Total restricted</b>	<b>\$ 103,958</b>	<b>\$ 1,579</b>	<b>\$ 1,049</b>	<b>\$ 106,586</b>	<b>\$ 180,669</b>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the profit associated with all financial instruments to be collected and sold by the Group recognized in the results of the fiscal year amounted to \$16,784 and \$15,745, respectively (note 32).

During 2025 and 2024, the amount of expected credit losses due to impairment of financial instruments to be collected and sold recognized in results was \$4 and \$2, respectively.

c. Financial Instruments for Collecting Principal and Interest (IFCPI)

Instrument	2025		
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Book value
Mortgage Debtors Support Program-Special CETES (note 10)	\$ 2,106	\$ -	\$ 2,106
Fixed-rate government bonds	72,797	981	73,778
Stock certificates	5,324	98	5,422
Eurobonos	24,327	298	24,625
Treasury	5,397	36	5,433
BREMS	31,997	87	32,084
Bank stock certificates	8,713	50	8,761
Eurobonos	8,035	83	8,118
CBICS	3,174	30	3,204
UDIBONOS	157,446	2,368	159,814
Total to charge principal and interest	<u>\$ 319,316</u>	<u>\$ 4,031</u>	323,347
Estimated credit losses for investments in financial instruments to charge principal and interest (amounts) <sup>(1)</sup>			( 24)
<b>Total to collect principal and interest, net.</b>			<u><b>\$ 323,323</b></u>

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

Instrument	2024		
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Book value
Mortgage Debtors Support Program-Special CETES (note 10)	\$ 1,939	\$ 1	\$ 1,940
Fixed-rate government bonds	53,686	1,012	54,698
Stock certificates	5,214	96	5,310
Eurobonos	23,522	293	23,815
Treasury	6,245	24	6,269
Bank stock certificates	8,549	37	8,586
Eurobonos	7,736	80	7,816
CBICS	3,084	28	3,112
UDIBONOS	149,872	1,828	151,700
Total to charge principal and interest	<u>\$ 259,847</u>	<u>\$ 3,399</u>	263,246
Estimated credit losses for investments in financial instruments to charge principal and interest (amounts) <sup>(1)</sup>			( 16)
<b>Total to collect principal and interest, net.</b>			<u><b>\$ 263,230</b></u>

(1) Reconciliation between the final and opening balance of the credit risk estimate of the IFCPI.

	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ ( 16)	\$ ( 21)
Impact on financial results	( 8)	5
<b>Ending balance</b>	<u><b>\$ ( 24)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ ( 16)</b></u>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the returns associated with all of the Group's Financial Instruments to Collect Principal (IFCPI) and Interest recognized in the results of the fiscal year amounted to \$19,316 and \$19,246, respectively (note 32).

During 2025 and 2024, the amount of expected credit impairment losses of IFCPI, recognized in results, were (\$8) and \$5, respectively.

d. Collateral received and delivered.

In the ordinary course of its operations, the Group receives and provides collateral under guarantee agreements entered into with its counterparties. This collateral is established to mitigate credit risk primarily associated with repurchase agreements, securities lending, and derivatives contracts. The guaranteed agreements stipulate the rights and obligations of the parties regarding the use, replacement, valuation, and enforcement of the collateral, in accordance with applicable contractual terms and regulations. The management of this collateral is an integral part of the Group's risk management processes.

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no investments in debt securities other than government securities from the same issuer with an exposure greater than 5% of the Group's Net Capital, and these are within the limits established by the risk management policies.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group does not hold any investments originating from unobservable markets.

### (8) Repurchase agreements and securities lending operations-

#### a. Repurchase agreements debtors

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, repurchase agreement debtors are comprised as shown below:

Instrument	2025			2024		
	Asset	Liability		Asset	Liability	
	Repurchase agreements debtors	Collateral sold or pledged	Debit difference	Repurchase agreements debtors	Collateral sold or pledged	Debit difference
BONDES	\$ 48,518	\$ -	\$ 48,518	\$ 13,429	\$ -	\$ 13,429
Government bonds at a fixed rate	44,515	-	44,515	8,795	-	8,795
BPAS	20,469	-	20,469	17,215	-	17,215
CETES	15,440	-	15,440	7,301	-	7,301
Corporate	1,150	-	1,150	-	-	-
Stock Certificate Banking	717	-	717	-	-	-
Corporate Eurobonds	285	-	285	-	-	-
UDIBONOS	4,201	-	4,201	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 135,295</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 135,295</b>	<b>\$ 46,740</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 46,740</b>

#### b. Repurchase agreements creditors

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the repurchase agreement creditors are comprised as shown below:

Instrument	2025	2024
BONDES	\$ 7,008	\$ 4,046
Fixed-rate government bonds	66,156	184,858
BPAS	4,903	41,037
Stock certificates	1,315	100
CETES	38,387	26,555
CBICS	10,915	8,583
UDIBONOS	647	33,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 129,331</b>	<b>\$ 298,550</b>

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The interest (premiums) on repurchase agreements income of the Group for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$6,225 and \$7,725, respectively, which were recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under the line item “Interest income”, while the interest (premiums) expense by the Group under the line item “Interest expense” for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to (\$30,242) and (\$46,889), (see note 32).

c. The collateral sold or given as security in repurchase and securities lending transactions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is integrated as shown below:

Instrument	2025			2024		
	Memorandum accounts	Liability		Memorandum accounts	Liability	
	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 lending:						
Government bonds to fixed rate	\$ 43,177	\$ 40,882	\$ 39,487	\$ 46,909	\$ 42,867	\$ 42,867
UDIBONOS	15,263	14,885	14,885	29,202	29,122	29,122
CETES	20,939	20,806	20,806	18,674	15,685	15,685
CBICS	17,578	-	-	15,311	-	-
Equity instruments net	280	280	280	289	289	289
	<u>97,237</u>	<u>76,853</u>	<u>75,458</u>	<u>110,385</u>	<u>87,963</u>	<u>87,963</u>
Repurchases agreements:						
BONDES	48,697	30,885	30,890	7,091	7,890	7,893
Fixed-rate bonds	45,704	32,674	32,648	8,508	4,127	4,123
BPAS	20,328	13,335	13,336	17,240	17,231	17,235
CETES	14,555	11,007	11,011	4,939	4,337	4,338
UDIBONOS	4,203	2,361	2,359	-	79	79
Stock Certificates	1,977	68	68	-	-	-
Eurobonds	300	-	-	-	-	-
CBICS	-	17,578	17,560	-	14,626	14,623
	<u>135,764</u>	<u>107,908</u>	<u>107,872</u>	<u>37,778</u>	<u>48,290</u>	<u>48,291</u>
Other guarantees received	18,341	1,283	-	11,362	848	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 251,342</b>	<b>\$ 186,044</b>	<b>\$ 183,330</b>	<b>\$ 159,525</b>	<b>\$ 137,101</b>	<b>\$ 136,254</b>

Interest charges on collateral sold and given as security in repurchase and securities lending transactions recognized in results for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to (\$326) and (\$649) respectively, (see note 32).

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has outstanding repurchase agreements with an average term of 3 and 5 days, respectively; while outstanding securities lending agreements have an average term of 7 and 6 days, respectively.

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**(9) Derivative financial instruments-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, securities and derivatives transactions are integrated as shown below:

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

*Held for trading:*

	<b>2025</b>			
	<b>Book value</b>		<b>Balance</b>	
	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>Debtor</b>	<b>Creditor</b>
Futures long position	\$ 16,671	\$ 16,671	\$ -	\$ -
short position futures	59,135	59,135	-	-
Advance contracts, long position	1,189,016	1,231,671	5,713	48,369
Advance contracts short position	1,230,796	1,188,928	45,064	3,195
Purchased options	8,101	-	8,101	-
Sold options	-	47,609	-	47,609
Swaps	2,114,848	2,115,867	107,101	108,120
	<b>\$ 4,618,567</b>	<b>\$ 4,659,881</b>	<b>\$ 165,979</b>	<b>\$ 207,293</b>

  

	<b>2024</b>			
	<b>Book value</b>		<b>Balance</b>	
	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>Debtor</b>	<b>Creditor</b>
Futures long position	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,499	\$ -	\$ -
short position futures	56,874	56,874	-	-
Advance contracts, long position	1,186,357	1,143,149	56,627	13,419
Advance contracts short position	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
	<b>\$ 4,365,277</b>	<b>\$ 4,390,913</b>	<b>\$ 188,914</b>	<b>\$ 214,550</b>

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### Hedging:

	2025				
	Nominal amount		Balance		Net position
	Asset	Liability	Debtor	Creditor	
Futures	\$ 73	\$ -	\$ 73	\$ -	\$ 73
Swaps	155,059	157,847	4,789	7,577	( 2,788)
	<b>\$ 155,132</b>	<b>\$ 157,847</b>	<b>\$ 4,862</b>	<b>\$ 7,577</b>	<b>\$ ( 2,715)</b>

  

	2024				
	Nominal amount		Balance		Net position
	Asset	Liability	Debtor	Creditor	
Futures	\$ -	\$ 81	\$ -	\$ 81	\$ ( 81)
Swaps	147,757	160,819	2,701	15,763	( 13,062)
	<b>\$ 147,757</b>	<b>\$ 160,900</b>	<b>\$ 2,701</b>	<b>\$ 15,844</b>	<b>\$ ( 13,143)</b>

b. Futures and forward contracts. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group conducted operations in Organized Markets (Mex-Der and Chicago) obtaining a profit of \$14,934 and \$1,651, distributed in Rates for (\$4,446) and \$1,755, Currencies for \$19,752 and (\$4,408) and indexes for (\$372) and \$4,304, respectively.

At the close of fiscal year 2025, there are open futures and forward contracts as shown below:

### Held for trading:

Type of operation	Underlying	Sales		Purchases		Position net
		To receive	Contract value	Contract value	To be delivered	
Futures	US dollar	\$ 56,747	\$ 56,747	\$ 16,652	\$ 16,652	\$ -
	Indexes	2,388	2,388	-	-	-
		<b>\$ 59,135</b>	<b>\$ 59,135</b>	<b>\$ 16,652</b>	<b>\$ 16,652</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

  

Type of operation	Underlying	Sales		Purchases		Position net
		To receive	Contract value	Contract value	To be delivered	
Advance contracts	US dollar	\$ 1,107,086	\$ 1,063,869	\$ 1,054,698	\$ 1,100,609	\$ ( 2,694)
	Actions	123,711	125,059	134,318	131,062	1,908
		<b>\$ 1,230,797</b>	<b>\$ 1,188,928</b>	<b>\$ 1,189,016</b>	<b>\$ 1,231,671</b>	<b>\$ ( 786)</b>

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At the close of the 2024 fiscal year, the following contracts remained open:

Type of operation	Underlying	Sales		Purchases		Position net
		To receive	Contract value	Contract value	To be delivered	
Futures	US dollar	\$ 56,005	\$ 56,005	\$ 3,499	\$ 3,499	\$ -
	Indices	869	869	-	-	-
		<b>\$ 56,874</b>	<b>\$ 56,874</b>	<b>\$ 3,499</b>	<b>\$ 3,499</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

Type of operation	Underlying	Sales		Purchases		Position net
		To receive	Contract value	Contract value	To be delivered	
Advance contracts	US dollar	\$ 993,511	\$ 1,045,069	\$ 1,107,345	\$ 1,062,771	\$ ( 6,984)
	Actions	76,758	74,431	79,012	80,377	961
		<b>\$ 1,070,269</b>	<b>\$ 1,119,500</b>	<b>\$ 1,186,357</b>	<b>\$ 1,143,149</b>	<b>\$ ( 6,023)</b>

c. Options - As of December 31, 2025, the Group has entered into option contracts as follows:

*Held for trading:*

	Type of operation	Underlying	Reference amount	Fair Value
Purchases	OTC options <sup>(1)</sup>	US dollar	\$ 87,292	\$ 1,900
		Interest rates	182,603	761
		Stocks and Indices	52,693	5,440
				<b>\$ 8,101</b>
Sales	OTC options <sup>(1)</sup>	US dollar	\$ 91,153	\$ 3,827
		Interest rates	243,308	681
		Stocks and Indices	41,949	43,101
				<b>\$ 47,609</b>

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

	Type of operation	Underlying	Reference amount	Fair Value
Purchases	OTC options <sup>(1)</sup>	US dollar	\$ 107,257	\$ 4,199
		Interest rates	192,500	1,111
		Stocks and Indices	33,145	4,667
				<b>\$ 9,977</b>

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

	<b>Type of operation</b>	<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Reference amount</b>	<b>Value reasonable</b>
Sales	OTC options <sup>(1)</sup>	US dollar	\$ 132,648	\$ 4,203
		Interest rates	260,391	1,160
		Stocks and Indices	29,411	29,699
				<b>\$ 35,062</b>

(1) OTC (Over The Counter) equivalent to Unorganized Markets

d. Swaps - As of December 31, 2025, the Group has entered into swap contracts as shown below:

*Held for trading:*

<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Split / Currency</b>	<b>Value contract receive</b>	<b>Value contract to deliver</b>	<b>To receive</b>	<b>To be delivered</b>	<b>Position net</b>
Foreign exchange	Peso	\$ 263,384	\$ 279,169	\$ 265,668	\$ 282,221	\$ ( 16,553)
	US dollar	282,669	251,851	284,985	251,653	33,332
	UDIS	55,969	56,023	57,896	57,535	361
	Euro	49,931	62,167	53,280	66,154	( 12,874)
	Colombian Peso	3,218	2,781	3,274	2,818	456
	GBP	1,211	1,211	1,235	1,235	-
	CLP	3,811	3,811	4,045	4,029	16
					670,383	665,645
			<b>Notional amount</b>			
Interest rates	MXN Peso <sup>(1)</sup>		8,539,432	1,228,374	1,231,741	( 3,367)
	Euro		173,920	9,902	9,546	356
	US dollar		2,033,099	206,514	206,921	( 407)
				1,444,790	1,448,208	( 3,418)
Actions	MXN Peso		6,999	80	1,439	( 1,359)
	US dollar		1,588	24	437	( 413)
				104	1,876	( 1,772)
CDS	US dollar	540	630	4	7	( 3)
	Subtotal			2,115,281	2,115,736	( 455)
CVA/DVA IFRS13				( 433)	131	( 564)
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$ 2,114,848</b>	<b>\$ 2,115,867</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,019)</b>

(1) The Group entered into Nominal Interest Rate Swap contracts in pesos with various institutions; the current inventory shows agreed rates between 2.50% and 20.26% per annum.

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

As of December 31, 2024, the swap contracts were as follows:

*Held for trading:*

Underlying	Split	Value contract receive	Value contract to deliver	To receive	To be delivered	Position net
Foreign exchange	MXN 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)
				<u>646,597</u>	<u>635,018</u>	<u>11,579</u>
			<b>Notional amount</b>			
Interest rates	MXN Peso <sup>(1)</sup>		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)
				<u>1,392,265</u>	<u>1,397,565</u>	<u>( 5,300)</u>
Actions	MXN Peso		5,179	158	177	( 19)
	US dollar		2,009	30	644	( 614)
				<u>188</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>( 633)</u>
CDS	US dollar	626	731	8	10	( 2)
	Subtotal			<u>2,039,058</u>	<u>2,033,414</u>	<u>5,644</u>
CVA/DVA IFRS13				<u>( 757)</u>	<u>( 585)</u>	<u>( 172)</u>
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$ 2,038,301</b>	<b>\$ 2,032,829</b>	<b>\$ 5,472</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> 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% per annum.

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*Hedging swaps:*

As of December 31, 2025, they are integrated as follows:

*Fair value coverage:*

Underlying	Split	Value contract receive	Value contract to deliver	To receive	To be delivered	Position net
Foreign exchange	MXN Peso	\$ 80,182	\$ 23,262	\$ 88,919	\$ 24,015	\$ 64,904
	US dollar	-	29,301	-	32,778	( 32,778)
	Euro	-	32,239	-	35,794	( 35,794)
		80,182	84,802	88,919	92,587	( 3,668)
			<b>Notional amount</b>			
Interest rates	MXN Pesot <sup>(1)</sup>		70,075	29,230	26,941	2,289
	US dollar		101,064	36,910	38,319	( 1,409)
				66,140	65,260	880
	<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 155,059</b>	<b>\$ 157,847</b>	<b>\$ ( 2,788)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As of December 31, 2025, the Group has opened nominal interest rate swap contracts in pesos with various institutions at rates between 6.53% and 10.44% per annum.

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

*Fair value coverage:*

Underlying	Currency	Value contract receive	Value contract to deliver	To receive	To be delivered	Position net
Foreign exchange	MXN Peso	\$ 80,936	\$ 21,505	\$ 88,058	\$ 21,669	\$ 66,389
	US dollar	-	35,605	-	38,423	( 38,423)
	Euro	-	33,099	-	37,246	37,246)
		80,936	90,209	88,058	97,338	( 9,280)
			<b>Notional amount</b>			
Interest rates	MXN Peso <sup>(1)</sup>		58,072	19,708	18,216	1,492
	US dollar		103,492	39,991	45,265	( 5,274)
				59,699	63,481	( 3,782)
	<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 147,757</b>	<b>\$ 160,819</b>	<b>\$ ( 13,062)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As of December 31, 2024, the Group has opened nominal interest rate swap contracts in pesos with various institutions at rates between 4.88% and 10.46% per annum.

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

The collateral received in derivatives as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is recorded under the line item "Creditors on cash received as collateral" and is shown below:

Cash received as collateral for derivatives	2025		2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Value in books	Value in books
Acti gana Mas, S.A. de C.V.	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -
Banca Afirme, S.A. IBM	11	-	11	-
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S.A. IBM	-	-	-	108
Banco del Bajío, S.A.	-	-	-	2
Banco Santander México, S.A. IBM	437	2	439	-
Banco Invex	-	-	-	44
BBVA Madrid	6,571	9	6,580	689
BBVA Colombia	-	-	-	22
BNP Paribas	610	2	612	1,185
Credit Agricole CIB	244	1	245	471
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior	-	-	-	1,074
Deutsche Bank	304	-	304	476
Goldman Sachs México Casa de Bolsa	123	-	123	-
HSBC México, S.A. IBM	127	-	127	218
Banco Base S.A. IBM	16	-	16	-
Kaluz, S.A.	396	-	396	502
Masari Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V.	90	-	90	6
Consubanco S.A. IBM	56	-	56	28
Banco Inbursa	-	-	-	612
Morgan Stanley & CO	65	-	65	51
Morgan Stanley Capital	-	-	-	9
MUFG Bank México IBM	-	-	-	182
Natixis	-	-	-	875
Scotiabank Inverlat	182	1	183	423
Banca Mifel	62	-	62	198
Nacional Financiera	360	2	362	763
Actinver Casa Bolsa GFA	3	-	3	-
Societe Generale	10	-	10	-
Banco JP Morgan, S.A.	33	-	33	-
Banco Monex, S.A. IBM	147	-	147	-
Toronto Dominion Bank	9	-	9	-
BBVA Banco Continental	1	-	1	-
UBS AG (Zurich)	5	-	5	50
Wells Fargo Bank NA	-	-	-	8
Vector Casa de Bolsa	-	-	-	1
Guarantees received in cash for derivatives	9,866	17	9,883	7,997
Guarantees received in cash by operations other than derivatives	2,286	-	2,286	1,965
	<b>\$ 12,152</b>	<b>\$ 17</b>	<b>\$ 12,169</b>	<b>\$ 9,962</b>

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e. Counterparty and own credit risk.—The amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 corresponding to the credit risk valuation adjustments for derivative positions totaled (\$433) and (\$758) for CVA, and (\$515) and (\$1,120) for DVA, respectively. The impact recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 corresponding to these adjustments totaled (\$71), (\$605) and (\$362), (\$606), respectively.

f. Embedded derivative financial instruments.- The embedded derivatives, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, shown below, form part of the derivatives position for trading purposes:

		<b>2025</b>			
		<b>Book value</b>		<b>Balance</b>	
		<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>Debtor</b>	<b>Creditor</b>
Purchased options		\$ 16	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ -
Sold options		-	64	-	64
Swaps		13,727	13,467	3,393	3,133
		<b>\$ 13,743</b>	<b>\$ 13,531</b>	<b>\$ 3,409</b>	<b>\$ 3,197</b>

  

		<b>2024</b>			
		<b>Book value</b>		<b>Balance</b>	
		<b>Asset</b>	<b>Liability</b>	<b>Debtor</b>	<b>Creditor</b>
Purchased options		\$ 108	\$ -	\$ 108	\$ -
Sold options		-	28	-	28
Swaps		2,778	2,674	791	687
		<b>\$ 2,886</b>	<b>\$ 2,702</b>	<b>\$ 899</b>	<b>\$ 715</b>

f.1. Embedded (underlying) options

*Held for trading:*

		<b>2025</b>		
		<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Nominal amount</b>	<b>Value reasonable</b>
Purchases	OTC options	US dollar	\$ 2,461	\$ 11
		Interest rates	1,548	5
			<b>\$ 4,009</b>	<b>\$ 16</b>
Sales	OTC options	US dollar	\$ 743	\$ 22
		Stocks and Indices	311	42
			<b>\$ 1,054</b>	<b>\$ 64</b>

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		<b>2024</b>		
		<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Nominal amount</b>	<b>Value reasonable</b>
Purchases	OTC options	US dollar	\$ 2,074	\$ 49
		Interest rates	7,382	59
			<b>\$ 9,456</b>	<b>\$ 108</b>
Sales	OTC options	US dollar	\$ 424	\$ 26
		Stocks and Indices	122	2
			<b>\$ 546</b>	<b>\$ 28</b>

f.2. Embedded (underlying) swaps

*Held for trading:*

		<b>2025</b>			
<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Market value to be received</b>	<b>Market value to be delivered</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
Foreign exchange	MXN Peso	\$ ( 5,455)	\$ 5,494	\$ 6,316	\$ ( 822)
	US dollar	( 1,341)	1,746	1,227	520
	Euro	( 2,973)	3,417	2,879	538
		( 9,769)	10,657	10,422	236
Interest rate	MXN Peso	6,809	3,070	3,045	25
		<b>\$ ( 2,960)</b>	<b>\$ 13,727</b>	<b>\$ 13,467</b>	<b>\$ 261</b>

  

		<b>2024</b>			
<b>Underlying</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Notional amount</b>	<b>Market value to be received</b>	<b>Market value to be delivered</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
Foreign exchange	MXN Peso	\$ 1,214	\$ 622	\$ 642	\$ ( 20)
	US dollar	601	364	269	95
	Euro	788	385	374	11
		2,603	1,371	1,285	86
Interest rate	MXN Peso	5,389	1,407	1,389	18
		<b>\$ 7,992</b>	<b>\$ 2,778</b>	<b>\$ 2,674</b>	<b>\$ 104</b>

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## f.3. Embedded (underlying) Forward

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has no implied forwards.

Under the Structured Bank Bond issuance programs, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has registered embedded options and swaps with a nominal value of \$5,063 and \$10,001 and \$22,580 and \$7,993, respectively, with underlying Interest Rates for the swaps and Currencies, Indices and Interest Rates for the options.

## g. Alignment of coverage with the objectives of comprehensive risk management

In the Group, the Board of Directors approves, upon the proposal of the Risk Committee, (i) the objectives, guidelines and policies of the Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as any modifications, (ii) the overall 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 both the Overall Risk Exposure Limits and the Specific Risk Exposure Limits may be exceeded.

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 Board's delegated Risk Committee and the Risk Management Committee. Strategies, for a hedging relationship to qualify as such, must be aligned with the objectives and policies of the Integrated Risk Management, including the approved limits, and with the strategies approved by the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

A scheme of risk limits for economic value and financial margin (note 30) of the structural balance has been established, which is monitored monthly by the Risk Committee and COAP and presented quarterly to the Board of Directors; in case of exceedance, communication and control procedures have been established.

In addition to the above, for control purposes, the prospective effectiveness of hedging relationships is monitored individually and compared with the established effectiveness range (80-125). In case of ineffectiveness, the Assets and Liabilities Committee is notified to decide whether a rebalancing of any specific hedge(s) is required based on alignment with the comprehensive Risk Management strategy, since prospective measurement is not considered by itself as a predominant factor in determining whether a hedging relationship should be discontinued.

The assessment that credit risk exposure does not dominate changes in the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument is performed globally for each counterparty. To this end, the Group has established formal processes for continuous monitoring and oversight to ensure that this exposure remains below the authorized credit limits for each individual client or counterparty (counterparty risk), also considering credit risk mitigation factors (collateral agreements). This assessment is performed considering the cumulative credit risk for all derivative financial instrument transactions entered into with that 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 due to the same risk (nominal, term and rate), thus ensuring the existence of an economic relationship and mitigating the covered risk.

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On the other hand, the Global Markets unit carries out interest rate hedges to eliminate the asymmetric sensitivity between fixed-rate loans granted and their variable-rate funding due to CGL transfer pricing, and the management of the risk of said sensitivity that MG carries out in the swaps market.

**g.1 Fair value hedges**

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

The risk to be hedged is interest rate risk, both due to the sensitivity of the hedged instrument and the cost of funds attributable to acquiring the hedge. Other risks to which the hedged items are exposed, such as credit risk, contagion risk, liquidity risk, etc., are not covered by this hedge..

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities considered as hedged items under fair value hedges, which had been recorded at amortized cost, have been adjusted to reflect changes in fair value attributable to the risks being hedged under the effective hedging relationships.

**g.2 Cash flow hedges**

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

**Cash flow hedging with IRS and CCY**

The Monetary Regulation Deposit in MXN with a variable interest rate is covered by swaps, thus covering the variability of future cash flows up to the term of the coverage.

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.

**Foreign Exchange Hedging with Forwards**

Within this type of strategy, Financial Management may designate as its primary position the estimation of cash flows from the annual budget for expenses and investments in foreign currency, specifically dollars and euros. The objective is to hedge against the risk of potential depreciation of the national currency against the dollar or euro, currencies that affect projected cash flows.

**Interest rate hedges with FX Swaps**

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

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The objective of FX Swap hedging is to cover the variability in expected cash flows from dollar investments with the Fed at the Fed Funds rate. This is achieved through the interest rate differential between the implied forward curve of the FX Swap and the investment rate of the local currency, thus ensuring a rate of return through the FX Swap instrument.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has entered into hedging contracts as follows:

### Type of Coverage: Cash Flow Hedges

Coverage description	Risk covered	Instrument coverage	Maximum coverage expiration date	Value reasonable instrument coverage	Periods in what Flows affect results	Amount recognized in the overall profit for the period	Amount reclassified from capital to Results	Item of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income where it is applied coverage	Consolidated state category financial position where the primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness	Amount of The Covered Departure	Fair Value of the Risk Exposure of the Covered Item	InterestsFor ecasts Liquidating in the fiscal year 2026 (3)
Flow coverage cash in UMS USD and EUR	Currency exchange fixed to domestic fixed	69 Sw ccs Eur / 92 Sw ccs Usd	ago-36	\$ 428	129 months	\$ 7,910	\$ 1,022	Interest margin on investments in financial instruments	Investments in financial instruments	\$ 4	\$ 57,617	\$ -	\$ 2,789

To date, all projected transaction cash flows have occurred within the initially agreed timeframes.

### Type of coverage: Fair value

Coverage description	Nature of the risks covered	Covering instrument	Maximum coverage expiration date	Value Reasonable instrument coverage	Revenue/ Loss of Instrument Coverage as of December 2025	Revenue/ Loss of item covered as of December 2025	Part of the consolidated state financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness	Item Amount Deck	Value Reasonable of the Exhibition to the Risk of the Departure Deck	Forecasted Interest Liquidating in the fiscal year 2026 (3)
Coverage of fixed-rate loans in USD and MXN, to be switched to floating rate (1)	Risk of fixed-rate loans in USD and fixed-rate loans in MXN	1. IRS Pays Fixed Interest in USD and Receives Variable Interest 2. IRS Pays Fixed Interest in MXP and Receives Variable	2040	\$ 237	\$ ( 784)	\$ 785	Loan portfolio stage 1	\$ -	\$ 9,826	\$ 38	\$ ( 57)
Coverage of Mexican sovereign bonds in EUR/USD/GBP (1)	Fixed rate UMS bonds in EUR/USD/GBP	3 CCS V/F	2030	60	( 262)	262	Investments in financial instruments	-	549	-	60
Coverage of USD subordinated note issuance (1) and (2)	Fixed rate on notes issued USD V/F	15 IRS F/V	2034	( 1,344)	3,748	( 3,748)	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-	102,816	( 1,345)	( 820)
Corporate bond coverage (1) and (2)	Fixed rate in USD, EUR, UDI currency			-	( 47)	47	Investments in financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Coverage of corporate bonds and M's bonds (1)	Fixed rate on USD bonds/	12 IRS V/F	2027	\$ 68	\$ ( 375)	\$ 375	Investments in financial instruments	\$ -	\$ 7,189	\$ ( 50)	\$ 52
Stock certificate	Fixed rate in MXN to variable rate in MXN	70 IRS F/V	2033	1,243	1,667	( 1,668)	Catchment	( 1)	27,041	1,292	455
UMS UDI Bond Coverage	Risk in UMS Vento Margin Bond	23 CCS Pays Udi F and Receives Mxp F	2040	172	1,597	( 1,595)	Catchment	2	14,772	( 51)	819
UMS Eur Bonus Coverage	Risk in UMS Vento Margin Bond	63 CCS Pays Eur / Receives Fixed MXP	2033	111	4	( 1)	Catchment	3	9,568	120	577

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, the balance of interest on the open hedging derivatives position amounts to \$3,316.
- (2) As of December 31, 2025, there is a foreign exchange component effect amounting to (\$5,381).
- (3) The calculated interest to be settled in fiscal year 2026 is \$3,875 to be received.

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 – Interest rate swaps. CCS - cross currency swaps.

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

**Type of Coverage: Cash Flow Hedges**

Coverage description	Risk covered	Instrument of coverage	Maximum coverage expiration date	Fair value of hedging instrument	Periods in which the flows affect results	Amount recognized in the Comprehensive profit for the period	Amount reclassified from capital to results	Item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income to which the coverage is applied	Item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Partial coverage of the Monetary Regulation Deposit DRM(1)	Variable DRM flows	4 IRS FIXED/TIIE	one-25	\$ ( 4)	1 month	\$ 813	\$ ( 921)	Availability interest margin-of the	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -
UMS USD and EUR cash flow hedging	Fixed currency exchange to fixed domestic exchange rate	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)
Cash Flow Coverage Corporate Bonds CCS	Change from a variable rate to a fixed rate. Amortized cost.	1 CCS FIXED/VARIABLE MXP	jul-25	( 3)	7 months	9	24	Financial margin	Investments in financial instruments	-

To date, all projected transaction cash flows have occurred within the initially agreed timeframes.

**Type of coverage: Fair value**

Description of the coverage	Nature of the risks covered	Instrument coverage	Maximum coverage expiration date	Fair Value Instrument coverage	Revenue/ Loss of Instrument Coverage as of December 2025	Revenue/ Loss of item covered as of December 2025	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Coverage of fixed-rate loans in USD and MXN, to be switched to floating rate(1)	Risk of fixed-rate loans in USD and fixed-rate loans in MXN	1. IRS pays fixed interest in USD and receives variable interest. 2. IRS pays fixed interest in MXP and receives variable interest.	2040	\$ 1,021	\$ 628	\$ ( 629)	Loan portfolio stage 1	\$ ( 1)
Coverage of 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	-

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Description of the coverage	Nature of the risks covered	Instrument coverage	Maximum coverage expiration date	Fair Value Instrument coverage	Revenue/ Loss of Instrument Coverage as of December 2025	Revenue/ Loss of item covered as of December 2025	Part of the consolidated statement of financial position where primary position is recorded	Recognized ineffectiveness
Coverage of USD subordinated note issuance(1) and (2) V/F	Fixed rate on notes issued USD	15 IRS F/V	2034	( 5,093)	( 580)	580	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-
Coverage of USD subordinated note issuance(1) and (2)	Fixed rate on USD V/F notes	0 CCS F/V	-	-	( 2,238)	2,238	Financial instruments that qualify as liabilities	-
Corporate bond coverage(1) and (2)	Fixed rate in USD, EUR, UDI currency	4 CCS V/F	2025	2	( 45)	45	Investments in financial instruments	-
Coverage of 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 to variable rate in MXN	14 IRS F/V	2031	( 424)	( 501)	501	Capture	-
UMS UDI Bond Coverage	Risk in UMS Vento Margin Bond	22 CCS Pays Udi / Receives Fixed Mxp	2035	( 1,425)	( 1,236)	1,237	Capture	1
UMS Eur Bonus Coverage	Risk in UMS Vento Margin Bond	64 CCS Pays Eur / Receives Mxp Fixed	2033	( 617)	( 1,637)	1,642	Catchment	5

(1) As of December 31, 2024, the balance of interest on the open hedging derivatives position amounts to \$2,609.

(2) As of December 31, 2024, there is a foreign exchange component effect amounting to (\$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 – Interest rate swaps. CCS - cross currency swaps.

**h. Cash flows not discounted from derivative financial transactions as of December 31, 2025**

Type: Negotiation

As of the close of December 2025, the trading derivative financial instruments and implicit trading derivatives, by breakdown of products, present the following balances in national currency of their undiscounted flows, between assets and liabilities, reflecting the nominal amount of the agreed value of the investments, and present the periodicity in which the rights and obligations must correspond in the short, medium and long term.

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

As of December 31, 2025, the Group has undiscounted cash flows of:

	2025			Total
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year To 5 years	Greater than 5 years	
<b>Financial instruments held for trading</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Derivatives for trading purposes:</b>				
Advance contracts	\$ 2,221,648	\$ 87,460	\$ 29,072	\$ 2,338,180
Options	227,251	179,160	23,572	429,983
Swaps	6,800,254	4,295,766	336,709	11,432,729
	<b>\$ 9,249,153</b>	<b>\$ 4,562,386</b>	<b>\$ 389,353</b>	<b>\$ 14,200,892</b>

	2025			Total
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	
<b>Financial instruments held for trading</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Derivatives for trading purposes:</b>				
Forwards	\$ ( 2,216,599)	\$ ( 81,213)	\$ ( 33,975)	\$ ( 2,331,787)
Options	( 274,251)	( 185,803)	( 20,777)	( 480,831)
Swaps	( 6,801,062)	( 4,294,710)	( 333,865)	( 11,429,637)
	<b>\$ ( 9,291,912)</b>	<b>\$ ( 4,561,726)</b>	<b>\$ ( 388,617)</b>	<b>\$ ( 14,242,255)</b>

As of December 31, 2024, the Group has undiscounted cash flows of:

	2024			Total
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	
<b>Financial instruments held for trading</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Derivatives for trading purposes:</b>				
Advance contracts	\$ 2,145,002	\$ 53,227	\$ 31,309	\$ 2,229,538
Options	270,743	199,566	18,786	489,095
Swaps	12,942,709	1,661,853	515,496	15,120,058
	<b>\$ 15,358,454</b>	<b>\$ 1,914,646</b>	<b>\$ 565,591</b>	<b>\$ 17,838,691</b>

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

	2024			Total
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Greater than 5 years	
<b>Financial instruments held for trading</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Derivatives for trading purposes:</b>				
Forwards	\$ ( 2,143,999)	\$ ( 49,222)	\$ ( 40,579)	\$ ( 2,233,800)
Options	( 324,533)	( 206,408)	( 14,391)	( 545,332)
Swaps	( 12,938,844)	( 1,658,558)	( 510,781)	( 15,108,183)
	<b>\$ ( 15,407,376)</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,914,188)</b>	<b>\$ ( 565,751)</b>	<b>\$ ( 17,887,315)</b>

**(10) Loan portfolio-**

The Group's business model determines whether cash flows will come from obtaining contractual cash flows, from selling the loan portfolio, or from both.

If the objective of the loan portfolio's business model is to hold it to collect contractual cash flows, and the contract terms provide for cash flows on predetermined dates that correspond solely to principal and interest payments 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 does not apply, it must be treated in accordance with NIF C-2, "Investment in Financial Instruments."

Therefore, it is determined that the loan portfolio should be presented in the consolidated statement of financial position at its amortized cost.

On the other hand, the SPPI (Solely payments of principal and interest) test is a tool that allows for the evaluation of cash flows within a loan portfolio, either for a homogeneous portfolio or for individual loan transactions. This test, through the analysis of contractual cash flows, determines whether they correspond solely to principal and interest payments.

The loan portfolio by loan type as of December 31, 2025 is shown below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Commercial loans-</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Commercial	\$ 611,970	\$ 6,869	\$ 6,805	\$ 625,644
Rediscounted portfolio	10,072	138	179	10,389
Leasing portfolio	2,001	1	6	2,008
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	1	-	3	4
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Commercial	234,561	3,234	1,373	239,168
Rediscounted portfolio	1,241	-	7	1,248
Leasing portfolio	3,459	-	-	3,459
Business or commercial activity	<b>\$ 863,305</b>	<b>\$ 10,242</b>	<b>\$ 8,373</b>	<b>\$ 881,920</b>

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Denominated in pesos:				
Loans to financial institutions	\$ 51,441	\$ -	\$ 19	\$ 51,460
Loans to government entities / Governmental entities	167,879	-	-	167,879
Loans to government entities lease	1,058	-	-	1,058
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Loans to financial institutions	1,415	-	-	1,415
Loans to government entities	7,991	-	-	7,991
Interest collected in advance / Interest received in advance	( 363)	-	-	( 363)
<b>Total trade credits</b>	<b>\$ 1,092,726</b>	<b>\$ 10,242</b>	<b>\$ 8,392</b>	<b>\$ 1,111,360</b>
<b>Consumer loans</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Credit card (TDC) / Credit card	\$ 220,431	\$ 6,469	\$ 6,929	\$ 233,829
Other consumer goods	316,758	7,146	9,882	333,786
Interest collected in advance	( 404)	-	-	( 404)
<b>Total consumer loans</b>	<b>\$ 536,785</b>	<b>\$ 13,615</b>	<b>\$ 16,811</b>	<b>\$ 567,211</b>
<b>Mortgage loans-</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Media and residential	\$ 373,164	\$ 13,488	\$ 8,750	\$ 395,402
Of social interest / Low income	2,180	358	142	2,680
Denominated in UDIs (equivalent to pesos):				
Media and residential	1,099	168	60	1,327
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Media and residential	1	-	-	1
<b>Total Mortgage loans</b>	<b>\$ 376,444</b>	<b>\$ 14,014</b>	<b>\$ 8,952</b>	<b>\$ 399,410</b>
<b>Total loan portfolio</b>	<b>\$ 2,005,955</b>	<b>\$ 37,871</b>	<b>\$ 34,155</b>	<b>\$ 2,077,981</b>

The loan portfolio by loan type as of December 31, 2024, is shown below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Commercial loans-</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Commercial	\$ 514,200	\$ 9,061	\$ 7,914	\$ 531,175
Rediscounted portfolio	7,333	121	58	7,512
Leasing 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
Leasing portfolio	4,115	-	-	4,115
<b>Business or commercial activity</b>	<b>796,394</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>818,977</b>

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Denominated in pesos:				
Loans to financial institutions	45,796	5	16	45,817
Loans to government entities	189,485	-	-	189,485
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Loans to financial institutions	676	-	-	676
Loans to government entities	14,391	-	-	14,391
Interest collected in advance	( 511)	-	-	( 511)
<b>Total commercial loans</b>	<b>\$ 1,046,231</b>	<b>\$ 13,681</b>	<b>\$ 8,923</b>	<b>\$ 1,068,835</b>
<b>Consumer loans</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Credit card (TDC)	\$ 193,224	\$ 5,953	\$ 6,293	\$ 205,470
Other consumer	278,593	6,479	8,068	293,140
Interest collected in advance	( 286)	-	-	( 286)
<b>Total consumer loans</b>	<b>\$ 471,531</b>	<b>\$ 12,432</b>	<b>\$ 14,361</b>	<b>\$ 498,324</b>
<b>Mortgage loans-</b>				
Denominated in pesos:				
Media 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):				
Media and residential	1,459	187	77	1,723
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):				
Media and residential	2	-	-	2
<b>Total Mortgage loans</b>	<b>\$ 348,124</b>	<b>\$ 12,821</b>	<b>\$ 7,966</b>	<b>\$ 368,911</b>
<b>Total loan portfolio</b>	<b>\$ 1,865,886</b>	<b>\$ 38,934</b>	<b>\$ 31,250</b>	<b>\$ 1,936,070</b>

The loan portfolio valued at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is shown below:

	2025	2024
<b>Commercial loans-</b>		
Denominated in pesos:		
Business or commercial activity	\$ 5,440	\$ 3,502
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):		
Business or commercial activity	2,070	837
Financial institutions	936	1,505
Fair value valuation of prepaid loans:		
Business activity	15	27
Self-employed	8	-
Multiple banking	33	-

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

	2025	2024
<b>Consumer loans</b>		
Denominated in pesos:		
Personal	1,790	1,174
Denominated in foreign currency (equivalent to pesos):		
Personal	766	633
Fair value valuation of prepaid loans:		
Private activities	23	3
<b>Total loan portfolio valued at fair value</b>	<b>\$ 11,081</b>	<b>\$ 7,681</b>

The following section breaks down commercial loans as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, identifying the non-performing and performing portfolio, classified by risk stages, respectively.

	2025						Total
	Non-performing			Performing			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
<b>Business or commercial activity</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,782	\$ 833,599	\$ 9,841	\$ -	\$ 851,222
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	4,532	546,007	4,404	-	554,943
Foreign currency	-	-	500	200,810	888	-	202,198
UDIS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Portfolio under term extension:							
National currency	-	-	1,866	48,331	2,204	-	52,401
Foreign currency	-	-	881	38,451	2,345	-	41,677
UDIS	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>Loans to financial institutions</b>	-	-	19	52,856	-	-	52,875
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	16	51,441	-	-	51,457
Foreign currency	-	-	-	1,415	-	-	1,415
Portfolio under term extension:							
National currency	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
<b>Loans to government entities</b>	-	-	-	176,928	-	-	176,928
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	-	117,972	-	-	117,972
Foreign currency	-	-	-	7,991	-	-	7,991
Portfolio under term extension:							
National currency	-	-	-	50,965	-	-	50,965
<b>Credit card business</b>	-	-	591	29,706	401	-	30,698
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	591	29,706	401	-	30,698
<b>Interest collected in advance</b>	-	-	-	( 363)	-	-	( 363)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 8,392</b>	<b>\$ 1,092,726</b>	<b>\$ 10,242</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,111,360</b>

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	2024						
	Non-performing			Performing			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
<b>Business or commercial activity</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 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	-	234,567
UDIS	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
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
<b>Loans to financial institutions</b>	-	-	16	46,472	5	-	46,493
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	16	45,575	-	-	45,591
Foreign currency	-	-	-	676	-	-	676
Portfolio under term extension:							
National currency	-	-	-	221	5	-	226
<b>Loans to government entities</b>	-	-	-	203,876	-	-	203,876
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	-	144,731	-	-	144,731
Foreign currency	-	-	-	14,391	-	-	14,391
Portfolio under term extension:							
National currency	-	-	-	44,754	-	-	44,754
<b>TDC Business</b>	-	-	558	26,170	313	-	27,041
Ordinary portfolio:							
National currency	-	-	558	26,170	313	-	27,041
<b>Interest collected in advance</b>	-	-	-	( 511)	-	-	( 511)
<b>Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,923	\$ 1,046,231	\$ 13,681	\$ -	\$ 1,068,835

The restructured and renewed portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	<b>Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2025</b>
	Credits Commercials
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$ -
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed	-
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed	1,962
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)	11,039
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)	89,438
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	2,770
Consolidated loans transferred to stage 3 (b)	7,393
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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	<b>Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2025</b>	
	<u>Government Entities</u>	
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$	-
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed		-
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed		-
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)		-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)		52,514
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)		-
Consolidated loans 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)		-
		<u>Consumer credits</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$	1,624
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed		496
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed		2,774
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)		-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)		207
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)		151
Consolidated loans 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)		-
		<u>Mortgage loans</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$	4,431
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed		1,218
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed		2,894
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)		-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)		11,572
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)		3,606
Consolidated loans 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 are loans with a single principal payment 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) Loans that have already made sustained payments 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 due 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 credit line.

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

	<b>Amount of the restructured and renewed portfolio during 2024</b>
	<u>Loans</u>
	<u>Commercial</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$ -
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed	-
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed	2,267
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)	11,193
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)	94,093
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	6,276
Consolidated loans 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)	-
	<u>Government Entities</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$ -
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed	-
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed	-
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)	44,079
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	-
Consolidated loans 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)	-
	<u>Consumer loans</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$ 1,338
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed	519
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed	1,425
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)	435
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	46
Consolidated loans 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)	-
	<u>Mortgage loans</u>
Stage 1 loans restructured or renewed (d)	\$ 4,331
Stage 2 loans restructured or renewed	2,143
Stage 3 loans restructured or renewed	2,203
Restructured or renewed bullet loans transferred to stage 3 (a)	-
Credits maintained stage 1 with repayment capacity (c)	13,580
Credits maintained stage 2 with payment capacity (c)	2,292
Consolidated loans 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 are loans with a single principal payment 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) Loans that have already made sustained payments 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 due 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 credit line.

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintains real estate guarantees of \$4,333 and \$9,792, respectively, for the restructured commercial loans.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fees to be accrued for initial granting by type of credit and for the average amortization period are integrated as shown below:

	2025				2024			
	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 \$	1,084	\$ 132	\$ 138	\$ 1,354	\$ 1,021	\$ 156	\$ 134	\$ 1,311
Consumer loans	1,730	273	0	2,003	1,552	251	-	1,803
Mortgage loans	2	27	504	533	1	28	508	537
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,816</b>	<b>\$ 432</b>	<b>\$ 642</b>	<b>\$ 3,890</b>	<b>\$ 2,574</b>	<b>\$ 435</b>	<b>\$ 642</b>	<b>\$ 3,651</b>

The amount of transaction costs associated with the loan portfolio corresponds to commissions and incentives paid for loan origination, as well as credit evaluation expenses. The outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is \$3,729 and \$3,483, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fully reserved and removed stage 3 loan portfolio balances from the consolidated statement of financial position are comprised as follows:

	2025	2024
Commercial or business activity	\$ 6,182	\$ 7,713
Consumer loans:		
Credit card	471	2,249
Other consumer	1,686	4,249
	2,157	6,498
Mortgage loans	1,456	2,215
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,795</b>	<b>\$ 16,426</b>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the portfolio of loans recognized at their fair value amounts to \$11,081 and \$7,681, respectively; which is made up of capital of \$10,932 and \$7,608, accrued uncollected interest of \$70 and \$43, and a valuation of \$79 and \$30, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of undrawn lines of credit and letters of credit recorded in memorandum accounts totals \$1,093,731 and \$975,666, respectively. The allowance associated with undrawn lines of credit amounts to \$102 and \$83, respectively.

The lines of credit and letters of credit recorded in memorandum accounts are detailed below:

	2025	2024
Irrevocable lines and letters of credit	\$ 40,501	\$ 28,643
Revocable lines and letters of credit	1,053,230	947,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,093,731</b>	<b>\$ 975,666</b>

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

The credits migrated to stage 3 in the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years are detailed below:

	Amount	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 31,250	\$ 28,104
Inflows:		
Transfer from stage 1 or 2 to stage 3	75,218	67,463
Restructured	5,835	4,807
	<u>81,053</u>	<u>72,270</u>
Outflows:		
Transfer from stage 3 to stage 1 or 2	( 14,267)	( 13,836)
Cash settlements	( 3,581)	( 2,078)
Restructured	( 249)	( 225)
Removes	( 7,094)	( 5,987)
Punishments	( 52,957)	( 46,998)
	<u>( 78,148)</u>	<u>( 69,124)</u>
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 34,155</b>	<b>\$ 31,250</b>

The guarantees received are detailed below:

Nature of the guarantee	2025	2024
Guarantors	\$ 2,695,918	\$ 2,570,709
Mortgages	1,335,899	1,245,086
Government guarantees	234,803	209,421
Pledges	146,181	144,041
Documentary	282,350	219,982
Vehicles	146,645	127,954
Other Nafin Credit Institutions	62,496	47,704
Money deposit	21,890	18,928
Values	22,443	15,697
Comfort letters	30,115	14,659
Sociedad Hipotecaria Nacional	6,307	6,462
Other Bancomext Credit Institutions	10,343	7,110
Fondos de Fomento FIRA	6,392	6,149
Warrants	576	650
Monetary Investment	63	254
Documents in collection	5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,002,426</b>	<b>\$ 4,634,806</b>

In addition to the table above, the terms and conditions associated with the collateral are detailed below:

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The guarantees or collateral associated with the various transactions carried out by the Group must be duly documented and formalized, safeguarded, and registered with the relevant official bodies, in order to ensure the necessary legal certainty for their effective execution if required. The accepted guarantees must be appropriate to the type of transaction being carried out and must be free of any present and/or future limitations (non-seizable assets, limitations on prior encumbrances, liability for personal guarantees, etc.).

Interest and fee income recorded in the financial margin for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, segmented by loan type, is composed as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Interests	Commissions	Total	Interests	Commissions	Total
<b>Type of credit</b>						
<b>Commercial loans-</b>						
Denominated in pesos:						
Commercial	\$ 68,363	\$ 1,682	\$ 70,045	\$ 70,747	\$ 1,586	\$ 72,333
Rediscounted portfolio	5,257	-	5,257	1,309	-	1,309
Leasing portfolio	317	-	317	335	-	335
Denominated in foreign currency (valued in pounds):						
Commercial	13,579	-	13,579	14,346	-	14,346
Rediscounted portfolio	136	-	136	151	-	151
Leasing portfolio	246	-	246	132	-	132
Business or Commercial activity	87,898	1,682	89,580	87,020	1,586	88,606
Loans to financial institutions	5,404	23	5,427	4,322	6	4,328
Loans to government entities	18,412	47	18,459	22,514	29	22,543
<b>Total trade loans</b>	<b>111,714</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>113,466</b>	<b>113,856</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>115,477</b>
Consumer loans						
TDC	110,705	953	111,658	101,107	1,194	102,301
Other consumer goods	9,770	401	10,171	7,996	176	8,172
<b>Total consumer loans</b>	<b>120,475</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>121,829</b>	<b>109,103</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>110,473</b>
Mortgage loans	36,528	117	36,645	33,478	126	33,604
<b>Total, see note 32</b>	<b>\$ 268,717</b>	<b>\$ 3,223</b>	<b>\$ 271,940</b>	<b>\$ 256,437</b>	<b>\$ 3,117</b>	<b>\$ 259,554</b>

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The loans granted, grouped by economic sectors as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are shown below:

<u>Sector</u>	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage of concentration	Amount	Percentage of concentration
Private (companies and individuals)	\$ 890,060	42.61%	\$ 824,337	42.41%
Credit cards and consumer	569,788	27.27%	500,134	25.73%
Mortgage	399,410	19.12%	368,911	18.98%
Loans to government entities	176,928	8.47%	203,876	10.49%
Financial	52,732	2.52%	43,729	2.25%
External (financial entities of th foreign)	143	0.01%	2,764	0.14%
Other overdue debts	1	0.00%	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,089,062</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$ 1,943,751</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

The written-off loans that were in stage 3 for the fiscal years 2025 and 2024 amount to \$6,354 and \$41,564, respectively, of which there are no loans granted to related parties.

Related credits - As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the credits granted to related parties in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of Ley de Instituciones de Crédito, total \$48,507 and \$50,231, which include \$16,634 and \$17,337 of letters of credit, respectively, which are recorded in memorandum accounts.

Loan defaults - The following details loan defaults with a payment frequency of less than 30 days (weekly, bi-weekly):

No Defaults	2025					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	No Contracts	Amount	No Contracts	Amount	No Contracts	Amount
Daily amortization	2,023	\$ 287	154	\$ 21	329	\$ 29
COMMERCIAL	2,023	287	154	21	329	29
1	1,495	252	-	-	-	-
2	207	12	-	-	-	-
3	105	5	-	-	-	-
>=4	216	18	154	21	329	29
Bi-weekly amortization	48,127	2,904	65,917	4,918	93,038	6,293
CONSUMER PAYROLL	32,960	1,609	46,228	2,990	69,532	3,892
1	20,769	989	639	45	66	4
2	11,993	620	1,381	110	141	5
3	198	-	13,030	733	172	8
>=4	-	-	31,178	2,102	69,153	3,875
PERSONAL CONSUMER	15,167	1,295	19,689	1,928	23,506	2,401
1	9,994	827	341	28	110	19
2	5,138	467	977	110	121	21
3	35	1	5,053	482	116	17
>=4	-	-	13,318	1,308	23,159	2,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,150</b>	<b>\$ 3,191</b>	<b>66,071</b>	<b>\$ 4,939</b>	<b>93,367</b>	<b>\$ 6,322</b>

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No Defaults	2024					
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	No Contracts	Amount	No Contracts	Amount	No Contracts	Amount
Daily amortization	1,094	\$ 209	84	\$ 9	218	\$ 29
COMMERCIAL	1,094	209	84	9	218	29
1	880	187	-	-	-	-
2	104	7	-	-	-	-
3	18	3	-	-	-	-
>=4	92	12	84	9	218	29
Bi-weekly 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,736</b>	<b>\$ 2,725</b>	<b>66,233</b>	<b>\$ 4,604</b>	<b>81,998</b>	<b>\$ 5,564</b>

As of December 31, 2025, the remaining balance of the special CETES and special CETES "C" is comprised as follows:

Origin Trust	Special CETES			Special CETES "C"		
	Number of securities	Amount	Maturity date	Number of securities	Amount	Maturity date
423-9	10,656,993	\$ 2,079	01/07/2027	468,306	\$ 27	01/07/2027
<b>Total (note 7c)</b>		<b>\$ 2,079</b>			<b>\$ 27</b>	

Credit Granting Policies and Procedures - The granting, monitoring, and recovery of loans are regulated in the Group's Credit Manual, authorized by the Board of Directors. The Credit Manual establishes the framework for the actions of the officers 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 loans, a responsibility of the Board of Directors, is centralized in the committees and authorized officials. For loan management, the overall process, from origination to recovery, is defined, specifying, by business unit, the policies, procedures, responsibilities of the officials involved, and the tools they must use at each stage of the process.

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The credit process is based on a rigorous analysis of loan applications to determine the overall risk of the borrower. Most loans require at least one alternative source of repayment. The main policies and procedures for determining credit risk concentrations, which are part of the Credit Manuals, are shown below:

### *Common risk*

- To know the criteria for determining the natural or legal persons that represent a common risk for the Group.
- To understand the criteria for determining when individuals and/or legal entities act in a concentrated manner and are integrated into the same business group or consortium, in order to identify the accumulated potential risk and the maximum financing limit to be granted.

### *Maximum financing limit*

- To publicize the rules issued by the authorities regarding the maximum legal credit limit.
- Report the updated maximum limit for the Group, as well as the handling of exceptions.

### *Risk diversification*

*The Group maintains the following credit risk operations, in compliance with the general rules for risk diversification in the performance of active and passive operations of the Provisions.*

As of December 31, 2025, the Group had seven groups that met the criteria for Large Exposure, exceeding 10% of Core Capital, in accordance with applicable regulations. Of these, six groups are exempt from the regulatory limit, pursuant to Article 56, sections I to X, of the General Provisions applicable to Credit Institutions. The seventh group had an exposure equivalent to 13.77% of Core Capital, falling within the 100% regulatory limit.

### *Potential risk*

- That credit applications be sanctioned in terms of the amount of risk.
- Avoid exposure to risk above the legal limit and other established institutional limits.

In consumer loans, mortgages and in the small and micro business segment, automated evaluation and monitoring mechanisms have been implemented, based on certain standard factors that the Group considers significant for decision-making, allowing for more efficient handling of high volumes of applications.

### **(11) Restructured loans denominated in UDIs-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of restructured loans denominated in UDIs is \$692 and \$853, respectively.

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**(12) Allowance for loan losses-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the rating of the Group's loan portfolio, which includes the amounts for irrevocable credit lines and letters of credit recorded in memorandum accounts, the basis for recording allowance for loan losses made in accordance with note 3, is shown below:

2025						
Allowance for loan losses						
Risk category	Exposure used for rating	Commercial	Consumer	Mortgage	Total allowance for loan losses	
A1	\$ 1,593,041	\$ 2,680	\$ 3,820	\$ 223	\$ 6,723	
A2	112,833	706	2,147	23	2,876	
B1	115,515	276	4,046	10	4,332	
B2	61,835	242	2,812	27	3,081	
B3	61,241	774	2,620	33	3,427	
C1	51,764	378	3,664	286	4,328	
C2	41,986	233	6,049	297	6,579	
D	21,729	2,029	5,277	268	7,574	
E	34,806	3,524	16,539	4,724	24,787	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,094,750</b>	<b>\$ 10,842</b>	<b>\$ 46,974</b>	<b>\$ 5,891</b>	<b>\$ 63,707</b>	

2024						
Allowance for loan losses						
Risk category	Exposure used for rating	Commercial	Consumer	Mortgage	Total allowance for loan losses	
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 reservations	-	910	3,702	-	4,612	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,034,780</b>	<b>\$ 11,248</b>	<b>\$ 43,936</b>	<b>\$ 5,361</b>	<b>\$ 60,545</b>	

The total base portfolio balance for rating includes amounts for opening irrevocable credits and letters of credit, which are recorded in memorandum accounts.

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The balance of the estimate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is determined based on the portfolio balances as of those dates.

The precautionary estimates include reserves that cover 100% of the interest due as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The amount of the estimate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, includes the rating of loans granted in foreign currency valued at the exchange rate on those dates.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, allowance for loan losses represents 186.52% and 193.74% respectively, of the stage 3 portfolio.

Allowance for loan losses as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounts to \$63,707 and \$60,545, which includes \$63,707 and \$55,933, respectively, of estimate calculated according to the methodologies approved by the Commission under the General Standard Methodology and Internal Methodologies of reserves based on NIF C-16, and \$0 of additional reserves created as part of the modification during 2025 and \$4,612 during 2024 to the variables Delay (ATRi), Probability of Default (PI), Loss Given Default (SP), (%PAGOiA) and “amount due”.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, allowance for loan losses by portfolio type is comprised as follows:

	2025	2024
Commercial:		
Business or commercial activity	\$ 9,644	\$ 10,385
Financial institutions	333	193
Government entities	865	670
	10,842	11,248
Consumer loans <sup>(1)</sup>	46,974	43,936
Mortgage loans	5,891	5,361
<b>Total allowance for loan losses</b>	<b>\$ 63,707</b>	<b>\$ 60,545</b>

(1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance, including allowance for loan losses of insurance and surety institutions, amounts to \$249 and \$214, respectively.

Movements in the preventive allowance for credit risks - Below is an analysis of the movement of the preventive allowance for credit risks for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025		
	Stage 1-3	Additional	Total
Opening balance	\$ 55,933	\$ 4,612	\$ 60,545
Estimates charged to results of the year <sup>(1)</sup>	67,602	( 4,612)	62,990
Applications and write-offs of the year	( 59,584)	-	( 59,584)
Exchange rate effect	( 244)	-	( 244)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 63,707</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 63,707</b>

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	<b>2024</b>		
	<b>Stage 1-3</b>	<b>Additional</b>	<b>Total</b>
Opening balance	\$ 48,457	\$ 6,918	\$ 55,375
Estimates charged to results of the year <sup>(1)</sup>	58,984	( 2,306)	56,678
Applications and write-offs of the year	( 51,872)	-	( 51,872)
Exchange rate effect	364	-	364
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 55,933</b>	<b>\$ 4,612</b>	<b>\$ 60,545</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amount of recoveries of previously written-off or eliminated credit portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to \$1,999 and \$1,972, respectively, and are presented in the "allowance for loan losses" item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, so the net movement in results for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is (\$60,956) and (\$54,672), respectively.

Cancellation of allowance for loan losses -

The preventive cancellation for credit risks for 2025 and 2024 amounts to (\$59,584) and (\$51,872), respectively.

The reasons that led to this cancellation are described below:

- A. award;
- B. elimination;
- C. write-offs;
- D. early repayment of the loan; etc.

**(13) Debtors of insurance and surety companies-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, insurance premium debtors are comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Life	\$ 6,400	\$ 6,944
Autos	4,650	4,110
Damages	4,090	3,480
Accidents, illnesses and pensions	1,790	1,562
	<b>\$ 16,930</b>	<b>\$ 16,096</b>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, premium debtors represent 3.35% and 3.63%, respectively, of the total assets of the 3 insurers in the Group.

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**(14) Other accounts receivable, net-**

The balance of other accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Debtors for settlement of operations (a)	\$ 68,039	\$ 181,394
Loans to officials and employees (b)	27,067	25,475
Miscellaneous debtors	9,005	9,417
Collateral provided by OTC derivatives (c)	7,044	11,194
Income tax (net)	-	5,134
Others	4,114	4,112
	<u>115,269</u>	<u>236,726</u>
Allowance for credit losses	( 618)	( 516)
Allowance of employee loans	( 245)	( 210)
	<u><b>\$ 114,406</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 236,000</b></u>

Movements of the allowance for unrecoverable debts - The following is an analysis of the movement of the allowance for unrecoverable debts for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, excluding reserve for loans used.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Opening balance	\$ ( 516)	\$ ( 443)
Charge-offs	( 4,522)	( 7,068)
Reversals of allowance	4,420	6,995
Ending balance	<u><b>\$ ( 618)</b></u>	<u><b>\$ ( 516)</b></u>

(a) Debtors for the settlement of operations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are integrated as shown below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Currencies <sup>(a1)</sup>	\$ 47,266	\$ 138,137
Investments in securities	16,141	40,029
Derivatives	4,632	3,228
	<u><b>\$ 68,039</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 181,394</b></u>

(a1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the settlement balance of operations is netted by the purchase and sale of foreign currency for \$61,015 and \$109,977, respectively.

(b) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, it corresponds to officials and employees belonging to the Group.

(c) Debtors for collateral provided by OTC derivatives as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised as follows:

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	2025		2024	
	Acquisition cost	Accrued interest	Value in books	Value in books
<b>Collateral provided by derivatives:</b>				
Actinver Casa Bolsa, S. A. de C. V.	\$ 68	\$ -	\$ 68	\$ 157
Mufg Bank Mexico SA	49	-	49	-
Banco Actinver S. A. IBM	-	-	-	37
Banco Afirme	-	-	-	3
Banco Base, S. A. IBM	-	-	-	8
Multiva Sa	23	-	23	-
Banco Interam, S. A. IBM	-	-	-	56
Banco Invex, S. A. IBM	99	-	99	-
Banco JP Morgan, S. A. IBM	-	-	-	189
Banco J Aron	5	-	5	286
Banco Mercantil del Norte, S. A. IBM	192	1	193	-
Banco Inbursa S.A.	436	1	437	-
Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S. N. C.	1,174	7	1,181	29
Banco Nacional de Obras	449	2	451	2,771
Banco Nacional de México, S. A.	1,183	4	1,187	2,514
Banco Regional del Norte	-	-	-	117
Banco Santander, S. A. IBM	-	-	-	1,224
Citi Bank Mexico SA	665	3	668	-
Banco Ve por más, S. A. IBM	14	-	14	45
Bank of America México, S. A. IBM	882	3	885	1,169
Barclays Bank PLC	252	1	253	695
Bofa Charlotte Ibf	-	-	-	13
Casa de Bolsa Finamex, S. A. B. de C. V.	2	-	2	29
Goldman Sachs	283	1	284	985
Natixis SA	32	-	32	-
Merril Lynch Capital	779	2	781	216
Morgan Stanley	118	-	118	471
Deutsche Bank	238	1	239	-
Societe Generale	-	-	-	164
Standard Chartered Bank	3	-	3	16
Mizuho Bank Mexico	53	-	53	-
BBVA Colombia	19	-	19	-
	<b>\$ 7,018</b>	<b>\$ 26</b>	<b>\$ 7,044</b>	<b>\$ 11,194</b>

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**(15) Foreclosed assets, net-**

The balance of assets foreclosed as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Constructions	\$ 2,425	\$ 2,200
Land	489	639
	<u>2,914</u>	<u>2,839</u>
Allowance for impairment	( 1,073)	( 1,279)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,841</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,560</u></b>

During the fiscal years 2025 and 2024, there were no assets foreclosed for use by the Group.

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the movements of the reserve for the reduction of value of foreclosed assets are summarized below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Opening balance	\$ 1,279	\$ 1,691
Establishment of reserve in results in:		
“Other operating income”	111	125
Application for reservation for sale of foreclosed items and others	( 317)	( 537)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,073</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,279</u></b>

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the foreclosed assets reserved in their entirety are presented below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Constructions – Award Value	\$ 691	\$ 798
Land – Award value	210	304
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 901</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,102</u></b>

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**(16) Property, plant and equipment (net)-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the property, furniture and equipment are analyzed as shown below:

	2025		2024	
	Investment	Accumulated depreciation	Investment	Accumulated depreciation
<b>Components subject to depreciation</b>				
Furniture and equipment	\$ 27,789	\$ ( 19,701)	\$ 27,555	\$ ( 19,017)
Office furniture and equipment	18,858	( 6,172)	19,240	( 6,127)
Installation costs	30,707	( 18,384)	26,880	( 16,942)
	<b>\$ 77,354</b>	<b>\$ ( 44,257)</b>	<b>\$ 73,675</b>	<b>\$ ( 42,086)</b>
<b>Components not subject to depreciation</b>				
Land	5,210		5,423	
Ongoing installation costs	696		2,092	
	<u>5,906</u>		<u>7,515</u>	
<b>Property, plant and equipment (net)</b>	<b>\$ 39,003</b>		<b>\$ 39,104</b>	

The total depreciation for the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years was recorded in the results for an amount of \$2,850 and \$3,028, respectively; and the amortization for \$2,102 and \$2,080, respectively; which were recorded in the category of administration and promotion expenses.

Movements of Property, Furniture and Equipment - The following is an analysis of the movement of Property, Furniture and Equipment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Estate	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	\$ 39,104	\$ 39,495
Additions	5,313	4,932
Disposals	( 461)	( 216)
Depreciation / Amortization	( 4,952)	( 5,108)
Exchange rate effect	( 1)	1
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 39,003</b>	<b>\$ 39,104</b>

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**(17) Assets for rights of use of Property, plant and equipment (net), intangible assets (net) and lease liability-**

The Group leases properties to house its branches. Leases are generally for a five-year term, of which, as specified in the contract, one to three years are binding on both parties, while the remaining years are the responsibility of the lessor. At the end of the term, there is an option to renew the lease. Lease payments are renegotiated at the end of the lease agreement. The rental amount is mostly adjusted annually based on the National Consumer Price Index (INPC).

The following information pertains to leases for which the Group is a lessee.

Leasehold assets (right-of-use assets)

Right-of-use assets related to leased property and software that do not meet the definition of investment property consist of the following:

	<b>Estate</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Opening balance	\$ 5,087	\$ 5,546
Accumulated depreciation	( 2,514)	( 2,466)
Additions	2,326	2,004
Disposals	-	( 1)
Right-of-use assets (ROU assets)	( 57)	-
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 4,842</b>	<b>\$ 5,083</b>

	<b>Software</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ -
Amortization of the year	( 41)	-
Additions	211	-
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 170</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

**Lease liabilities**

The amount of their commitments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to \$5,481 and \$5,542, respectively.

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Amounts recognized in results:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Financial Margin:</b>		
Interest in lease liabilities	\$ 454	\$ 476
<b>Overheads:</b>		
Depreciation of the right-of-use asset	( 2,488)	( 2,545)
Amortization of the asset for right-of-use software	( 41)	-
Expenses related to short-term leases	272	255
Others	511	466

Total cash outflows for leases during 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$3,052 and \$2,937, respectively.

**(18) Permanent investments-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investments in associated companies were valued using the equity method, and there are other permanent investments without significant influence that are recorded at their acquisition cost, the main ones being detailed below:

	<b>Stake %</b>		<b>Amount</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Fideicomiso No.1729 INVEX - Portfolio Disposál (1)	32.25%	32.25%	\$ 106	\$ 188
Servicios Electrónicos Globales, S. A. de C. V.	46.14%	46.14%	1,187	926
Compañía Mexicana de Procesamiento, S.A. de C.V.	50.00%	50.00%	113	122
Fideicomiso FIMPE	28.50%	28.50%	33	31
Ciberentidad, S.A. de C.V.	20.00%	-	19	-
Other investments recognized at cost	Several	Several	166	140
Investment funds	Several	Several	266	252
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 1,890</b>	<b>\$ 1,659</b>

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, 2025 and 2024, the Group recognized the participation in results of associates of \$477 and \$448, respectively.

(1) In October 2013, Trust 1729 Invex Portfolio Disposál (Trust 1729) was established between the banks that had a problematic factoring portfolio with Corporación GEO, with Banco Invex, S. A. acting as trustee. The trustors contributed the collection rights and cash for expenses, while Corporación GEO exchanged the collection rights subject to the trust for real estate located in different parts of the Mexican Republic.

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As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the basic condensed information on the financial position of the associated companies is as follows:

	2025			
	Asset	Liability	Equity	Net Income
Fideicomiso No.1729 INVEX - Portfolio Disposal <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,197	\$ -	\$ 1,197	\$ 127
Servicios Electrónicos Globales, S. A. de C. V.	4,402	1,830	2,573	553
Compañía Mexicana de Procesamiento, S.A. de C.V.	290	64	226	( 19)
Fideicomiso FIMPE	162	46	115	14
Ciberentidad, S.A. de C.V.	96	1	95	( 5)
Investment funds	2,218	1,276	942	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,365</b>	<b>\$ 3,217</b>	<b>\$ 5,148</b>	<b>\$ 1,361</b>

  

	2024			
	Asset	Liability	Capital	Result
Fideicomiso No.1729 INVEX - Portfolio Disposal <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,195	\$ -	\$ 1,195	\$ -
Servicios Electrónicos Globales, S. A. de C. V.	3,508	1,501	2,007	503
Compañía Mexicana de Procesamiento, S.A. de C.V.	293	49	244	( 30)
Fideicomiso FIMPE	144	35	109	40
Investment funds	1,875	1,053	822	567
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,015</b>	<b>\$ 2,638</b>	<b>\$ 5,148</b>	<b>\$ 1,361</b>

The value of the Group's contribution and the movement of its reserve, in Trust 1729 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is shown below:

Concept	2025	2024
Total contributions	\$ 422	\$ 644
Associated reservation	210	( 270)
Net value	632	374
Reserve due to lower value	( 526)	( 186)
<b>Net value</b>	<b>\$ 106</b>	<b>\$ 188</b>

As a result of updates to the appraisals and the various recovery advances by the Trust, the Group recorded during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, movements in the reserve on the participation of Trust 1729 by (\$139) and (\$70), respectively.

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**(19) Sundry creditors and other accounts payable-**

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, they are integrated as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Foreign currency to be delivered (note 5)	\$ -	\$ 84,702
Other deposits and obligations	13,011	17,052
Provisions for administrative and personnel expenses	11,788	10,197
Legal, tax and labor contingencies	5,144	4,504
Others	15,254	13,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 45,197</b>	<b>\$ 129,746</b>

**(20) Intangible assets (net) and goodwill-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, intangible assets are comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Opening balance	\$ 6,393	\$ 5,198
Additions	4,049	3,117
Disposals	( 500)	( 575)
Amortization of the year	( 1,869)	( 1,347)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 8,073</b>	<b>\$ 6,393</b>

Software in progress as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounts to \$814 and \$866, respectively.

For the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of amortization charged to the results of the fiscal year is \$2,002 and \$1,811, respectively.

The balance of goodwill as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,869</b>	<b>\$ 8,869</b>

During 2025 and 2024, management conducted the annual evaluation of goodwill and did not identify any signs of impairment.

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**(21) Deposits-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the collection is integrated as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Demand deposits <sup>(a)</sup> :		
Demand deposits	\$ 1,676,719	\$ 1,538,684
Time deposits:		
From the general public	304,677	258,893
Money market	23,635	21,855
Issued debt securities <sup>(b)</sup>	159,610	135,432
Dormant accounts	7,771	7,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,172,412</b>	<b>\$ 1,961,883</b>

- a) As of December 31, 2025, the average interest rates in local currency for demand deposits (unaudited) according to their short-term and long-term maturity are 1.60% and 5.90%, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, the average interest rates in local currency for demand deposits (unaudited) according to their short-term and long-term maturity are 2.22% and 8.42%, respectively.
- b) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has short-term and long-term debt placed with a market value of \$159,610 and \$135,432, respectively, which are comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>			<b>2024</b>		
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Average term (days)</b>	<b>Average rate</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Average term (days)</b>	<b>Average rate</b>
Long term bank bonds	\$ 5,115	3,623	7.41%	\$ 1,247	3,079	10.16%
Short term bank bonds	14,559	58	5.47%	10,519	94	8.66%
Securitized debt certificates in MXN	102,612	1,285	8.41%	77,142	1,155	10.18%
Securitized debt certificates in UDIs	19,825	190	4.36%	19,080	555	4.36%
Securitized debt certificates in USD	6,519	828	4.56%	4,214	1,025	4.77%
Subordinated and senior notes	10,980	1,349	5.25%	23,230	988	3.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 159,610</b>			<b>\$ 135,432</b>		

Liquidity ratio (unaudited) - The provisions of the "Regime for the admission of liabilities and investment for foreign currency operations" issued by the Central Bank for credit institutions establish the mechanism for determining the liquidity ratio on liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

In accordance with the aforementioned regime, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group generated an additional liquidity requirement of US\$892 million and US\$2,786 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, investment in liquid assets amounted to US\$8,282 million and US\$9,433 million, respectively, resulting in a surplus of US\$7,390 million and US\$6,647 million, respectively.



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The Group has a liquidity line at the Central Bank up to the amount of the DRM (see note 5) which as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounted to \$34,558 and \$33,902 respectively, the provisioned but unliquidated interest is \$101 and \$132 respectively, totaling \$34,659 and \$34,034. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, it did not use said line.

**(23) Technical reserves-**

The technical reserves as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>BBVA Seguros México</u>		
Reserves at risk currently:		
Direct life insurance	\$ 244,196	\$ 205,756
Accidents and illnesses covered by direct insurance	8,122	71
Direct insurance damages	4	7,796
	<u>\$ 252,322</u>	<u>\$ 213,623</u>
Reserve for outstanding obligations:		
For expired policies and outstanding claims.	6,199	5,584
For accidents that occurred but were not reported	2,492	1,865
	<u>8,691</u>	<u>7,449</u>
Reserve for catastrophic risks	16,154	13,665
Premiums on deposit	917	754
<b>Total reserves BBVA Seguros México</b>	<b><u>\$ 278,083</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 235,491</u></b>
<u>BBVA Seguros Salud México</u>		
Reserve for ongoing risks	\$ 1,653	\$ 1,231
Reserve for outstanding obligations:		
Due to accidents that occurred	76	153
For accidents that occurred but were not reported	653	516
	<u>729</u>	<u>669</u>
	<u>2,382</u>	<u>1,900</u>
Premiums on deposit	131	101
<b>Total reserves BBVA Seguros Salud México</b>	<b><u>\$ 2,513</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,001</u></b>

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<u>BBVA Pensiones México</u>		
Life-course risk reserves	\$ 183,025	\$ 170,472
Reserve for outstanding obligations	470	482
Contingency reserve	3,646	3,395
Reserve for specialized insurance	915	878
	<u>188,056</u>	<u>175,227</u>
Premiums on deposit	97	180
<b>Total reserves BBVA Pensiones México</b>	<b>\$ 188,153</b>	<b>\$ 175,407</b>
Total BBVA Seguros México	278,084	235,491
Total BBVA Seguros Salud México	2,513	2,001
<b>Total technical reserves</b>	<b>\$ 468,749</b>	<b>\$ 412,899</b>

**(24) Employee benefits-**

The balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is comprised as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Employee participation in profits	\$ 5,516	\$ 5,190
Net defined benefit liabilities	13,244	8,620
Recoveries receivable Plan Porvenir	( 9)	( 297)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 18,751</b>	<b>\$ 13,513</b>

Net defined benefit liabilities

As of December 31, 2025, the information on the net defined benefit (liability) is integrated as follows:

	<b>Other retirement benefits</b>						<b>Total</b>
	<b>Pension plan and seniority bonus</b>	<b>Comprehensive medical services</b>	<b>Death benefit</b>	<b>Sports club for retirees</b>	<b>Plan Porvenir bonus</b>	<b>Statutory severance</b>	
Benefits obligations defined	\$ ( 27,344)	\$ ( 35,032)	\$ ( 3,342)	\$ ( 110)	\$ ( 616)	\$ ( 3,612)	\$ ( 70,056)
Plan Assets	17,529	36,166	2,528	1	430	158	56,812
<b>Net defined benefit liabilities</b>	<b>\$ ( 9,815)</b>	<b>\$ 1,134</b>	<b>\$ ( 814)</b>	<b>\$ ( 109)</b>	<b>\$ ( 186)</b>	<b>\$ ( 3,454)</b>	<b>\$ ( 13,244)</b>

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As of December 31, 2025, the defined benefit obligations are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
Opening balance	\$ 20,598	\$ 25,852	\$ 2,433	\$ 91	\$ 551	\$ 3,193	\$ 52,718
Labor cost of the service	161	260	5	2	25	363	816
Financial cost	2,343	3,049	284	10	64	350	6,100
Losses and (gains) actuarial for the period	6,981	7,653	662	15	59	91	15,461
Paid benefits	( 2,739)	( 1,782)	( 42)	( 8)	( 83)	( 385)	( 5,039)
Early reduction of obligations	20,598	25,852	2,433	91	551	3,193	52,718
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 27,344</b>	<b>\$ 35,032</b>	<b>\$ 3,342</b>	<b>\$ 110</b>	<b>\$ 616</b>	<b>\$ 3,612</b>	<b>\$ 70,056</b>
<b>Average remaining working life</b>	<b>16.75</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>6.43</b>	

As of December 31, 2025, the Plan Assets (“AP”) are comprised as follows:

	Other retirement benefits						
	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
AP at the beginning of the year	\$ 13,443	\$ 28,848	\$ 1,982	\$ 1	\$ 385	\$ 174	\$ 44,833
Contributions made by the Group	3,611	2,239	177	-	66	0	6,093
Expected performance of the AP	1,476	3,411	229	-	43	23	5,182
Gains (losses) actuarial generated in the period	1,736	3,450	182	-	21	21	5,410
Paid benefits	( 2,737)	( 1,782)	( 42)	-	( 85)	( 60)	( 4,706)
<b>AP at year end</b>	<b>\$ 17,529</b>	<b>\$ 36,166</b>	<b>\$ 2,528</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 430</b>	<b>\$ 158</b>	<b>\$ 56,812</b>

As of December 31, 2025, the (cost) revenue, net of defined benefits for the period, is comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
Labor cost of the service:							
Current service	\$ ( 161)	\$ ( 260)	\$ ( 5)	\$ ( 2)	\$ ( 25)	\$ ( 363)	\$ ( 816)
Services provided by early reduction							
Interest costs of obligations for benefits defined	( 2,343)	( 3,049)	( 284)	( 10)	( 64)	( 350)	( 6,100)
Interest income from the AP	1,476	3,411	229	-	43	23	5,182
Gains (losses) from the obligations for benefits defined	( 544)	1,781	( 13)	2	( 1)	( 226)	999
Gains (losses) from the AP	( 200)	( 1,090)	( 13)	-	( 5)	( 2)	( 1,310)
<b>Net income (cost) of period</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,772)</b>	<b>\$ 793</b>	<b>\$ ( 86)</b>	<b>\$ ( 10)</b>	<b>\$ ( 52)</b>	<b>\$ ( 918)</b>	<b>\$ ( 2,045)</b>

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As of December 31, 2025, the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset (liability) recognized in OCI are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
<b>Reconciliation of actuarial (losses) gains:</b>							
Beginning balance earnings (losses) in the obligation	\$ 8,840	\$ ( 12,077)	\$ 234	\$ ( 57)	\$ 16	\$ 1,415	\$ ( 1,629)
(Losses) gains in the obligation	6,981	7,653	662	15	59	91	15,461
Recycling of remeasurements in the obligation	( 544)	1,781	( 13)	2	( 1)	( 226)	999
Ending balance (losses) profits in the obligation	<b>\$ 15,277</b>	<b>\$ ( 2,643)</b>	<b>\$ 883</b>	<b>\$ ( 40)</b>	<b>\$ 74</b>	<b>\$ 1,280</b>	<b>\$ 14,831</b>
Beginning balance (losses) gains in return of the assets	\$ 3,361	\$ 7,393	\$ 225	\$ -	\$ 75	\$ 19	\$ 11,073
Gains (losses) in the return of the AP	( 1,736)	( 3,450)	( 182)	-	( 21)	( 21)	( 5,410)
Recycling of remeasurements in the return of the AP	( 200)	( 1,090)	( 13)	-	( 5)	( 2)	( 1,310)
Ending balance (losses) gains in return of the AP	1,425	2,853	30	-	49	( 4)	4,353
Ending balance (losses) net profits recognized in OCI	<b>\$ 16,702</b>	<b>\$ 210</b>	<b>\$ 913</b>	<b>\$ ( 40)</b>	<b>\$ 123</b>	<b>\$ 1,276</b>	<b>\$ 19,184</b>

As of December 31, 2024, the information on the net defined benefit (liabilities) is comprised as follows:

	Other retirement benefits						
	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	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 defined benefit (liabilities)	\$ ( 7,151)	\$ 2,997	\$ ( 452)	\$ ( 92)	\$ ( 169)	\$ ( 3,009)	\$ ( 7,876)
Service accreditation reservation medical beneficiaries	-	( 744)	-	-	-	-	( 744)
<b>Net defined benefit (liabilities)</b>	<b>\$ ( 7,151)</b>	<b>\$ 2,253</b>	<b>\$ ( 452)</b>	<b>\$ ( 92)</b>	<b>\$ ( 169)</b>	<b>\$ ( 3,009)</b>	<b>\$ ( 8,620)</b>

In the 2024 fiscal year, an additional reserve was established in the Comprehensive Medical Services Plan due to the accreditation of beneficiaries at the end of December subject to this benefit, which amounts to \$744, leaving a net liability for defined benefits of \$2,255 in this plan.

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As of December 31, 2024, the defined benefit obligations are comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
Opening balance	\$ 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 (gains) actuarials for the period	370	( 7,674)	( 59)	( 17)	( 7)	172	( 7,215)
Paid benefits	( 2,214)	( 1,487)	( 34)	( 7)	( 52)	( 410)	( 4,204)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 20,594</b>	<b>\$ 25,850</b>	<b>\$ 2,433</b>	<b>\$ 93</b>	<b>\$ 553</b>	<b>\$ 3,191</b>	<b>\$ 52,714</b>
<b>Average remaining working life</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.29</b>	<b>6.46</b>	

As of December 31, 2024, the Plan Assets (“PA”) are comprised as follows:

Other retirement benefits							
	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	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 AP	1,468	3,270	203	-	38	18	4,997
Gains (losses) actuarial data generated in the period	( 2,349)	( 5,218)	( 254)	-	( 39)	( 24)	( 7,884)
Paid benefits	( 2,214)	( 1,487)	( 34)	-	( 52)	( 10)	( 3,797)
<b>AP at year end</b>	<b>\$ 13,443</b>	<b>\$ 28,847</b>	<b>\$ 1,981</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 384</b>	<b>\$ 182</b>	<b>\$ 44,838</b>

As of December 31, 2024, the net income from defined benefits for the period is comprised as follows:

	Pension plan and seniority bonus	Comprehensive medical services	Death benefit	Sports club for retirees	Plan Porvenir bonus	Statutory severance	Total
Labor cost of the service:							
Current service	\$ ( 159)	\$ ( 336)	\$ ( 5)	\$ ( 3)	\$ ( 26)	\$ ( 322)	\$ ( 851)
Interest costs of obligations for benefits defined	(1,999)	(3,215)	( 231)	( 10)	( 54)	( 271)	(5,780)
Interest income from the AP	1,468	3,270	203	-	38	18	4,997
Recycling of remediation of the net asset (liability) for defined benefit to be recognized in OCI:							
Gains (losses) from the obligations for benefits defined	( 545)	641	( 19)	2	( 2)	( 227)	( 150)
Gains (losses) from the AP	( 61)	( 317)	2	-	( 3)	2	( 377)
<b>Net income (cost) for the period</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,296)</b>	<b>\$ 43</b>	<b>\$ ( 50)</b>	<b>\$ ( 11)</b>	<b>\$ ( 47)</b>	<b>\$ ( 800)</b>	<b>\$ ( 2,161)</b>

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As of December 31, 2024, the remeasurements of the net defined benefit asset (liability) recognized in OCI are comprised as follows:

	<b>Pension plan and seniority bonus</b>	<b>Comprehensive medical services</b>	<b>Death benefit</b>	<b>Sports club for retirees</b>	<b>Plan Porvenir bonus</b>	<b>Statutory severance</b>	<b>Total</b>
Reconciliation of actuarial (losses) gains:							
Beginning balance earnings (losses) in the obligation	\$ 9,016	\$ ( 5,048)	\$ 313	\$ ( 40)	\$ 25	\$ 1,467	\$ 5,733
(Losses) gains in the obligation	369	( 7,675)	( 59)	( 19)	( 7)	172	(7,219)
Recycling of remeasurements in the obligation	( 545)	647	( 20)	2	( 2)	( 227)	( 145)
Ending balance (losses) profits in the obligation	<b>\$ 8,840</b>	<b>\$ ( 12,076)</b>	<b>\$ 234</b>	<b>\$ ( 57)</b>	<b>\$ 16</b>	<b>\$ 1,412</b>	<b>\$ ( 1,631)</b>
Beginning balance (losses) gains in return of the assets	\$ 1,075	\$ 2,493	\$ ( 32)	\$ 1	\$ 39	\$ ( 6)	\$ 3,570
Gains (losses) in the return of the AP	2,348	5,218	254	-	39	24	7,883
Recycling of remeasurements in the return of the AP	( 61)	( 319)	2	-	( 3)	2	( 379)
Ending balance (losses) gains in return of the AP	3,362	7,392	224	-	75	20	11,074
Ending balance (losses) net profits recognized in ORI	<b>\$ 12,202</b>	<b>\$ ( 4,684)</b>	<b>\$ 45</b>	<b>\$ ( 57)</b>	<b>\$ 91</b>	<b>\$ 1,432</b>	<b>\$ 9,443</b>

In fiscal year 2024, the remeasurements were affected by an additional reserve in the Comprehensive Medical Services Plan, for \$744, which was applied in 2025.

The plan called sports 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 part.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the severance plan and the sports plan for retirees do not hold assets to fund defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the assets of the various plans were primarily invested in government securities.

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The main actuarial assumptions used in 2025 and 2024 are mentioned below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Nominal discount rate used to calculate the value present of the obligations	10.72%	12.11%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	10.72%	12.11%
Salary increase rate	4.50%	4.50%
Pension increase rate	7.70%	3.70%
Increase rate 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%	12.30%

**(25) Subordinated obligations outstanding-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, they are analyzed as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 1,000 million, issued in February 2025, at an interest rate of 7.625% payable semi-annually, beginning on August 11, 2025, with a maturity date of February 11, 2035, the number of securities in circulation is 1,000,000 with a nominal value of 1,000 dollars each.	\$ 18,008	\$ -
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 1,000 million, issued in January 2018, at an interest rate of 5.125% payable semi-annually, 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 nominal value of 1,000 dollars each.	18,008	20,883
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 750 million, issued in September 2019, at an interest rate of 5.875% payable semi-annually, beginning on March 13, 2020, with a maturity date of September 13, 2034; the number of securities in circulation is 750,000 with a nominal value of 1,000 dollars each.	\$ 13,506	\$ 15,661

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 1,000 million, issued in June 2023, at an interest rate of 8.45% payable semi-annually, beginning on December 26, 2023, with a maturity date of June 29, 2038; the number of securities in circulation is 1,000,000 with a nominal value of 1,000 dollars each.	18,008	20,883
Preferred capitalization notes for USD 900 million, issued in January 2024, at an interest rate of 8.125% payable semi-annually, beginning on July 8, 2024, with a maturity date of January 8, 2039; the number of securities in circulation is 900,000 with a nominal value of 1,000 dollars each.	16,207	18,795
Accrued but unpaid interest	1,830	1,508
Issuance Fees	( 229)	( 195)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 85,338</b>	<b>\$ 77,535</b>

**(26) Related parties-**

The balances and significant transactions with related parties in accordance with NIF C-13 "Related Parties" are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S. A.:		
Derivative financial instruments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 466	\$ ( 2,047)
Repurchase agreements creditors <sup>(1)</sup>	289,697	1,877
BBVA Technology América, S.A. de C.V. (formerly BBVA Axial Tech, S.A. de C.V.):		
Deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 205	\$ 685
Income:		
Interest <sup>(2)</sup>	34	24
Fees for administrative services <sup>(2)</sup>	31	23

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	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Expenses:		
Systems processing and development <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 5,523	\$ 5,026
Interest <sup>(2)</sup>	68	88
Commissions <sup>(2)</sup>	15	13
BBVA Leasing México, S. A. de C. V.:		
Deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	30	63
Loan portfolio <sup>(1)</sup>	6,371	7,476
Income:		
Interest <sup>(2)</sup>	504	451
Fees for administrative services <sup>(2)</sup>	45	52

<sup>(1)</sup> This corresponds to the debit or (credit) balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

<sup>(2)</sup> It corresponds to the income or (expense) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are other transactions and operations with related parties that are not considered significant and, therefore, have not been disclosed.

**(27) Income tax (ISR) and employee profit sharing (PTU)-**

The current law establishes an income tax rate of 30%.

The main items that affected the determination of the Group's tax result were the annual inflation adjustment, the provisions for expenses, the result from market valuation, 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 write-offs.

The reconciliation for the years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, of the statutory income tax rate and the effective rates expressed as a percentage of profit before profit sharing of non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates and income tax, which is the tax incurred by the Group, is:

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	2025		2024	
	Tax	Rate	Tax	Rate
Legal rate	\$ 48,450	30.00%	\$ 44,436	30.00%
Increase (decrease) from:				
Effect of non-deductible differences / non-deductible expenses	949	0.59%	526	0.36%
Annual inflation adjustment	( 4,789)	( 2.97%)	( 5,092)	( 3.44%)
Tax payments agreed with tax authorities during the year, net	1,800	1.11%	1,736	1.17%
Other effects	( 792)	( 0.48%)	( 460)	( 0.31%)
<b>Effective rate</b>	<b>\$ 45,618</b>	<b>28.25%</b>	<b>\$ 41,146</b>	<b>27.78%</b>

Other tax matters:

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are the following balances:

	2025	2024
Net tax profit account	\$ 69,776	\$ 69,740
Contribution capital account	291,851	281,411

The Group has recognized deferred income tax arising from temporary differences resulting from the comparison of the accounting and tax values of the assets and liabilities detailed below:

	2025		2024		Movement during the year
	Temporary differences		Temporary differences		
	Base	Deferred income tax	Base	Deferred income tax	
<b>Deferred Tax Assets:</b>					
Allowance for loan losses (not deducted)	\$ 74,500	\$ 22,350	\$ 70,891	\$ 21,265	\$ 1,085
Fees and interest charged in advance	12,262	3,679	11,541	3,463	215
Provisions	15,944	4,783	13,691	4,107	676
Other assets	10,483	3,145	5,796	1,739	1,406
Foreclosed assets	1,766	530	2,078	623	( 93)
Tax Losses	261	78	-	-	78
Pre-maturity of derivative transactions	487	146	84	25	121
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell (shareholders' equity)	-	-	7,934	2,380	( 2,380)
Market valuation (results)	-	-	6,078	1,823	( 1,823)
Valuation of derivative instruments cash flow hedging (equity)	-	-	4	1	( 1)
Pension reserve	8,215	2,465	5,690	1,698	767
Deferred employee profit sharing	-	4,267	-	4,400	( 133)
<b>Total DTA</b>	<b>123,918</b>	<b>41,442</b>	<b>123,757</b>	<b>41,527</b>	<b>( 84)</b>
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>		

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	Temporary differences		Temporary differences		Movement during the year
	Base	Deferred income tax	Base	Deferred income tax	
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>					
Market valuation (results)	\$ 907	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272
Valuation of derivative instruments cash flow hedging (shareholders' equity)	1,618	485	-	-	485
Other liabilities	14,228	4,268	5,168	1,551	2,717
Total DTL	16,753	5,026	5,168	1,551	3,475
<b>Deferred net assets</b>	<b>\$ 107,165</b>	<b>\$ 36,417</b>	<b>\$ 118,603</b>	<b>\$ 39,976</b>	<b>\$ ( 3,559)</b>
Movement in the year's results		\$ ( 1,564)		\$ 140	
Net charge (credit) in OCI		\$ ( 1,995)		\$ 669	

To determine the accrued and deferred profit-sharing (PTU) resulting from the labor reform of July 1, 2021, compliance with the Federal Labor Law (LFT) and the Income Tax Law (ISR) is required. Therefore, the following should be considered in its determination:

- a) The Group must apply 10% to the taxable profit base for PTU, based on the provisions / pursuant to the provisions of the Income Tax Law.
- b) The amount determined in the previous paragraph must be assigned to each employee based on the provisions / pursuant to the provisions of the LFT; however, the amount assigned to each employee may not exceed the greater of the following amounts: the equivalent of three months of the employee's current salary or the average profit-sharing received by the employee in the previous three years.
- c) If the profit-sharing amount determined in subsection (a) is greater than the sum of the profit-sharing amounts allocated to each and every employee as per subsection (b), the latter shall be considered the profit-sharing amount accrued for the period. Based on the Federal Labor Law, the difference between these two amounts is not considered to generate a payment obligation in either the current or future periods.
- 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 accrued for the period.

For the fiscal years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of the profit sharing accrued amounted to \$5,157 and \$4,432 respectively, which was recognized in the consolidated statement of results within the item of "administration and promotion expenses".

According to Technical Report 53 issued by the CINIF in June 2021, the factor to be used in calculating deferred profit sharing (PTU) is determined by dividing the accrued PTU by the PTU calculated at 10% of taxable income. The resulting quotient is then multiplied by the legal PTU rate of 10% to obtain the factor to be applied in determining and calculating deferred PTU / Deferred employee profit sharing. For the fiscal years ending December 31, 2025 and 2024, the factor derived from the aforementioned method was 3.98% and 3.69%, respectively.

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The Group has recognized deferred profit sharing arising from temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred profit sharing assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, which are detailed below:

	2025		2024	
	Temporary differences		Temporary differences	
	Base	Deferred PTU	Base	Deferred PTU
<b>Deferred tax assets:</b>				
Allowance for loan losses (not deducted)	\$ 74,500	\$ 2,967	\$ 70,892	\$ 2,652
Fees and interest charged in advance	12,262	488	11,542	432
Provisions	15,944	635	13,691	513
Other assets	10,483	417	440	16
Foreclosed assets	1,766	70	2,078	78
Tax losses	261	10		
Pre-maturity of derivative transactions	487	19	84	3
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell (shareholders' equity)	-	-	7,938	297
Market valuation (results)	-	-	6,078	228
Valuation of derivative instruments of cash flows hedging (shareholders' equity)	-	-	4	-
Pension reserve and compensation	8,215	327	5,660	211
<b>Total DTA</b>	<b>\$ 123,918</b>	<b>\$ 4,933</b>	<b>\$ 118,407</b>	<b>\$ 4,430</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities:</b>				
Market valuation (results)	\$ 907	\$ 36	\$ -	\$ -
Valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell (shareholders' equity)	1,618	64		
Other liabilities	14,228	566	776	30
<b>Total DTL</b>	<b>16,753</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Deferred net assets</b>	<b>\$ 107,165</b>	<b>\$ 4,267</b>	<b>\$ 117,631</b>	<b>\$ 4,400</b>
Movement in the year's results		\$ 134		\$ ( 972)
Net credit in the ORI		\$ ( 267)		\$ ( 23)

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To assess the recoverability of deferred assets, management considers the probability that some or all of them will not be recovered. The eventual realization of deferred assets depends on the generation of taxable income in the periods to which temporary differences are deductible or non-taxable. In carrying out this assessment, management considers the expected reversal of deferred liabilities, projected taxable income, and planning strategies.

Other considerations:

Current tax legislation establishes that the authorities have the power to review up to five tax years prior to the last income tax return filed.

According 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 agreed prices, since these must be comparable to those they would use with or between independent parties in comparable operations.

In accordance with the OECD's administrative and technical guidance on global anti-erosion rules known as Pillar II, as of December 31, 2025, the Group has deferred tax assets for tax losses not recorded in its accounting, originating from the Houston, Texas branch, amounting to \$621 of ISR quota.

### (28) Stockholders' Equity-

#### (a) Structure of capital stock-

The Group's share capital as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is structured as follows:

	Number of shares with a par value of \$0.11 pesos		
	Capital stock	Issued Shares (unsubscribed)	Capital paid
Serie "B"	4,605,999,999	( 60,462,657)	4,545,537,342
"F" series	4,794,000,001	( 62,930,521)	4,731,069,480
	<b>9,400,000,000</b>	<b>( 123,393,178)</b>	<b>9,276,606,822</b>

  

	Historical amounts		
	Capital stock	Issued Shares (unsubscribed)	Capital paid
Serie "B"	\$ 507	( 7)	\$ 500
"F" series	527	( 7)	520
Subtotal	\$ 1,034	( 14)	1,020
Reordering of capital updates			15,191
Updated to December 2007 pesos			2,725
Capital reduction and increase for 2009, net			( 9,137)
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 9,799</b>

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On February 28, 2024, through the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the distribution of dividends up to the amount of \$70,000 was authorized, coming from the "Cumulative 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 per share,

On February 28, 2025, through the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the distribution of dividends up to the amount of \$72,500 was authorized, coming from the "Cumulative results" account, of which \$18,125 and \$18,125 were paid to the shareholders on March 26 and June 27, 2025 at a rate of 1.95383941001095 pesos per share.

### **(b) Comprehensive income-**

Comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to \$117,151 and \$105,862 net of deferred taxes respectively, which is presented in the consolidated statement of changes in 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 equity (valuation of financial instruments to collect and sell, valuation of financial instruments derivatives for hedging cash flows, accumulated effect of conversion and remeasurements for defined benefits of employees).

### **(c) Restrictions on equity-**

The Series "F" shares shall at all times represent 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 shall be freely subscribed, and shall be governed by the provisions of Article 74 of the aforementioned Law.

Foreign legal entities exercising authority functions as defined in Article 24 of the Law may not participate in any way in the Group's capital. Nor may domestic financial entities, including those that are part of the Financial Group, participate, except when acting as institutional investors as defined in Article 27 of the Law.

The Group's net income is subject to the legal requirement that 5% of the profits for each financial year be transferred to the legal reserve until it equals 20% of the share capital. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group had met the required reserve amount relative to its historical paid-in share capital. This reserve is not distributable to shareholders during the Group's existence, except in the form of stock dividends.

If profits are distributed that were not subject to the applicable tax for the Group, the tax must be paid when the dividend is distributed. Therefore, the Group must keep track of the profits subject to each tax rate.

### **(d) Bank capitalization index (unaudited)-**

The Capitalization Index (ICAP) represents the Bank's financial strength to withstand unexpected losses due to the risks it incurs. The regulatory framework is described in Title One Bis of Disposiciones de Carácter General Aplicables a las Instituciones de Crédito. The ICAP is calculated as the ratio of Net Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets (weighted by credit, market, and operational risk).

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

- *Capital requirement for credit risk*

The Group is authorized by the Commission to calculate the capital requirement for credit risk for its Corporate, Large Corporate, Credit Card, and Mortgage portfolio. For all other credit risk assets, it uses the standardized method. Under the standardized method, transactions are classified into twelve different groups according to the counterparty and weighted according to their corresponding risk level.

- *Capital requirement for operational risk*

To calculate the capital requirement for operational risk, the Group uses the Business Indicator Method starting in January 2023. The Business Indicator Component is composed of: a) an interest, lease, and dividend component; b) a services component; and c) a finance component. Complementing the calculation is an Internal Loss Multiplier, which is 15 times the average annual losses for 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. Transactions in local currency, with a nominal interest rate or with a return linked to it. II. Transactions in UDIs, UMA, as well as in local currency with a real interest rate or with a return linked to it. III. Transactions in foreign currency or indexed to exchange rates, with an interest rate. IV. Transactions in UDIs, UMA, as well as in local currency with a return linked to the INPC (National Consumer Price Index). V. Transactions in foreign currency or indexed to exchange rates. VI. Transactions with shares and securities. VII. Transactions with commodities. VIII. Transactions with options and warrants.

The Group's Capitalization Index as of December 31, 2025 amounted to 20.15%, which is 1.65 percentage points higher than the minimum required, including the Capital Conservation Supplement of 4.00% and the Net Capital Supplement pursuant to Article 2 bis 117 ñ of 6.5%.

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).

- *Core capital:*

<b>Concept</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Stockholders' equity, excluding the cumulative effect translation adjustment	\$ 400,027
Stock investment deductions	( 949)
Organization expenses and other intangibles	( 11,548)
Deferred tax deduction and tax losses	( 5,200)
Allowance for loan losses	( 2,997)
<b>Total core capital</b>	<b>\$ 379,333</b>

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- *Supplementary capital:*

Concept	Amount
Obligations and capitalization instruments	\$ 83,737
Preventive estimates for credit risks	743
<b>Total supplementary capital</b>	<b>\$ 84,480</b>
<b>Net capital</b>	<b>\$ 463,813</b>

Concept	Valued amount	Maturity date	Percentage of calculation	Weighted average (core capital)
Computable capitalization instruments \$	18,008	18/01/2033	100%	\$ 18,008
Computable capitalization instruments	18,008	13/09/2034	100%	18,008
Computable capitalization instruments	13,506	29/06/2038	100%	13,506
Computable capitalization instruments	18,008	08/01/2039	100%	18,008
Computable capitalization instruments	16,207	08/01/2039	100%	16,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 83,737</b>			<b>\$ 83,737</b>

The assets at risk are broken down below:

- *Assets subject to market risk:*

Concept	Weighted assets for risk	Capital requirement
Transactions in national currency, with nominal rate	\$ 418,063	\$ 33,445
Transactions in national currency, with real or denominated rates to UDIS	8,924	714
Rate of return relative to the general minimum wage	1,851	148
Interest rate for foreign currency transactions with a nominal rate	31,191	2,495
Positions in UDIs or with performance linked to the INPC	78	6
Operations related to the SMG	126	10
Foreign exchange positions with returns indexed to the exchange rate	823	66
Positions in stocks or with returns indexed to the price of a share or group of shares or group of shares and gold	3,013	241
Surcharge	7,377	590
Gamma	2,444	196
Vega	258	21
<b>Total market risk</b>	<b>\$ 474,148</b>	<b>\$ 37,932</b>

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– Assets subject to credit risk:

Concept	Weighted assets due to risk	Requirement capital
Weighted at 0%	\$ -	\$ -
Weighted at 10%	811	65
Weighted at 11.5%	1,857	149
Weighted at 20%	23,162	1,853
Weighted at 23%	10	1
Weighted at 25%	265	21
Weighted at 50%	5,021	402
Weighted at 57.5%	1,974	158
Weighted at 60%	5	-
Weighted at 75%	290,106	23,208
Weighted at 85%	24,951	1,996
Weighted at 90%	-	-
Weighted at 100%	228,319	18,266
Weighted at 115%	6,127	490
Weighted at 120%	-	-
Weighted at 150%	396	32
Weighted at 1250%	127	10
Securities	260	21
Internal Methodology	882,199	70,576
-C V A (RC06 B)	22,071	1,766
-E C C (RC06 C)	30	2
-Counterpart derivatives	24,094	1,928
-Related derivatives	14,652	1,172
<b>Total credit risk</b>	<b>1,526,437</b>	<b>122,116</b>
<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>\$ 301,078</b>	<b>\$ 24,086</b>

For further information on this section, as well as the breakdown required in Schedule 1-O, 1-O bis and 1-O bis 1 of the Provisions, please refer to the document "BBVA Mexico Quarterly Report" published on the website [https://investors.bbva.mx/es/inf\\_financiera/](https://investors.bbva.mx/es/inf_financiera/) in the section "Information for Regulators and Relevant Events"

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

### Capital Management

#### 1. Identification, measurement, monitoring, control and mitigation of the risks to which the Bank is exposed

In compliance with the provisions issued by Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (CNBV) in Article 2 bis 117 a, the Bank conducts an annual Capital Adequacy Assessment (CAA) as part of its Comprehensive Risk Management process. This assessment aims to identify, measure, monitor, control, and mitigate credit, market, operational, and liquidity risks.

The Economic and Financial Security Assessment (ESC) is conducted considering internal economic and financial scenarios, as well as supervisory scenarios defined by the CNBV (National Banking and Securities Commission). Through this process, the Bank evaluates the potential impact of these risks on its capital level, enables the timely detection of vulnerabilities, and defines preventive and corrective actions for their appropriate management, contributing to preserving the Bank's financial stability and solvency.

#### 2. Disclosure and reflection of risks in financial reports

The Bank's financial reports clearly and accurately reflect the risks identified in the previous section. They detail significant variations in risk-weighted assets, the evolution of capitalization ratios, and the impact of adverse macroeconomic scenarios on capital adequacy. This information is approved by various corporate bodies. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Risk Assessment (CRA) serves as a tool for evaluating the adequacy and application of the resources, policies, processes, and procedures involved in comprehensive risk management, ensuring proactive and effective risk management.

#### 3. Management of potential risks in stress scenarios

The Bank employs a robust methodology for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling, and mitigating potential risks under stress scenarios. This methodology includes conducting stress tests that simulate adverse economic and financial conditions to assess their impact on the Bank's capital adequacy and liquidity position.

The scenarios considered incorporate relevant variations in the structure of the statement of financial position, in the composition of assets subject to risk and impacts on the statement of comprehensive income, allowing the Bank's ability to anticipate, prepare and respond in a timely and effective manner to stressful situations or critical scenarios to be evaluated.

### Credit risk

The evolution of credit risk is analyzed under different macroeconomic scenarios, considering the probability of default, the loss given default and its effects on portfolios with models based on internal ratings and under standard models. Similarly, concentrations and sensitivities are identified for the main types of exposures, their capital consumption and effects on the ICAP.

### Market Risk

Operations subject to consumption are monitored for variations in interest rates, currencies, and stock indices, tracking their evolution in response to the impacts of macroeconomic variables and portfolio movements. Stress scenarios include market shocks that affect the trading portfolio, and the impact on capital requirements due to market risk is assessed.

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### Operational Risk

The Business Indicator Method is used to assess the impact of macroeconomic scenarios on operational risk, quantifying the effects of each scenario on its future consumption.

### Liquidity Risk

Regulatory indicators such as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the Net Stable Funding Ratio are analyzed under different scenarios, as well as the funding structure, ensuring the Bank's ability to maintain adequate levels of liquidity at all times.

#### 4. Ability to operate under stressful scenarios

The Bank has demonstrated a strong capacity to obtain resources and maintain business continuity under stress scenarios, in compliance with applicable minimum regulatory requirements. Furthermore, and in accordance with current regulations, the Bank has a Contingency Plan that establishes the actions and measures to be implemented in the event of adverse scenarios, including the adoption of additional measures aimed at preserving the required levels of solvency and liquidity.

This plan helps to ensure the Bank's operational continuity and financial stability even under conditions of significant stress.

### Methodology and Conclusions of the Evaluation

The Bank's Economic and Financial Sustainability Assessment (ESCA) was conducted in full compliance with the guidelines established by the CNBV (National Banking and Securities Commission). The ESC results confirm that the Bank has sufficient regulatory capital to continue managing its business activities in the short and medium term, meeting the minimum capital requirements stipulated in Ley de Instituciones de Crédito in all scenarios considered. Therefore, it is not necessary to develop a Preventive Action Plan or an additional Capitalization Plan. Furthermore, the Bank has established appropriate response strategies to adverse macroeconomic conditions, ensuring its solvency and long-term viability.

#### **(29) Foreign currency position-**

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 core capital. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group maintained a foreign exchange risk position within the aforementioned limit.

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As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has assets and liabilities in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars, converted at the closing exchange rate of \$18.0080 and \$20.8829 pesos per US dollar, respectively, issued by the Central Bank, as shown below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Assets	27,350	26,706
Liabilities	( 25,731)	( 26,197)
Net active position in foreign currency	1,619	509
Net active position valued in pesos	<b>\$ 29,155</b>	<b>\$ 10,629</b>

As of February 25, 2025, the closing exchange rate determined by the Central Bank was \$17.1700 pesos per dollar.

According to the provisions of the Central Bank, the position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, was 30 million short dollars and 279 million long dollars respectively (unaudited), which includes the foreign currency options position, and excludes non-computable assets and liabilities.

The Group conducts transactions in foreign currency, primarily in US dollars, euros, and pounds sterling. The Group does not disclose its position in other currencies besides the US dollar, as these positions are insignificant. The exchange rates of other currencies against the peso are referenced to the US dollar in compliance with Central Bank regulations; therefore, the Group's foreign currency position for all currencies is consolidated in US dollars at the end of each month.

**(30) Position in UDIs-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, assets and liabilities denominated in UDIs have been converted to national currency considering their current equivalent of 8.665387 and 8.340909 pesos per UDI, respectively, as shown below:

	<b>Millions of UDIs</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Assets	26,156	26,484
Liabilities	( 6,808)	( 8,041)
Net active position in UDIs	19,348	18,443
Net active position in local currency (nominal value)	<b>167,657</b>	<b>140,525</b>

As of February 26, 2026, the last known peso-to-UDI equivalence was 8.715710.

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**(31) Preventive and savings protection mechanism-**

On January 19, 1999, the Bank Savings Protection Law was approved and the Institute for the Protection of Bank Savings (“IPAB”) was established, whose purpose is to establish a system of protection for bank savings in favor of people who carry out any of the guaranteed operations and to regulate the financial support given 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 derived from mandatory contributions from financial institutions, which are based on the risk to which they are exposed, determined by their capitalization level and other indicators established by the IPAB’s internal regulations. These contributions must be paid monthly and will be equivalent to one-twelfth of four per thousand, calculated on the monthly average of the daily balances of their passive operations for the month in question.

During 2025 and 2024, the amount of contributions to IPAB by the Group for deposit insurance amounted to \$8,893 and \$7,890, respectively.

**(32) Financial margin-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main components of the financial margin are shown below:

	<b>2025</b>		
	<b>MXN</b>	<b>USD Dollars to MXN equivalent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Interest income:</b>			
Interest and returns on loan portfolio (note 10)	\$ 253,597	\$ 15,120	\$ 268,717
Interest and returns on financial instruments (note 7(a), 7(b) and 7(c))	62,476	4,944	67,420
Interests in availability	6,220	5,026	11,246
Interest and premiums on repurchase agreements (note 8(b))	6,225	-	6,225
Interest in margin accounts	204	-	204
Interest in hedging financial instruments	5,455	226	5,681
Fees charged for the initial granting loans (note 10)	3,222	1	3,223
Others	1,995	-	1,995
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>\$ 339,394</b>	<b>\$ 25,317</b>	<b>\$ 364,711</b>

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

	2025		
	USD Dollars to MXN		
	MXN	equivalent	Total
<b>Interest expense:</b>			
Interest on deposits	\$ ( 52,983)	\$ ( 4,179)	\$ ( 57,162)
Interest on bank and other borrowings	( 1,328)	( 80)	( 1,408)
Interest on derivative financial instruments held for trading	( 3,474)	-	( 3,474)
Interest on hedging financial instruments	( 2,045)	-	( 2,045)
Interest on subordinated debt	( 1,484)	( 4,750)	( 6,234)
Interest and premiums on repurchase agreements and securities lending (note 8(b) and 8(c))	( 30,568)	-	( 30,568)
Expenses for the initial granting of loans	( 3,012)	-	( 3,012)
Others	( 3,117)	( 2)	( 3,119)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>( 98,011)</b>	<b>( 9,011)</b>	<b>( 107,022)</b>
<b>Financial margin</b>	<b>\$ 241,386</b>	<b>\$ 16,303</b>	<b>\$ 257,689</b>
	2024		
	USD Dollars to MXN		
	MXN	equivalent	Total
<b>Interest income:</b>			
Interest and returns on loan 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
Interests in availability	6,491	4,686	11,177
Interest and premiums on repurchase agreements (note 8(b))	7,725	-	7,725
Interest in margin accounts	190	-	190
Interest in hedging financial instruments	4,653	942	5,595
Fees charged for the initial granting of the credit (note 10)	3,116	1	3,117
Others	1,543	-	1,543
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>\$ 337,067</b>	<b>\$ 25,292</b>	<b>\$ 362,359</b>

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	2024		
	MXN	USD Dollars to MXN equivalent	Total
<b>Interest expense:</b>			
Interest on deposits	\$ ( 54,218)	\$ ( 4,879)	\$ ( 59,097)
Interest on bank and other borrowings	( 2,449)	( 24)	( 2,473)
Interest on derivative financial instruments held for trading	( 2,141)	-	( 2,141)
Interest on hedging financial instruments	( 1,884)	( 160)	( 2,044)
Interest on subordinated debt	( 1,394)	( 3,456)	( 4,850)
Interest and premiums on repurchase agreements and securities lending (note 8(b) and 8(c))	( 47,538)	-	( 47,538)
Expenses for the initial granting of loans	( 1,773)	-	( 1,773)
Others	( 2,362)	-	( 2,362)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>( 113,759)</b>	<b>( 8,519)</b>	<b>( 122,278)</b>
<b>Financial margin</b>	<b>\$ 223,308</b>	<b>\$ 16,773</b>	<b>\$ 240,081</b>

**(33) Commissions and fee received and paid-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main components of the commissions and fees charged are shown below:

	2025	2024
Credit and debit cards	\$ 58,121	\$ 51,705
Banking fees	8,872	8,698
Investment funds	32	26
Insurance	34	8
Credit operations	3,906	3,642
Others	19,751	16,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 90,716</b>	<b>\$ 80,859</b>

During 2025 and 2024, the amount of income received by the Group from trust operations amounted to \$788 and \$563, respectively.

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

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main components of the commissions and fees paid are shown below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
TDC	\$ ( 23,788)	\$ ( 19,636)
Rewards points effective credit card	( 6,650)	( 5,463)
Guarantees for the development fund	( 2,609)	( 2,212)
Cash management and funds transfer	( 1,679)	( 1,649)
Placement of loans	( 1,634)	( 1,406)
Appraisals	( 409)	( 232)
Buying and selling securities	( 107)	( 72)
Insurance	( 342)	( 307)
Others	( 6,508)	( 5,053)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ ( 43,726)</b>	<b>\$ ( 36,030)</b>

**(34) Financial intermediation income-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main concepts that make up the result from intermediation are:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Valuation result:		
Trading derivatives	\$ ( 13,614)	\$ 8,938
Derivatives for hedging purposes	( 39)	( 59)
Embedded derivatives	48	( 821)
Currencies	5,169	4,347
Investments in financial instruments (note 7a)	6,936	( 2,296)
	( 1,500)	10,109
Result from buying - selling:		
Trading derivatives	15,437	( 6,679)
Derivatives for hedging purposes	329	312
Embedded derivatives	( 1,040)	( 120)
Currencies	11,175	11,716
Investments in financial instruments	9,281	17,778
	35,182	23,007
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 33,682</b>	<b>\$ 33,116</b>

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**(35) Information by segment-**

The Group and its subsidiaries participate in various activities within the Financial System, such as lending, treasury operations, international money transfers, investment fund distribution and management, insurance, and pensions, among others. Performance evaluation and risk assessment for these activities are based on information generated by the Group's business units, rather than on the legal entities where the resulting profits are recorded.

The following presents the income obtained during the years 2025 and 2024, in which the different segments are distinguished as indicated in the previous paragraph.

Concept	2025					
	Total	Commercial banking	Commercial Banking and Government	Treasury operations	Insurance and Social Security Sector	Other segments
Financial margin	\$ 257,689	\$ 177,321	\$ 52,405	\$ 341	\$ 23,254	\$ 4,368
Allowance for loan losses	( 60,991)	( 53,307)	( 7,650)	-	( 34)	-
Financial margin adjusted for loan losses	196,698	124,014	44,755	341	23,220	4,368
Commissions and fees, net	46,990	36,037	15,612	2,593	( 4,818)	( 2,434)
Premium income (net)	49,005	-	-	-	49,005	-
Net increase in technical reserves	( 1,704)	-	-	-	( 1,704)	-
Net cost of loss rate, claims, and other obligations pending compliance	( 56,006)	-	-	-	( 56,006)	-
Financial intermediation income	33,682	4,580	2,134	10,027	14,209	2,732
Other operating income (expense)	( 7,310)	( 201)	325	36	226	( 7,696)
	261,355	\$ 164,430	\$ 62,826	\$ 12,997	\$ 24,132	\$ ( 3,030)
Administrative and promotional expenses	( 99,856)					
Operation income	161,499					
Interest in net income of other entities	477					
Income before income tax	161,976					
Income taxes	( 45,618)					
Results before non-controlling participation	116,358					
Non-controlling interest	-					
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 116,358</b>					

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Concept	2024					
	Total	Commercial banking	Commercial 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
Allowance for loan losses	( 54,705)	( 51,363)	( 3,308)	-	( 34)	-
Financial margin adjusted for loan losses	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 loss rate, claims, and other obligations pending compliance	( 49,609)	-	-	-	( 49,609)	-
Financial intermediation income	33,116	3,886	1,840	9,958	17,635	( 203)
Other operating income (expense)	( 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)					
Operation income	148,120					
Interest in net income of other entities	448					
Income before income tax	148,568					
Income taxes	( 41,146)					
Income before participation no controller	107,422					
Non-controlling interest	-					
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 107,422</b>					

**(36) Risk management and derivative operations of the BBVA Financial Group (indistinctly the Group), being the most representative subsidiary (unaudited)-**

**Organizational Structure**

The Group's General Directorate of Risk reports directly to the Group's General Directorate, thus guaranteeing its independence from the Business Units, allowing the necessary autonomy for the development of its activities.

In general, and considering national and international best practices, three specialized Credit Risk teams have been integrated. The first focuses on the Wholesale portfolio, with the functions of loan origination, monitoring, and recovery. The second team focuses on the SME sector, and the last on the Retail sector, both performing loan origination and monitoring functions. These three teams are supported and complemented by an area dedicated to the management of recovered Non-Financial Assets (NFA). There is also a specific area for the SME and Retail sectors that centralizes recovery functions, given the shared characteristics and synergies involved in performing this function for these sectors. Furthermore, the management of Market, Structural, and Fiduciary Risks is integrated into a single unit, in addition to other specialized units for risk management in non-banking businesses and asset management.

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Additionally, there are the Advanced Analytics, Risk Transformation, and Risk Strategy & Performance units, which support the units mentioned above. Advanced Analytics addresses the specialized methodological and technological needs of the Risk areas. Risk Transformation leads the project portfolio in this area. Risk Strategy & Performance ensures that the areas have the necessary technological resources to perform their functions and seeks the efficient execution and continuous improvement of Risk processes.

The Portfolio Management, Capital & Expected Losses Unit has been implemented. Its purpose is to integrate, monitor, and generate reports for the management of the various areas, as well as for measuring operational risk and managing losses. Furthermore, this Unit is responsible for disclosing risk-related information in strict compliance with national and international regulations.

In accordance with the regulatory requirements of the CNBV, relating to the disclosure of the policies and procedures established by credit institutions for the Comprehensive Risk Management, the measures that the management of BBVA Mexico has implemented for this purpose are presented below, as well as the corresponding quantitative information.

### **Qualitative information:**

- *Participation of the governing bodies:*

The risk governance model at BBVA Mexico is characterized by the direct involvement of its corporate bodies, both in establishing the risk strategy and in continuously monitoring and supervising its implementation.

The Board of Directors of BBVA Mexico approves, as proposed by the Risk Committee: (i) the objectives, guidelines, and policies of the Comprehensive Risk Management, as well as any subsequent modifications; (ii) the overall 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 both the Overall Risk Exposure Limits and the Specific Risk Exposure Limits may be exceeded; (iv) the Capital Adequacy Assessment, including the capital estimate and, where applicable, the capitalization plan; and (v) the Contingency Plan and Contingency Financing Plan, as well as any modifications thereto.

The Risk Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors of BBVA Mexico, approves: (i) the Specific Risk Exposure Limits and Risk Tolerance Levels, as well as the liquidity risk indicators, (ii) the methodologies and procedures for identifying, measuring, monitoring, limiting, controlling, reporting, and disclosing the different types of risk to which BBVA Mexico is exposed, as well as any subsequent modifications, (iii) the models, parameters, scenarios, and assumptions, including those related to stress tests, used to perform the Capital Adequacy Assessment and which will be used to carry out the valuation, measurement, and control of the risks proposed by the Comprehensive Risk Management Unit, which must be consistent with BBVA Mexico's technology, (iv) the methodologies for the identification, valuation, measurement, and control of the risks of new operations, products, and services that BBVA Mexico intends to offer to the market, (v) the corrective action plans proposed by the CEO, (vi) the evaluation of the aspects of the 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.

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It also approves other activities in accordance with applicable regulations and those delegated to it by the Group's Board of Directors.

- *Policies and Procedures:*

There are risk manuals that outline 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 Management.

A risk training program and dissemination of regulations is carried out, including the defined and delimited responsibility of third parties.

- *Tactical decision-making:*

The Group's management model guarantees the independence of the Integrated Risk Management Unit. It establishes monitoring processes through reports and alerts to promptly detect deterioration and deviations from business objectives and the risk limit structure defined for each risk type.

Regarding risk appetite, the different risk units participate in the preparation of the Risk Appetite that the Group is willing to assume in order to achieve its business objectives and which must be submitted in general terms and specific exposures and sub-limits by the Risk Committee to the Board of Directors, if applicable, for its approval.

Appropriate authorization processes are carried out for new products and/or services that involve risk for the Group, including ratification of the new product and/or service by the Risk Committee.

- *Tools and analytics:*

Continuous measurement of credit, market, and liquidity risks using consistent methodologies and parameters. Budgets are developed based on these metrics, which serve as the guiding principle for risk management.

The reports analyze and monitor the risks incurred by the Group's various business units. This monitoring considers Risk Metrics, Risk Appetite, Key Concentrations, Compliance with Regulatory Limits, Credit Stress Analysis, Calculation of Regulatory Capital Requirements, Structural Risks, Market Risks, Liquidity Risk, Operational Risk, and Legal Risk.

The methodologies and parameters used to measure risks are calibrated periodically and submitted for approval to the authorized bodies.

Periodic sensitivity analysis processes are established, tests are carried out under extreme conditions, and models are reviewed and calibrated.

Likewise, methodologies are established for the monitoring and control of operational and legal risks in accordance with international standards.

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries***- Information:*

Information, as an essential pillar in risk management, is used to carry out proactive management, through the definition and establishment of early warning indicators and metrics that allow for anticipating movements – positive and negative – in the risk profile (clients, portfolios, products, asset classes), preventing deterioration and pointing out deviations and potential threats, in all risks, by all the defined axes, in all their phases (current, deteriorated and in recovery), at all organizational levels of the risk function (risk units in the business areas, corporate area and specialist areas) and to the corporate bodies, ensuring compliance and consistency 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, traceable, automated to a greater extent (or if manual, that they have controls), with a unique definition, guaranteeing the frequency, distribution and confidentiality of the reporting, among other aspects.

*- Technology Platform:*

The source and calculation systems for risk measurements are periodically reviewed, and a continuous improvement process is carried out to ensure the quality and sufficiency of data, aiming, where possible, to automate processes.

*- Audit:*

Each year, Internal Audit, in compliance with the obligations outlined in the CUB, conducts a Comprehensive Risk Management Audit, adhering to the applicable legal provisions, for subsequent submission to the Commission. The recommendations from each audit are reviewed periodically by the Audit Committee, which is delegated by the Board of Directors.

Similarly, audits of compliance with Ley de Instituciones de Crédito, the CUB and other legal provisions applicable to the Group are carried out by independent experts, through which it has been concluded that the models, systems, methodologies, assumptions, parameters and risk measurement procedures fulfill their functionality in consideration of the characteristics of the Group's operations, instruments, portfolios and risk exposures.

The Group believes that, to date, it fully complies with the provisions regarding Risk Management. It also continues to work on projects to improve measurements and limitations, automate processes, and refine methodologies.

**Methodological framework:**

The consolidated statement of financial position of the Group, for risk purposes, is visualized as follows:

## a) Market Risk:

Portfolios of operations and investments. - Negotiable financial instruments, repurchase agreements and operations with derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

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Structural Balance Sheet.- Financial instruments to collect or sell, financial instruments to collect principal and interest and derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes for managing the structural risk of interest rates and exchange rates, as well as other bank positions on the balance sheet such as loans, deposits, issues, among others.

Counterparty Risk – This quantifies the potential loss that would result from a counterparty default, given a certain level of confidence, from the present moment until the maturity of all transactions with that counterparty. Counterparty risk measurement includes identifying products subject to counterparty risk (derivatives, securities-backed financing, and interbank deposits).

### b) Credit risk

Internal Models and Methodologies, 4 approved portfolios:

Revolving consumer - TDC  
Mortgage.- Mortgage loans.

Large Companies or Corporations. - This includes individuals with business activity and excludes clients of Investment Projects and Mortgage Developers, while a closed group called Large Developers G9 are qualified by business or corporate tools according to their characteristics and resources.

It should be noted that, for the Large Companies portfolio, the CNBV took note that the loans under PEMEX and CFE are no longer part of said portfolio; consequently, the capital requirements and credit risk reserves will be calculated according to the standard method and the standard general methodology, respectively.

Companies – Provided they belong to a group identified as companies under wholesale management. This includes self-employed individuals and excludes promoters from the corporate portfolio. Additionally, sovereigns, governments and public administrations, and financial institutions are excluded from both portfolios.

These portfolios of Companies and Large Companies or Corporations consider the following annual sales volumes:

Sales volume	Segment
Greater than 60 million pesos and less than 50 million dollars	Companies
Over \$50 million	Large Companies (Corporates)

### c) Liquidity Risk:

Banking business - with on- and off-balance sheet positions, including loans, deposits, investments in financial instruments, derivatives, wholesale financing, etc.

Likewise, in the event of a contractual obligation, the monitoring and control of the liquidity risk of the banking business includes the liquidity that may be required by its subsidiaries, entities belonging to the same financial group or relevant related persons, and the liquidity that the banking business itself may require from any of the aforementioned entities or related persons.

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### 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 (FICS) when a significant part of an entity's operations is 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 (IFCV) and Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (IFCPI) and implies that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may 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 (IFN), Financial Instruments to Buy and Sell (IFCV) and Financial Instruments to Collect Principal and Interest (IFCPI) and occurs when the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may be modified by exchange rate fluctuations 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 has two basic measures: Expected Loss (EL) and Unexpected Loss (UL).

The PE of a portfolio represents the average outstanding loan balance plus the net costs incurred for its recovery and is considered an unavoidable loss in the lending business over time. Calculating the overall PE of each portfolio requires first determining the PE for each borrower; therefore, the model initially focuses on an individual level.

### Standard Model Wallets

$$Reserva\ Etapa\ 1\ o\ 3 = PD \times LGD \times EAD$$

Where the full life reserve, for loans with periodic principal and interest payments and revolving loans, is:

$$Reserva\ vida\ completa = \frac{PD \times LGD \times EAD}{(1+r)} \times \left[ \frac{1-(1-PD)^n}{PD} \right] - \frac{PD \times LGD \times PAGO}{r(1+r)} \times \left[ \frac{1-(1-PD)^n}{PD} \right] + \frac{PD \times LGD \times PAGO}{r(r+PD)} \times \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1-PD}{1+r} \right)^n \right]$$

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And for loans with a single repayment at maturity of principal and interest, or a single repayment of principal at maturity and periodic interest payments:

$$Reserva\ vida\ completa = \frac{PD \times LGD \times EAD}{(r + PD)} \times \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 - PD}{1 + r} \right)^n \right]$$

Where:

PD: Probability of customer default. LGD: contract loss given default. EAD: Exposure to contract default. r: Annual interest rate charged to the customer, greater than zero (when the annual interest rate is equal to zero, a fixed value of 0.00001% should be used). n: Remaining term, the number of years remaining to pay off the loan as of the rating date. [n = max ((number of days remaining/365.25),1)], (when the maturity date is earlier than the rating date and there is still a remaining balance, then n = 1 year). PAYMENT: Theoretical annual amortizable payment. [PAYMENT = EAD x (1+r) x [(1-((1+r)^(-1)))/ (1-((1+r)^(-n)))]].

NIFC 16 Model Wallets

Expected Loss Stage 1 (NIFC 16 Model Portfolios) =[Probability of Default (Marginal) x Loss given default (Marginal) x Exposure (Marginal)] / [(1 + annual interest rate /100)^(6/12)]

Expected Loss Stage 2 (NIFC 16 Model Portfolios) =[Probability of Default (Marginal) x Loss given default (Marginal) x Exposure (Marginal)] / [(1 + annual interest rate /100)^(12\*(t-1)+6) / 12]

Expected Loss Stage 3 (NIFC 16 Portfolios) = Probability of Default x Loss given default x Exposure.

Portfolio *	Percentage of expected loss
Commercial	0.52%
Consumer	4.81%
Mortgage	0.23%

  

Portfolio *	PD	LGD
Commercial	2.97%	41.73%
Consumer	9.79%	83.13%
Mortgage	1.39%	13.09%

\* The parameters are weighted, based on the current portfolio of each of the portfolios and are calculated under internal models of the Group, for the portfolios for which these models have been approved (TDC, Companies, Large Companies and Mortgages) and under the standard method for the rest.

Probability of default implies the possibility that a client will fail to meet their obligations. The elements that determine this factor are the client's risk rating, credit quality migration, and the status of past-due accounts.

Loss given default is the net economic loss from the recovery of financing; the elements that allow determining this factor are recovery expenses (adjudication and sale) and type of guarantee.

Exposure refers to the maximum balance amount at the time of default; the elements that allow determining this factor are line size, line utilization, and product type.

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Once the expected loss level is determined, its volatility dictates the amount of capital needed to cover the identified risks. Since credit losses can vary significantly over time, it can be inferred that creating a fund equal to the average loss will cover credit risk in the long term. However, in the short term, fluctuations, and therefore the risk, persist, generating uncertainty. This also requires a second fund to serve as a guarantee against losses exceeding the average.

From this perspective, average losses can be absorbed by creating a precautionary reserve, which should be considered a cost of the lending business. Meanwhile, a second fund to cover unexpected losses must be secured by setting aside a specific amount of capital. This capital may or may not be used, but it ensures the Group's solvency in the event of above-average losses. This allocated capital, therefore, depends on the volatility of credit losses over time and is called Economic Capital, to give it a risk connotation.

In calculating the economic capital required to back the loans, the Group's desired solvency level must be established. The allocated amount must cover a specific number of times the volatility of losses, ensuring a certain credit quality for the Group at a given probability level. This solvency probability is determined using the desired risk rating, so the economic capital must equal the amount necessary to meet this probability. Furthermore, origination models (scorings or ratings) are defined for use at all transaction and portfolio levels. Behavioral models are also available for the most important portfolios: credit cards, mortgages, and non-revolving consumer loans. These models, in addition to supporting lending decisions, are linked to the specified default probability.

*For more information on credit risk and details of article 88 of the CUB, please consult the website (BBVA.mx) where a file with all the requirements is published (within the investor information section).*

### Capital requirement by Standard Method

The calculation of the capital requirement using the standard method is performed in the Finance area. This is done using the methodology described in Section Two of Chapter III of Title One Bis of Disposiciones de Carácter General Aplicables a las Instituciones de Crédito. Under the standard method, transactions are classified into twelve different groups according to the counterparty, and these groups are weighted according to the degree of risk corresponding to each group. For risk groups II, III, and VI, the external ratings from S&P, Moody's, Fitch, HR Ratings, A.M. Best, and DBRS, provided by the Market Risk area, are used. The rating selection algorithm is performed in accordance with the provisions described in Section E and Schedule 1-B of said regulations.

External ratings issued by S&P, MOODY'S, FITCH, HR RATINGS, A.M. Best and DBRS apply to transactions subject to credit risk such as loans, derivatives, spots and fixed income in accordance with Section D "External Credit Ratings" of these Provisions.

No public issuance 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.

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The Group ensures that the data used in preparing the reports comes from unified sources by type of risk, is reconciled, is traceable, is automated to a greater extent (or if manual, with controls), with a unique definition guaranteeing the frequency, distribution and confidentiality of the reporting among other aspects.

### Models based on internal ratings for calculating Capital

The Group applies internal methodologies to homogeneous portfolios; that is, it does not partially adopt internal methods within the portfolios.

The Commission first authorized the use of advanced internal models on June 22, 2009 for the Credit Card portfolio, on April 21, 2014 for Businesses and Large Companies, and on November 16, 2018 for the Mortgage Portfolio.

The most recent authorizations for updating parameters to apply to capital requirement calculations were given on December 17, 2024 for Credit Cards, November 28, 2025 for Businesses, August 8, 2024 for Large Businesses, and May 30, 2025 for the Mortgage Portfolio.

The description of each of these portfolios corresponds to what is defined in note 3, paragraph (m).

### Scores and Ratings

The Scoring module provides analysis and valuation tools that allow for a ranking, for risk classification through a rating with a focus on both the product level and the client level for retail portfolios, based on homogeneous data and criteria for the Group.

Ratings allow for an ordering, 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 outstanding balance in the analysis period, plus the available balance and line granted affected by credit conversion factors (CCF1 and CCF2) respectively, CCF1 and CCF2 are calibrated from historical information.

$$\text{EAD} = \text{Available Balance} + \text{CCF1} * \text{Unavailable Balance} + \text{CCF2} * \text{Limit}$$

### Probability of Non-Compliance

The calibrations of the Probabilities of Default use a definition of default corresponding to 90 days, which is consistent with the Basel II definition of default.

Therefore, for the Group, a transaction/client will be considered “bad” or in default when any of the following conditions are met:

90 days have passed since the day of the first non-payment.

The amount must pass a materiality filter for the transaction/customer 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.

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### Loss Given Default (LGD)

The method used to estimate the LGD is called Workout LGD, based on discounting the cash flows of recovered delinquent exposures at different points in time, derived from the portfolio recovery process. A recovery cycle is defined as the process in which a contract enters into default and ends when it is no longer in default. As soon as a contract enters default, a recovery process begins, called the recovery cycle, in which transactions that increase and decrease the debt are recorded. The portion that is not recovered is known as the loss, and when expressed as a percentage of the Exposure at Default, it is known as Loss Given Default.

Throughout this recovery process, the amounts of inflows into 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 LGD is calculated as the difference between the cumulative inflows less discounted recoveries (brought to present value) at the cycle's opening date, divided by the exposure to default.

$$\text{Loss given default} = \text{LGD} = (\sum \text{delinquent entries} - \sum \text{recoveries})/\text{EAD}$$

### Coverage and/or mitigation policies for each type of risk

The establishment 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 periodically updates the value of collateral on loans, depending on the type of collateral, using statistical methods or by verifying its existence and physical condition. The value of movable and immovable property collateral is updated periodically throughout the life of the loan, and this frequency also depends on the nature of each type of collateral.

The Group has a robust system for managing financial collateral and a calculation engine. These have been certified by the Commission, in accordance with the comprehensive method for recognizing 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 for the recognition of 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 of value it may suffer due to the effects of fluctuations in its market price and exchange rate fluctuations.

$$CA^* = \frac{C_i \cdot (1 - H^T - H^t \cdot (1 - 0.25)^t)}{1 - C^* \cdot (1 - H^T - H^t \cdot (1 - 0.25)^t)}$$

**Covered and Uncovered Exposure:** The calculation of uncovered exposure (E\*) is a cyclical process in which each iteration incorporates a new collateral (CAi) according to the determined prioritization, until there are no more eligible collaterals to include in the process.

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### Profitability Measurement

In addition to calculating capital requirements for credit risk, the Group uses internal estimates to assess the profitability of both new operations and its existing portfolio. For loans granted to corporations, large corporations, financial institutions, governments, and sovereign entities, profitability and economic benefit-added indicators are calculated during the client evaluation process to ensure an appropriate balance between returns and capital consumption.

The profitability of loan portfolios is measured using two complementary approaches: the first based on return on regulatory capital, calculated from risk-weighted assets (RoRC), and the second on return on economic capital (RAROEC). These indicators are used as monitoring and management tools to support decision-making and alignment with the Group's risk appetite and profitability strategy.

The Risk area is responsible for identifying, measuring, and establishing control mechanisms over internal rating systems through periodic monitoring. Likewise, the Internal Validation area, independent of the Credit Risk units, evaluates these systems in accordance with the provisions of Section V of Schedule 15.

### Internal methodologies under NIF C-16 for calculating reserves

By means of official letter number 121-1/14591541/2023, dated January 10, 2022, the Commission authorized the implementation plan for Internal Reserve Methodologies based on NIF C-16, to determine the Allowance for loan losses by credit risk level for BBVA's relevant modelable portfolios, effective January 2022: specifically, the Credit Card, Mortgage, Corporate, and Large Corporate portfolios. This authorization was granted in accordance with the provisions of Article 139 Bis 3, Section I of the Regulations. The methodology was estimated using data as of September 2019.

Plans are in place to continue implementing modelable portfolios.

The calculation of the expected credit loss requires a temporal structure during the term of the operation and is based on the following components, in accordance with the minimum requirements for the 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 (SP or LGD): An estimate of the loss in the event of default, based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those the lender would expect to receive, including those from any collateral.
- Default Exposure (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 disbursements of committed credit facilities (CCF).
- Deadline at expiration
- Discount interest rates: Discount an expected loss to the present value at 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 contractual future cash flows of the loans.

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- **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 outlook, as well as the economic and financial environment of the market in which the Group operates. BBVA Research is the area within BBVA specializing in the creation of internal prospective scenarios for various Group processes, including those used in the estimation of provisions under NIF C-16, which are updated at least annually. Descriptions of these prospective scenarios can be found in the Mexico Situation reports, which are published on the BBVA website under Corporate Information -> Economic Studies -> Publications.

The procedures for estimating the probability of default, the loss given default, and the exposure at default, to properly allocate and modify the credit risk level of exposures, are consistent and in accordance with the criteria for recognizing a debtor's credit risk level, 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), expected credit losses will be calculated over the asset's lifetime. Otherwise, provisions will be based on expected 12-month credit losses. Expected credit losses on impaired assets (stage 3) will be expected credit losses over the asset's lifetime.

Description of portfolios using internal methodologies

The following is a description of the Wholesale Portfolio rated under internal methodologies.

### Business and large company closures December 2025

Risk level	Available	Balance	Exposure to non-compliance	Weighted average LGD	Weighting of the risk	Real guarantee exhibition non-financial	Financial guarantee exposure
A1	\$ 100,270	\$ 608,219	\$ 646,832	41.38%	3.11%	\$ 301,587	\$ 3,791
A2	120	7,337	7,418	49.30%	3.32%	7,670	22
B1	13	1,609	1,617	47.92%	5.03%	5,830	-
B2	13	947	954	40.20%	7.51%	1,410	113
B3	20	1,218	1,229	50.85%	8.59%	1,528	7
C1	6	901	905	41.57%	5.21%	497	-
C2	1	1,174	1,174	43.56%	13.55%	11	-
D	1	1,620	1,620	47.26%	85.79%	2,153	-
E	-	3,194	3,194	81.24%	95.39%	4,410	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 100,445</b>	<b>\$ 626,220</b>	<b>\$ 664,942</b>	<b>41.71%</b>	<b>3.80%</b>	<b>\$ 325,096</b>	<b>\$ 3,944</b>

\* Weighted average percentage

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The following is a description of the credit card and mortgage portfolio rated under internal models:

**Credit card closing December 2025**

Risk level	Available	Balance	Exposure to non-compliance	Weighted Average LGD	Weighting of the risk
A1	\$ 440,886	\$ 125,515	\$ 251,519	80.53%	1.85%
A2	14,570	23,899	30,621	81.18%	8.02%
B1	5,246	16,390	19,223	80.94%	10.54%
B2	2,959	13,565	15,288	81.86%	12.28%
B3	2,120	9,761	11,002	81.54%	15.39%
C1	2,576	14,899	16,502	81.56%	20.69%
C2	1,887	16,770	18,071	81.58%	35.35%
D	11	6,357	6,367	81.20%	89.76%
E	97	6,674	6,708	89.00%	99.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 470,352</b>	<b>\$ 233,829</b>	<b>\$ 375,303</b>		

**Mortgage Closing December 2025**

Risk level	Balance	Exposure to non-compliance	Weighted Average LGD	Risk assessment	Current exhibition	Expired exhibition
A1	\$ 368,780	\$ 368,780	13.00%	0.49%	\$ 368,780	\$ -
A2	3,892	3,892	16.63%	3.97%	3,892	-
B1	1,109	1,109	14.01%	6.95%	1,109	-
B2	2,084	2,084	13.57%	9.42%	2,084	-
B3	1,851	1,851	12.46%	10.84%	1,851	-
C1	8,642	8,642	14.20%	15.58%	8,640	1
C2	4,081	4,081	14.89%	42.96%	3,849	232
D	1,687	1,687	17.16%	92.02%	251	1,436
E	7,283	7,283	64.86%	100.00%	-	7,283
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 399,410</b>	<b>\$ 399,410</b>			<b>\$ 390,458</b>	<b>\$ 8,952</b>

\* The current exhibition includes stage 1 and stage 2

\* Weighted average percentage

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*Analysis of estimated losses under internal methodologies NIF C-16*

Backtest exercise

Portfolio	Millions of pesos				
	Prov/1	OL 12 months/2	DIFF \$	%Use of Prov 12 months/3	
	sep'24	oct24-sep25	(OL-ALLO)	sep'24	
Cards	\$ 18,274	\$ 15,811	\$ ( 2,463)	87%	
EyGE	4,925	273	( 4,652)	6%	
Mortgages	5,155	1,551	( 3,604)	30%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 28,354</b>	<b>\$ 17,635</b>	<b>\$ ( 10,719)</b>	<b>62%</b>	

/1 PO = Observed Loss

/2 PROV = Provisions

/3 % Uso de Prov = PO / Prov

The use of the overall expected loss of internal reserve methodologies based on NIF C-16 is 62% “acceptable”.

### Scoring

The Scoring module provides analysis and valuation tools that allow for assigning a product-focused credit rating to retail portfolios, based on data and criteria consistent across the Group. Two types of scoring are available:

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 history with the Group. This model, used to assign scores to each transaction, is easy to understand, stable, and allows experts to use it in decision-making.

Ratings allow a credit rating to be set for the wholesale portfolio.

These scores and ratings are used both in the estimation of reserves with Internal Methodologies based on NIF C-16 and in models based on internal capital ratings.

### Use of internal estimates

One use 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 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.

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### Interest Rate Risk

#### Structural Balance

Regarding the structural balance risk of interest rates and exchange rates, Economic Value and Financial Margin sensitivities are calculated for parallel movements in the curves of +/-100 basis points, and in aggregate for MXN and UDIs with respect to the US Dollar, based on the correlation and volatility effects between currencies, according to the methodology authorized by the Risk Committee. An alert system is in place for the aforementioned metrics, which is monitored monthly by the Risk Committee and presented quarterly to the Board of Directors; mitigation measures are in place should alert thresholds be exceeded.

The structural risk measurement system is QRM (Quantitative Risk Management), which incorporates the characterization of the items in the Structural Balance Sheet according to the financial characteristics of each item. The methodology behind the Economic Value metrics consists of estimating the fair value of the positions in the Structural Balance Sheet by calculating the present value of their net future cash flows (expected cash flows from assets less expected cash flows from liabilities) discounted at market interest rates. Meanwhile, the methodology behind the Financial Margin metrics is based on projecting the interest income and expenses of the Structural Balance Sheet, month by month over a 12-month horizon, considering business growth forecasts. Specifically, the main assumptions behind the characterization of the items in the Structural Balance Sheet are as follows:

**Prepayment rates:** This assumes an early amortization of certain items in the Structural Balance Sheet such as mortgage, consumer and SME loans.

**Evolution of products that do not have a maturity date:** For demand deposits and the card, "core" or stable balances and volatile balances are calibrated and, subsequently, their evolution over time is predicted.

The assumptions behind the characterization of the structural balance items are modeled based on historical observations, both of the structural balance items themselves and of the evolution of risk factors. At least annually, the adequacy of the models and systems that comprise the structural balance risk metrics is reviewed and validated.

To monitor the structural balance sheet risk related to interest rates and exchange rates, the Assets and Liabilities Committee is the executive body responsible for managing it. This committee is not a delegated body of the Board of Directors. It adopts investment and hedging strategies within the risk policies and limits approved by the Board of Directors and the Board's delegated Risk Committee.

As of December 31, 2025, the Economic Value Sensitivity and Financial Margin Sensitivity +/- 100 bp and aggregate are presented below:

Note: Structural Balance Figures excluding the Employee Commitments portfolio

Portfolio	Sensitivity Estimated Economic Value (SVE)			
	(100) base points	+100 base points	Added	Limited Use
National Currency	\$ 16,044	\$ ( 15,838)	\$ ( 21,973)	
Foreign currency	( 5,981)	5,399	( 7,898)	
Total	\$ 10,063	\$ ( 10,439)		
Total Aggregate			\$ ( 19,808)	79%

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Projected Financial Margin (SMF) Sensitivity over 12 months				
Portfolio	(100) base points	+100 base points	Added	Limited Use
National Currency	\$ ( 4,399)	\$ 4,414	\$ ( 5,966)	
Foreign currency	( 2,126)	2,107	( 2,772)	
Total	\$ ( 6,525)	\$ 6,521		
Total Aggregate			<u>\$ ( 7,643)</u>	58%

In terms of Limit uses in the quarter, the following exposure is shown. of added sensitivity:

Portfolio	Use Limit SVE	SMF Usage Limit
Total	78.00%	58.00%

In terms of annual Limit uses, they show the following aggregate sensitivity exposure:

Portfolio	Use Limit SVE	SMF Usage Limit
Total	75.00%	58.00%

**Market, Liquidity and Operational Risks**

**Market Risk**

Regarding the process for measuring market risk in relation to trading and investment portfolios, daily market risk measurement is performed using Value at Risk (VaR) statistical techniques as the central measure. For illustrative purposes, VaR consists of:

- 1) Define the degree of sensitivity in the valuation of positions to changes in prices, rates, types or indices.
- 2) To reasonably estimate the expected change for a specific time horizon with certain prices, rates, types or indices, considering the degree to which they may move together.
- 3) Re-evaluate the portfolio in light of these expected joint changes and thereby determine the maximum potential loss in terms of value.

In summary, VaR has been set under the view that no more than the calculated amount will be lost in a trading day 99% of the time.

Market, Structural and Non-Banking Risks (RMEyNB) is responsible for establishing and monitoring the guidelines, methodologies and limits of market risk, counterparty risk, structural risk and liquidity risk of the Group, establishing the parameters of risk measurement, and providing reports, analyses and assessments to Senior Management, the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

Market risk measurement quantifies the potential change in the value of positions taken as a result of changes in market risk factors. When significant risks are identified, they are measured and limits are assigned to ensure adequate control. Overall risk measurement is performed through a combination of methodologies applied to Trading Portfolios and the Structural Balance Sheet. Currently, the official methodology used for calculating VaR is Historical Simulation without smoothing.

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### Trading Portfolios

In the Group's specific case, VaR is calculated using Historical Simulation and based on the assumption that it will not be lost within a single day in 99% of cases. Two methodologies are used, one with and one without Exponential Smoothing: one that heavily weights the latest market data and another that gives equal weight to information from a full year of trends.

	<u>3Q 2025</u>	<u>4Q 2025</u>
Value at risk of negotiable financial instruments:		
VaR 1 day	\$ 186	\$ 175
VaR 10 days	593	557
Total	<b>\$ 779</b>	<b>\$ 732</b>
	<u>VaR 1 day</u>	<u>VaR 10 days</u>
Value at risk of negotiable financial instruments:		
Fixed income	\$ 206	\$ 654
Equity	45	143
Changes	23	75
Vega	6	19

Additionally, daily simulations of portfolio gains and losses are performed by re-evaluating portfolios under catastrophic scenarios (stress tests). These estimates are generated by applying percentage changes observed over a specific historical period, encompassing significant market turbulence, to the risk factors. Monthly backtesting is conducted to compare the daily gains and losses that would have been observed had the same positions been maintained, considering only the change in value due to market movements, against the calculated value at risk, thereby calibrating the models used.

### Liquidity Risk

#### Quantitative Information

(a) Concentration limits with respect to the different groups of guarantees received and the main sources of financing.

In addition to regulatory liquidity ratios and the Group's liquidity risk management framework, limits are established along three fundamental axes: a) self-financing through the LtSCD (Loan to Stable Customer Deposits) ratio, which measures the maximum proportion of net loan investment financed with stable customer deposits; b) diversification of the funding structure through a maximum amount of Short-Term Financing (STF); and c) capacity to absorb liquidity shocks through the 30-day Core Capacity (CB 30d – the ratio of available liquidity buffer to expected net liquidity outflows within the corresponding maturity). Alerts are also in place to prevent these limits from being breached, including monitoring other maturities. Metrics are also in place to proactively identify potential threats, enabling the adoption of necessary preventative management actions. These metrics include indicators of funding concentration, foreign currency liquidity, long-term funding diversification, and intraday liquidity, among others. The uses of these metrics (with limits, but not exceeding them) are listed below.

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*Quarterly*

LtSCD	9%	
FCP 12m	331,734	From MXP
CB 30d	157%	

*Annual*

LtSCD	8%	
FCP 12m	288,666	From MXP
CB 30d	132%	

(b) The exposure to liquidity risk and financing needs at the Group level, taking into account the legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of liquidity.

The Group's exposure to liquidity risk and its financing needs are based on the principle of decentralized and independent liquidity management (including Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. in Spain or any other entity thereof), in order to avoid dependencies or subsidies and potential contagion from crises. At all times, the legal, regulatory, and operational limitations on liquidity transferability established by applicable regulations are taken into account when setting the Group's liquidity risk policies. These include the Central Bank's liability admission and investment regimes for foreign currency deposit operations, payment system operating rules, and the risk diversification requirements for deposit operations specified by the CUB, among others.

In the case of the investment regime for passive operations in Foreign Currency, in addition to the regulatory limit of Shortage, there is a stricter alert system than the regulatory limit for the investment regime for passive operations in Foreign Currency of the Central Bank.

(c) The following details the cash flows from the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 by maturity and liquidity gaps.

<i>Millions of pesos</i>	In sight	30 days	6 months	1 year	Older than 1 year	No expiration date	Total
Cash and cash equivalents cash	\$ 231,067	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 231,067
Loan portfolio	-	174,093	316,570	167,373	1,431,026	-	2,089,062
Investments in instruments financial	-	-	58,164	25,885	578,549	-	662,598
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 231,067</b>	<b>\$ 174,093</b>	<b>\$ 374,734</b>	<b>\$ 193,258</b>	<b>\$ 2,009,575</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,982,727</b>
Deposits	\$ -	\$ 257,673	\$ 50,519	\$ 3,109	\$ 44	\$ 1,690,117	2,001,463
Issues and obligations subordinates	-	22,126	16,899	30,078	199,480	-	268,583
Creditors for repurchase agreements	-	169,704	81	-	-	-	169,785
Neto resto de balance	-	-	-	-	-	542,897	542,897
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 449,503</b>	<b>\$ 67,499</b>	<b>\$ 33,187</b>	<b>\$ 199,524</b>	<b>\$ 2,233,014</b>	<b>\$ 2,982,727</b>
Out of balance	\$ -	\$ ( 2,007)	\$ ( 8,611)	\$ ( 17,796)	\$ ( 15,128)	\$ -	\$ ( 43,542)
Liquidity gaps	231,067	( 282,769)	288,893	137,131	1,750,937	( 2,168,801)	( 43,542)
<b>Accumulated gaps</b>	<b>231,067</b>	<b>( 51,702)</b>	<b>237,191</b>	<b>374,322</b>	<b>2,125,259</b>	<b>( 43,542)</b>	<b>-</b>

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\* The figures in the table above only consider the Group individually, not consolidated.

### Embedded derivatives

Under the Structured Bank Bond issuance programs, the Group has registered currency, index and interest rate options, equivalent to a nominal value of \$5,063; likewise, the Group has registered interest rate and currency swaps with a nominal value of \$22,580.

### 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 the management of liquidity risk; internal liquidity reports; the liquidity risk strategy and the policies and practices across the lines of business and with the Board of Directors.

Liquidity risk management within the Group is governed by the following principles: decentralized and independent liquidity management; self-financing of bank lending activity; liquidity planning within the business growth planning process; clear segregation of duties to proactively manage liquidity risk, including intraday liquidity and collateral management; establishment of a transfer pricing system and internal liquidity usage rules; and consistency with regulatory requirements.

The structure and responsibilities for liquidity risk management are clearly segregated by function and area:

- Setting general policies, key metrics, and limits. Liquidity risk policies are approved by the Board of Directors, following a favorable opinion from the Risk Committee; these bodies also approve the Group's liquidity risk limit scheme.
- Risk identification, measurement, and control. The Risk area identifies, measures, and establishes mechanisms to control the liquidity risk to which the Group is subject through the setting, monitoring, and reporting of a limit scheme.
- Management of investment and fundraising activities. This is carried out in the business areas, in accordance with risk policies.
- Liquidity and financing management. This is carried out by the Finance department, through the Financial Management department.
- Generation of monitoring information. The Group's Systems and Finance departments provide the information relevant to liquidity risk. In turn, the Risk department promotes the continuous improvement of information quality to ensure sound decision-making.

The status of limits and alerts is reported daily through internal reports to Senior Management, the Internal Audit area and liquidity management areas, even more frequently in crisis situations.

Strategies are developed within the risk limits approved by the Board of Directors and the Board's delegated Risk Committee, and are agreed upon by the Assets and Liabilities Committee, always within the approved liquidity risk tolerance. Furthermore, the evolution of liquidity risk and any thresholds are monitored by these bodies.

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(b) Financing strategy, including diversification policies, and whether the financing strategy is centralized or decentralized.

Each year, the Group develops a growth plan for its business, taking into account business growth projections, the maturity profile of assets and liabilities, risk appetite, and projected market conditions.

Based on this, the financing plan in the wholesale markets is developed, seeking to maintain diversification in financing and ensuring 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 subparagraph (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 client, instruments and markets.

On the funding side, the company has a broad network of both retail and wholesale clients. This funding is complemented and strengthened through local and international issuances, maintaining constant access to debt markets.

In the event of limit triggers or liquidity risk alerts, the Group has established specific procedures for action and communication, with clearly defined roles for the various areas and decision-making bodies. The level of communication is differentiated depending on whether a limit or an alert has been triggered. Furthermore, a Liquidity Contingency Plan is in place, which, if activated, includes a list of action measures classified by type 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 conducted under various stress scenarios, evaluating in each case the coverage of the available liquidity buffer against the liquidity needs of the scenario in question under different time horizons and defining the survival horizon under different situations. The results of these tests are an integral part of the Liquidity Contingency Plan, as they form part of its activation mechanism.

(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 contingency measures, and effective communication, specifying roles and responsibilities in these situations, as well as the authority to activate it. It is defined based on four principles: coordination among the participating units, effective information flow, confidentiality of actions and information, and execution. This Plan, as well as any modifications, is approved by the Group's Board of Directors, upon the proposal of the CEO. Its activation would be carried out by the Assets and Liabilities Committee, using a "traffic light approach" for the indicators that comprise the Plan, allowing for the assessment of the severity of the situation.

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The Group also has a Contingency Plan or Recovery Plan that outlines the actions to be taken to restore its financial position in the event of adverse scenarios that could affect its solvency and/or liquidity. This plan describes the Group's situation, detailing key business lines, recovery indicators, the corporate governance framework used in its development, and the processes for implementing recovery measures in the event of adverse scenarios. This plan has also been approved by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Risk Committee and prepared by the CEO.

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (unaudited) -**

The LCR quantifies the Group's potential capacity to meet its 30-day liquidity needs in 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, the following is the Disclosure Format of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio of the Group corresponding to the fourth quarter of 2025.

<b>Liquidity coverage ratio</b>	<b>Unaggravated amount average</b>	<b>Amount weighted average</b>
Computable liquid assets		
Total computable liquid assets	Not Applicable	\$ 581,268
<b>Cash outflows</b>		
Non-Secured Retail Financing	1,018,315	69,989
Stable Financing	636,844	31,842
Less stable financing	381,471	38,147
Unsecured Wholesale Financing	846,668	292,349
Operational Deposits	423,555	97,249
Non-Operational Deposits	405,230	177,217
Unsecured Debt	17,883	17,883
Guaranteed Wholesale Financing	Not Applicable	789
Additional Requirements	921,548	73,688
Outflows related to derivative financial instruments and other guarantee requirements	29,820	18,943
Outflows related to losses from debt instrument financing	-	-
Credit and Liquidity Lines	891,729	54,745
Other Contractual Financing Obligations	89,692	18,129
Other Contingent Financing Obligations	-	-
Total cash outflows	Not Applicable	454,945

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Liquidity coverage ratio	Unaggravated amount average	Amount weighted average
<b>Cash inflows</b>		
Cash inflows from secured transactions	111,708	39
Cash inflows from non-secured transactions	148,682	84,173
Other cash inflows	4,219	4,219
<b>Total cash inflows</b>	<b>\$ 264,610</b>	<b>\$ 88,431</b>
Total computable liquid assets	Not Applicable	581,268
Total net cash outflows	Not Applicable	366,514
Liquidity coverage ratio	Not Applicable	158.29%

- (a) The calendar days included in the fourth quarter of 2025 are 92 days.  
 (b) Main causes of the LCR results and the evolution of its main components:

The average quarterly LCR increased its level compared to the previous quarter due to the increase in liquid assets mainly resulting from the greater growth in deposits compared to the growth of the loan portfolio, the results of the quarter and the issuances made in September 2025. Outflows increased due to the greater demand derived from the growth in deposits.

Concept	Weighted amount (average)		Variation	
	4T-25	3T-25	Monetary	Percentage
Computable liquid assets	\$ 581,268	\$ 535,842	\$ 45,426	8.50%
Departures	454,945	439,512	15,433	3.50%
Tickets	88,431	91,981	( 3,550)	( 3.90%)
Net outputs	366,514	347,531	18,983	5.50%
LCR	158.29%	154.15%	-	4.10%

- (c) Main changes in CCL components within the quarter

Concept	oct-25	nov-25	dic-25
Computable liquid assets	\$ 535,123	\$ 557,912	\$ 650,015
Departures	436,124	451,273	477,318
Tickets	87,502	93,312	84,636
Net outputs	348,623	357,961	392,682
LCR	53.51%	155.84%	165.45%

Liquid assets and outflows increased each month of the quarter due to growth in deposits. Inflows reached their highest level in November due to an increase in unsecured loans.

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(d) Evolution of the composition of Eligible and Computable Liquid Assets:

<b>Computable Liquid Assets</b>	<b>4T-25</b>	<b>3T-25</b>	<b>Variation</b>
N1 Cash and Banks	\$ 240,092	\$ 258,060	\$ ( 17,968)
N1 Securities	328,326	264,724	63,602
N2 A	12,446	12,590	( 144)
N2 B	404	469	( 65)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 581,268</b>	<b>\$ 535,843</b>	<b>\$ 45,425</b>

Total liquid assets increase by N1 within the Securities line item.

(e) Concentration of its sources of financing

One of the Group's main strengths lies in the quality of its funding, which is diversified by client type, instruments, and markets. On the funding side, it has a broad network of clients, both retail and wholesale. This funding is complemented and strengthened by local and international issuances at different maturities, allowing it to maintain access to debt markets. The following table shows the Group's funding structure as of December 2025:

<b>Sources of financing (December 2025)</b>	<b>% funding structure</b>
Customer acquisition	81.42%
Collateralized financing	6.94%
Credit instruments	6.49%
Subordinated obligations	3.47%
Money market	0.96%
Interbank	0.72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

(f) Exposures in derivative financial instruments and potential margin calls

The exposure, in accordance with current CCL derivatives guidelines, corresponds to the contingent outflow from transactions with derivative financial instruments, also known as the Look Back Approach (LBA). As of December 31, 2025, it amounts to \$16,112 million pesos.

<b>Concept</b>	<b>4T-25</b>
Contingent outflows (Look Back Approach)	\$ 16,112

(g) Currency mismatch

The liquidity risk associated with foreign currency transactions is hedged in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Currency Liquidity Ratio (ACLME), established by the Central Bank. Likewise, the exchange rate risk is adequately funded and managed within regulatory limits.

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(h) Cash inflows and outflows that, where applicable, are not captured in this framework, but which the Group considers relevant to its liquidity profile.

The Group considers that all flows relevant to the calculation of the CCL 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 Subject to Consolidation, as well as the outflows derived from the 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 from consolidation on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio since there are no financial entities that consolidate according to their nature, as part of the Entities Subject to Consolidation, nor are there any entities eligible to receive support in accordance with Article 8 of the Provisions.

### **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR or CFEN) Schedule 10**

The CFEN aims to encourage institutions to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their off-balance-sheet assets and activities.

In accordance with the disclosure requirements specified in Schedule 10 of the General Provisions on Liquidity Requirements for Multiple Banking Institutions (Provisions), the Disclosure Format of the Group's NSFR corresponding to the fourth quarter of 2025 is presented below, and which corresponds to the average of the point closings of the fourth quarter of 2025.

There is no impact from consolidation on the NSFR since there are no financial entities that consolidate according to their nature, as part of the Entities Subject to Consolidation, nor are there entities eligible to receive support according to Article 8 of the Provisions.

(a) The main causes of the results of the NSFR and the evolution of its main components.

The average CFEN for the quarter increased compared to the previous quarter, due to higher deposit growth relative to portfolio growth, quarterly results, and issuances made in September 2025. Stable available financing increased due to deposit growth, quarterly results, and issuances made in September 2025. Stable financing required increased due to the growth in the loan portfolio balance.

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**Schedule Table 10 CFEN**

Net Stable Financing Ratio Disclosure Format

	Individual figures				Consolidated figures					
	Amount not weighted by remaining term				Amount not weighted by remaining term					
	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to one year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to one year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount
Elements of fund financing stable available	\$ 404,699,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404,699,216	\$ 404,699,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 404,699,216
Capital	404,699,216	-	-	-	404,699,216	404,699,216	-	-	-	404,699,216
Core capital and core capital not fundamental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments of capital	-	1,082,341,209	1,774,697	19,381	1,010,011,534	-	1,082,341,209	1,774,697	19,381	1,010,011,534
Retail warehouses	-	685,126,728	630,045	4,614	651,473,549	-	685,126,728	630,045	4,614	651,473,549
Stable deposits	-	397,214,481	1,144,651	14,767	358,537,986	-	397,214,481	1,144,651	14,767	358,537,986
Deposits less stable	-	397,214,481	1,144,651	14,767	358,537,986	-	397,214,481	1,144,651	14,767	358,537,986
Wholesale financing	-	1,172,820,261	36,610,031	115,688,277	585,885,714	-	1,172,820,261	36,610,031	115,688,277	585,885,714
Operational deposits	-	17,143,389	-	-	8,571,695	-	17,143,389	-	-	8,571,695
Other financing wholesaler	-	1,155,676,872	36,610,031	115,688,277	577,314,020	-	1,155,676,872	36,610,031	115,688,277	577,314,020
Liabilities interdependent	-	4,547,707	1,010,804	10,233,424	-	-	4,547,707	1,010,804	10,233,424	-
Other liabilities	16,902,854	172,641,763	-	155,479,973	155,479,973	16,902,854	172,641,763	-	155,479,973	155,479,973
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	16,902,854	172,641,763	-	155,479,973	155,479,973	16,902,854	172,641,763	-	155,479,973	155,479,973
Total Amount of Stable Financing Available	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,156,076,438	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,156,076,438
Total liquid assets eligible for purposes of the Coefficient of Net Financing	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	41,595	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	41,595
Deposits in Other Institutions with purposes operational	-	2,305	-	-	1,152	-	2,305	-	-	1,152
Loans up to date and values	6,973	547,489	183,746	1,385,143	1,429,215	6,973	547,489	183,746	1,385,143	1,429,215
Financing guaranteed granted to financial institutions with liquid assets eligible for level I.	-	103,326	26	2,099	12,445	-	103,326	26	2,099	12,445
Financing guaranteed granted to financial institutions with liquid assets eligible parties other than level I.	-	28,057	9,216	16,615	25,431	-	28,057	9,216	16,615	25,431
Financing guaranteed granted to different counterparts of financial institutions, which:	-	389,305	145,634	999,496	1,083,970	-	389,305	145,634	999,496	1,083,970
They have a weighting factor of lower credit risk or equal to 35% of according to the Method standard for risk of Basel II credit	-	25,135	12,996	165,353	126,545	-	25,135	12,996	165,353	126,545
Mortgage loans (current) of which:	-	24,940	28,116	360,482	294,461	-	24,940	28,116	360,482	294,461
They have a weighting factor of lower credit risk or equal to 35% of according to the Method established standard in the Provisions.	-	13,047	14,734	192,380	138,937	-	13,047	14,734	192,380	138,937

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**Schedule Table 10 CFEN**

Net Stable Financing Ratio Disclosure Format

	Individual figures					Consolidated figures				
	Amount not weighted by remaining term					Amount not weighted by remaining term				
	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to one year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount	without expiration	< 6 months	from 6 months to one year	>= 1 year	Weighted amount
Debt securities and shares are separate to eligible liquid assets (which are not in a situation of default)	\$ 6,973	\$ 1,861	\$ 755	\$ 6,451	\$ 12,907	\$ 6,973	\$ 1,861	\$ 755	\$ 6,451	\$ 12,907
Interdependent assets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	105,325	375,901	3,459	62,767	192,050	105,325	375,901	3,459	62,767	192,050
Basic raw materials (commodities) traded physically, including gold.	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
Initial margin granted in transactions with instruments derivatives and contributions to the fund absorption of losses central counterparts	Not applicable	21,646	-	-	18,399	Not applicable	21,646	-	-	18,399
Derivative assets for the purpose of financing coefficient stable net	Not applicable	-	-	-	-	Not applicable	-	-	-	-
Derivative liabilities for the purposes of net financing ratio stable before the deduction for the variation of the initial margin.	Not applicable	-	-	-	2,319	Not applicable	-	-	-	2,319
All assets and operations not included in the categories previous.	105,325	354,255	3,459	62,767	171,333	105,325	354,255	3,459	62,767	171,333
Off-balance sheet transactions	-	188,882	91,091	774,634	13,999	-	188,882	91,091	774,634	13,999
Total financing amount stable required	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,678,011	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	1,678
Stable financing coefficient grandchild (%)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	128.69%	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	128.69%

(b) Changes in major components within the reporting quarter.

The main changes in the CFEN for the fourth quarter of 2025 within available stable financing correspond to the increase in deposits, wholesale financing from the issuances made in September 2025, and capital due to the quarter's results. Within required stable financing, the main change is the increase in current loans and securities due to the growth of the loan portfolio.

(c) The evolution of the composition of the Available Stable Financing Amount and the Required Stable Financing Amount.

The amount of stable financing available increases due to the growth in deposits, the issuances made in September 2025 and the result obtained in the quarter; while the amount of financing required increases due to the growth in the loan balance.

(d) The impact on the Net Stable Financing Coefficient of the incorporation of the entities subject to consolidation.

There is no impact from consolidation on the Net Stable Financing Coefficient since there are no financial entities that consolidate according to their nature, as part of the Entities Subject to Consolidation, nor are there entities eligible to receive support according to Article 8 of the Provisions.

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

### Operational Risk

#### 1) Definition and assessment

The Group, aware of the importance of considering all aspects related to operational risk, pursues comprehensive risk management, considering not only the quantitative aspects of 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, errors in the processing and storage of transactions or in the transmission of information, as well as adverse administrative and judicial rulings, 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 resulting 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 rulings, and the application of sanctions, in relation to the operations carried out by the Group."

Operational risk materializes in losses resulting from: human error; inadequate or defective internal processes; inappropriate conduct towards clients, in the markets, or against the entity; money laundering and terrorist financing; failures, interruptions, or deficiencies in systems or communications; theft, loss, or misuse of information, as well as deterioration of its quality; internal or external fraud, including, in all cases, those resulting from cyberattacks; theft or physical damage to assets or people; legal risks; risks arising from workforce management and occupational health, and inadequate service provided by suppliers; as well as losses resulting from extreme weather events, pandemics, and other natural disasters

BBVA's operational risk management incorporates risks related to compliance and conduct, as well as money laundering and terrorist financing, but excludes strategic and/or business risks and reputational risks. However, reputational risk management, entrusted to the Responsible Business unit, will be coordinated with operational risk management to the extent that it arises 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 for 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.

Operational risk losses recorded in 2025 totaled \$2,100, primarily due to operational items related to tax payments (surcharges) and lawsuits. The average monthly operational risk losses recorded in Q4 2025 were \$527, with tax payments (surcharges), lawsuits, and fines being the most significant factors.

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## 2) General model of operational risk

Operational risk management is based on a cause-and-effect model in which the operational risk associated with the Group's processes is identified through a continuous improvement cycle:

Identification - This involves determining what the risk factors are (circumstances that can become operational risk events), which reside in the processes of each business/support unit.

Quantification – The potential cost of a risk factor is determined. This can be done using historical data (operational loss database) or by estimation if the risks have not yet materialized as events in the past. Quantification is based on two components: frequency of occurrence and monetary impact should it occur.

Mitigation - At least for management risks (critical), the identification, documentation and testing of mitigants and controls that contribute to their reduction is carried out, and based on their effectiveness, the residual risk is calculated.

Monitoring – The Group promotes continuous monitoring by the Areas of the proper functioning and effectiveness of their control environment, which must take into consideration, among other elements, the evolution of the management indicators defined for the Area, the events and losses experienced, as well as the results of the activity of the second line of defense, internal audit, supervisors or external auditors.

Additionally, specific management schemes have been established for technological risks and those derived from legal processes.

In the case of the former, in addition to the general methodology of operational risks, the Information Security & CISO Directorate evaluates that the identified risks and the mitigation plans in process are uniform in the Group and comply with logical security standards.

With regards to legal proceedings, in addition to the operational risk management process for legal matters, the probability of an adverse outcome is calculated based on the inventory of administrative proceedings and lawsuits in which the Group is a plaintiff or defendant. Based on this, the Group considers the main factors influencing legal risk to be: the degree of non-compliance with regulations; the types of legal proceedings in which it is involved; the amount claimed; and the probability of an unfavorable outcome.

The Group has an integrated methodology for internal control and operational risk. This methodology allows for the identification of risks in organizational areas, the assessment of identified risks to prioritize/determine which are critical/manageable risks, the definition and implementation of mitigation and control measures for critical/manageable risks, the determination of residual risk (risk assessment after the implementation of controls), and the identification of 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 delineation of responsibilities, policies, and procedures common to the entire Group. Its operation relies on systems to identify, measure, monitor, control, and mitigate operational risks and losses, as well as tools and methodologies for quantifying operational risk.

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

### *1st Line of Defense - Business Units*

- Process owners 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.
- The Internal Control officers in the Business Units and support areas or Risk Control Assurers (RCA) coordinate and ensure the proper management of operational risk in their Units, extending the methodology for risk identification, promoting the establishment of mitigation measures and necessary controls in all operational processes performed and outsourced by the Area and monitoring their proper implementation and effectiveness.

### *2nd Line of Defense*

- i) *The Non-Financial Risks Unit*
- ii) *Risk Control Specialists (RCS)*
- iii) *Responsible business*

Risk Control Specialists (RCS) define the mitigation, control and monitoring framework in their area of expertise and compare it with the one implemented by the front line.

### *Functions of the Non-Financial Risks Unit*

The Non-Financial Risks Unit, within the General Directorate of Regulation & Internal Control, is responsible for designing and maintaining the Group's Operational Risk management model and assessing the degree of application 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, is responsible for the management of Reputational Risk, in a coordinated manner with the Group's internal control model in those cases where Reputational Risk derives from operational events.

### *3rd Line of Defense - Internal Audit*

- It performs an independent review of the control model, verifying compliance with and effectiveness of established policies.

Operational risk management within the Group is designed and coordinated by the Non-Financial Risk Management Department, in accordance with BBVA Group's corporate criteria (in Spain). Business and support areas, in turn, have Internal Control Officers (ICOs) coordinated by the Non-Financial Risk Management Department, who are responsible for implementing the model in the day-to-day operations of their respective business areas. This provides the Group with a process-level view, which is where operational risks are identified and prioritized, and mitigation decisions are made.

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To carry out this task, the Group has tools that cover the qualitative and quantitative aspects of operational risk:

- Operational Risk Management Tool: The corporate tool MIGRO documents the identification and management of the most relevant risks, which serve as a reference for focusing the Internal Control Oversight Committees of the business and support units, as well as the sessions of the Board's Delegated Risk Committee held during the year.

MIGRO documents the mitigation, control and monitoring framework that 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 maintain comprehensive control over these events, they are recorded in a database called SIRO (Integrated Operational Risk System). To ensure its reliability, 98% of entries are populated directly from accounting data via automated interfaces.

#### 4) Government Model

The operational risk management carried out by each Area is reported through the Area's Internal Control Oversight Committees, where management analyzes the state of its control environment and promotes and monitors the necessary mitigation measures to address identified weaknesses. In this forum, Risk Control Specialists review the proposed actions.

The relevant aspects of operational risk management derived from the Internal Control Oversight 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 Risk Management Department, which ensures that the highest level of the Group is permanently involved in the management of operational risks and the functioning of the Internal Control System.

#### 5) Capitalization for operational risk

Effective January 1st, 2023, the Business Indicator Method for determining the capital requirement for operational risk, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) on November 19, 2020, will come into effect. This method replaces all previous methods (basic indicator, standard, alternative standard, and advanced).

6) The ROMIN Method (Operational Risk - Business Indicator Method) considers the following in its calculation:

Business Indicator (BI)

CIAD: Interest, lease and dividend component (Interest income, interest expense 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 which the Business Indicator Component (BIC) is calculated.

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The factors to be used per line of business are as follows:

Level	IN Level	Coefficient marginal ( $\alpha$ )	Determination of CIN
I	If $IN \leq 3,500$ mdu	12%	$CIN = IN * 12\%$
II	If $3,500 \text{ md} < IN \leq 104,000$ md	15%	$CIN = (3,500 \text{ mdu} * 12\%) + [(IN - 3,500 \text{ mdu}) * 15\%]$
III	If $IN > 104,000$ mdu	18%	$CIN = (3,500 \text{ mdu} * 12\%) + (100,500 \text{ mdu} * 15\%) + [(IN - 104,000 \text{ mdu}) * 18\%]$

*mdu = millions of Udis*

Internal Loss Multiplier

$$ILM = \max \left[ \ln \left( \exp(1) - 1 + \left( \frac{PI}{BIC} \right) 0.8 \right), 1 \right]:$$

CIN: Business Indicator Component

PI: 15 times the average annual losses due to Operational Risk incurred during the previous ten years.

Where the Operational Risk Capital Requirement is determined by multiplying the CIN and the MPI.

The overall objective of the risk management policies is to avoid significant losses arising from exposure to the Group's risks, which are demonstrated by the levels of the financial indicators disclosed in note 37, which reflect the Group's financial stability.

### (37) Financial indicators (unaudited)-

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and in accordance with Article 182 of the Provisions, the Group's financial indicators are detailed below:

	2025	2024
Delinquency rate	1.63%	1.61%
Loan portfolio coverage ratio stage 3	185.79%	193.06%
Operational efficiency	2.70%	2.71%
ROE	26.55%	27.12%
LONG	3.03%	3.06%
Credit, market and operational risk capitalization index (Bank)	20.15%	18.68%
Core capital 1 on credit, market and operational risk (Bank)	16.48%	15.24%
Liquidity	101.93%	104.69%
Adjusted Net Interest Margin (MIN) / Productive Assets Average	5.57%	6.84%

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Delinquency ratio: Balance of the Loan portfolio with stage 3 credit risk at the end of the quarter / Balance of the total Credit Portfolio at the end of the quarter.

Coverage ratio: Balance of allowance for loan losses at the end of the quarter / Balance of the Credit Portfolio with stage 3 credit risk at the end of the quarter.

Operational efficiency: Expenses (annualized) / Average total assets.

Return on equity (ROE): Net profit (annualized) / Average equity 5 quarters (12 months).

Return on Assets (ROA): Net income (annualized) / Average total assets over 5 quarters (12 months)

Total capital ratio: Net capital / Assets subject to credit, market and operational risk.

Total core capital ratio: Total core capital / Assets subject to credit, market and operational risk.

Liquidity: Portfolio with credit risk stage 1 and stage 2 + loan portfolio valued at fair value / Bank deposits (immediate demand deposits + total term).

Adjusted net interest margin (MIN): Financial margin adjusted for credit risks (annualized) / Average productive assets of 5 quarters (12 months).

Average Productive Assets = Cash and Cash Equivalents, + Investments in Financial Instruments + Repurchase Agreement Debtors + Securities Loans + Derivative Financial Instruments + Valuation Adjustment for Financial Asset Coverage + Credit Portfolio with Credit Risk Stages 1 and 2 + Benefits to be Received in Securitization Operations.

### (38) Ratings-

As of December 31, 2025, the ratings assigned to the companies that are part of the Group are shown below:

Rating Agencies	Global Scale M. E.		National Scale		Perspective
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	
<i>Bank</i>					
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
<i>BBVA Mexico Brokerage House</i>					
Moody's	N/A	N/A	AAA.mx	ML A-1.mx	Stable
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	F1 + (mex)	Stable
<i>BBVA Insurance Mexico</i>					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable
<i>BBVA Pensions Mexico</i>					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable
<i>BBVA Health Insurance Mexico</i>					
Fitch	N/A	N/A	AAA(mex)	N/A	Stable

**Grupo Financiero BBVA México, S.A. de C.V. and Subsidiaries****(39) Contingent commitments and liabilities-****Contingencies-**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 filed are considered inadmissible and in the event of adverse rulings, they would not significantly affect its financial position since, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has weighed the impacts of each of them and has recorded a reserve for these matters of \$4,082 and \$3,260, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are pending labor lawsuits against the Group; however, in the opinion of its lawyers, the claims filed are considered unfounded and in the event of adverse rulings, they would not significantly affect its financial position since, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Group has assessed the impacts of each of them and has recorded a reserve for these labor matters of \$1,062 and \$1,244, respectively.

Due to the type of contingencies referred to in the above 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 possibility of obtaining reimbursements.

**(40) New regulatory pronouncements-****I. Modification of CNBV Accounting Criteria**

In September 2025, Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores, through the issuance of a Resolution modifying the General Provisions applicable to Credit Institutions, made adjustments to incorporate the registration of the valuation of capital investments that are not traded in the short term but are classified as negotiable financial instruments, with the objective of reducing volatility in the results of the fiscal year caused by valuations not performed. The resolution enters into force on January 1st, 2026.

The Group's Management is currently evaluating the effects of adopting the 2026 accounting standard.

**II. Improvements to NIF 2026**

In December 2025, the CINIF issued the document called "Improvements to the NIF 2026", which contains specific modifications to some existing NIFs.

The improvements to the NIF that generate accounting changes are the following:

**NIF B-11, "Disposal of Long-Lived Assets and Discontinued Operations"**

It is established that the presentation of cash flows related to these operations must be prospective. This means that the cash flow statements for prior comparative periods should not be restated, aligning this criterion with that of the Statement of Financial Position. The disclosure requirements are adjusted to maintain consistency between the presentation and the notes.

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This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2025. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

### **NIF C-10, “Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Relationships”**

It is clarified that some contracts, such as futures contracts, may be considered derivative financial instruments (DFIs) if they are settled without the need to physically receive the agreed-upon asset. However, if the contract is for acquiring or using assets for the company's own operations (such as machinery or inventory), it is not considered a derivative, unless the company has decided from the outset to value that contract at fair value to avoid accounting mismatches.

It is clarified that only financial instruments (FIs) contracted with third parties, whether from the consolidated group or the individual entity, and provided that the risk is transferred, can qualify as hedging instruments. Based on the financial statement consolidation standards, FIs contracted with entities belonging to the same economic entity must be eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2025. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

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

### **NIF A-1, “Conceptual Framework of Mexican Financial Reporting Standards”**

The Conceptual Framework is strengthened by clarifying the definition of earned capital, providing greater clarity and conceptual consistency.

### **NIF B-4, “Statement of changes in equity”**

The presentation of the Statement of Changes in Equity is strengthened by including terms used in the NIF and the definition of earned capital is clarified.

### **NIF B-6, “Statement of financial position”**

Clarifications are included in the wording and content is added to the section on the classification of short-term liabilities.

### **Clarifications to various NIFs**

Clarifications are made to the NIFs as a result of the review carried out with the objective of supporting their understanding.

### **NIF C-10, “Derivative financial instruments and hedging relationships”**

The definition of a derivative financial instrument for trading is added to the NIF Glossary, and is therefore incorporated into the list of definitions used in NIF C-10.

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### **NIF C-20, “Financial instruments for collecting principal and interest”**

Evidence of a change in strategy in the management of financial instruments is required to justify the reclassification of the instruments to a new business model category.

### **NIF D-4, “Income Taxes”**

The scope is modified to specify that the provisions of the NIF are applicable to all for-profit entities that are subject to taxes calculated on a taxable profit determined on a net basis of income less costs and expenses.

The Group's Management is currently evaluating the effects of adopting the improvements to NIF 2026.

### **III. Improvements to NIF 2025 that come into effect on January 1st, 2026**

#### **NIF C-19, “Financial Instruments Payable”**

Certain requirements are incorporated for derecognizing a financial liability when it is paid in cash using an electronic payment system, including: 1) that the entity does not have the ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction, 2) that the entity does not have practical ability to access the cash that will be used to settle the transaction; and 3) that the settlement risk associated with the payment system is insignificant.

Additionally, disclosure is required when there are financial instruments payable with contingent clauses that are not directly related to changes in the risks and costs of contractual cash flows (such as the time value of money or credit risk), for example, events linked to compliance with 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 instrument.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

#### **NIF C-20, “Financial instruments to collect principal and interest**

Disclosure is required when there are financial instruments receivable (principal and interest) with contingent clauses that are not directly related to changes in the risks and costs of contractual cash flows (such as the time value of money or credit risk), for example, events linked to compliance with an environmental, social or governance objective, that allow users of the financial statements to understand the uncertainty of future cash flows, as an investor and/or issuer of this type of instrument.

This improvement takes effect for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2026, allowing for early implementation in 2024. Any resulting accounting changes must be recognized in accordance with NIF B-1, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.

The Group's Management is currently evaluating the effects of adopting the improvements to NIF 2025 that come into effect on January 1st, 2026.

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### IV. NIFs that come into effect on January 1st, 2028

#### NIF B-1, “Bases for the preparation of Financial Statements”

The objective of this Financial Reporting Standard (NIF) is to establish the general standards that serve as the basis for the preparation of financial statements, including the general requirements for the preparation and presentation of financial statements; the criteria for selecting, changing and disclosing accounting policies, as well as the treatment and disclosure of changes in accounting estimates and corrections of errors.

The provisions contained in this NIF become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2028; early application is permitted for fiscal year 2027, in which case this fact must be disclosed.

#### NIF B-3, “Statement of Comprehensive Income”

The objective of this Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) is to establish the standards for the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income, the minimum content requirements, and the disclosure requirements, in order to ensure that this statement provides relevant and useful information for users of financial statements in their decision-making regarding an entity and that statements of comprehensive income are comparable with those of other entities and with the entity itself over time. In preparing the statement of comprehensive income, in addition to this FRS, an entity must apply the financial statement requirements established in FRS B-1, Bases for the Preparation of Financial Statements.

The provisions contained in this draft NIF become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2028. Early application is permitted as of January 1st, 2027, provided that it is done in conjunction with the application of the corresponding modifications to NIF B-1, Bases for the preparation of financial statements.

The Group's Management is currently evaluating the effects of adopting the improvements to NIF B-1 and B-3 that will come into effect in 2028.

### V. Sustainability Reporting Standards (SRS)

#### NIS A-1, “General Standards for Sustainability Disclosure”

It 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 NIS became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025.

#### NIS B-1, “Basic Sustainability Indicators”

It establishes the standards for determining the Indicadores Básicos de Sostenibilidad (IBSO) associated with environmental, social, human capital and governance factors, as well as their disclosure as part of the sustainability financial information.

This NIS became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1st, 2025, allowing for early application as long as it is applied in conjunction with NIS A-1.

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The Group's Management analyzed the criteria issued by the CNBV and found no obligation to comply with the NIS, therefore, no impact of their application was identified.

On the other hand, for non-regulated entities (insignificant subsidiaries) that issue their Financial Statements under Mexican Financial Reporting Standards, it is concluded that the impacts are insignificant.

### **(41) Financial and tax effects of the impact of hurricane "Otis"-**

#### **Reach**

In response to the unfortunate events caused by Hurricane Otis with severe impact on the state of Guerrero, Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana, in accordance with applicable regulations, issued on October 26, 2023, through press release number BDE-007-2023, the "Agreement" establishing a State of Emergency 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 Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores has determined to issue on a temporary basis through letter P-307/2023 dated October 27, 2023, the special accounting criteria for the creditors who have their domicile or the 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 principal and/or interest payments for up to 6 months and will be applicable to consumer, residential mortgage and commercial loans, and for clients who are classified in accounting 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. Loans with a "single principal payment at maturity and periodic interest payments, as well as loans with a single principal and interest payment at maturity," that are restructured or renewed, will not be transferred to the next higher-risk stage as established in Paragraph 99 of Section B-6, Loan Portfolio, contained in Schedule 33 of the CUB. This applies provided that the borrowers are classified in accounting terms as Stage 1 or 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of Section B-6.
2. For loans with "periodic principal and interest payments" that 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 classified in accounting as a portfolio in stages 1 and 2 as of October 24, 2023, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.
3. Loans that are stipulated as revolving from their inception, and that are restructured or renewed no later than April 30, 2024, may not be transferred to the next higher risk stage 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 disbursements authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023, provided that the borrowers are classified in accounting as a portfolio in stage 1 or 2 on that date, in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of B-6.

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4. With regards to the loans mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, these operations will not be considered as restructured in accordance with Paragraph 35 of Criterion B-6.
5. If debt forgiveness, repayment, bonuses, or discounts are included on the loan balance to support borrowers, institutions may defer the establishment of the EPRC (Expense Reduction and Repayment Reserve). When the amount of debt forgiveness, repayment, bonuses, or discounts is greater than the EPRC, a reserve for the difference will be established within a period not exceeding 12 months.

Institutions applying special accounting criteria must adhere to the following: \* No contractual modifications that explicitly or implicitly include the capitalization of interest or the charging of any restructuring fees. \* For revolving loans to individuals, credit lines previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023, must not be restricted or reduced by more than 50% of the undrawn portion of said lines, nor may they be canceled. \* For revolving loans to legal entities, credit lines previously authorized or agreed upon as of October 24, 2023, must not be restricted or canceled. \* No additional guarantees or substitutions may be requested. \* The new conditions must be documented with evidence of the agreement between the parties (via email).

On April 4, 2024, the Commission issued letter P-80/2024, extending the deadline to October 31, 2024, for the application of the special criteria issued in letters P-307/2023 and P-318/2023, as described therein. The Group adopted the extension requirements established in this letter; however, few clients requested the extension, and consequently, the amount is negligible.

As a result of borrowers' participation in the support programs, as of December 31, 2024, the total amount of deferred payments is \$21, with a total balance of the supported portfolio of \$58. These figures are broken down by number of cases, and the amount deferred by loan type is detailed below:

Portfolio	Number of contracts supported	Amount supported	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Reservations
SME	35	\$ 21	\$ 58	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58	\$ 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$ 21</b>	<b>\$ 58</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 58</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>

Had the CCE not been applied, the Group would have had an immaterial impact on the portfolio classification in the balance sheet. Considering that the support at BBVA Mexico was granted starting in November 2023, and given that most of the participating portfolio was in accounting status stage 1 and stage 2 as of that month, by December 31, 2024, based on the actual number of days past due, the stage 3 portfolio would have been \$2, representing 4.16% of the total supported portfolio.

The accrued interest that would have been recognized in the Financial Margin as of December 31, 2025 would have been \$9, if the support plans had not been applied.

As of December 31, 2025, the effect on solvency from applying the special accounting criteria did not have a relevant impact on the ICAP.

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**(42) Subsequent events-**

Decree and payment of dividends of the Group

On January 2, 2026, the Group issued a dividend decree from the 2024 "Cumulative results" account for \$36,250 and it was paid to shareholders on January 12, 2026.

Divestment in equity stake

Based on the authorization of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, through letter No. 312-1/10077/2025 of October 20, 2025, the Bank carried out on January 30, 2026 the divestment of its total shareholding in the company Adquira México, S.A. de C.V., through the sale of its shares as follows:

<b>Class</b>	<b>No. of shares</b>	<b>Price (pesos per share)</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Buyer</b>
Serie A	50,994	4,470.96	\$ 228	Openpay Mexico, S.A. de C.V.
Serie A	1	4,470.96	-	BBVA Operadora México, S.A. de C.V.
	<b>50,995</b>		<b>\$ 228</b>	